

## INDONESIA RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS, PERIOD 2014-2016: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

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Meaningful and Effective Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement has been a cornerstone of the development of REDD+ in Indonesia. As explained further below, the Government of Indonesia (**GoI**) approaches to both the Moratorium and Social Forestry initiatives (reviewed for their contributions to emissions upon which Results Based Payments (**RBP**) have been sought) were strengthened by engagements with Government and non-Government stakeholders, including: the original development of Indonesia's National REDD+ Strategy (**STRANAS**) (involving seven national and regional stakeholder consultations with over 300 experts representing 200 organizations); the 2011-2015 multi-stakeholder process to develop the REDD+ safeguards implementation (**SIS-REDD+**) --including the 2013 adoption of a multi-stakeholder developed Principles, Criteria and Indicators (**PC&Is**) and "Safeguards Implementation Tool and Assessment Procedures for using Safeguards Implementation (APPS)", each of the three efforts providing for the participation of REDD+ actors from the community to district, provincial, regional and national levels and provides a solid foundation for future stakeholder consultation.

Also, participatory and inclusive were the development of the National Forest Reference Emission Level (**FREL**) for Deforestation and the Nationally Determined Contribution (**NDC**), both playing a foundational role in the monitoring and achievement of REDD+ targets, including those of the Moratorium and Social Forestry initiatives. Furthermore, it can be said that both initiatives were response to overwhelming stakeholder calls for participatory forest management and the prohibition on concession areas key to carbon storage (forests and peatlands). With the SIS-REDD+ and MoEF national GRM platforms online, the GoI has also increased the amount of information that is available to stakeholders desiring transparency and increased information, including about safeguard compliance, impact assessments and annual performance reports, as well as the number and category of complaints filed and resolved related to REDD+ activities. Directorate General (**DG**) of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership has now begun an Adat Forest indicative Area Map to "illustrate the locations of Adat Forests and prospective Adat Forests." The Director General also has begun work with the Adat forest maps created by Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara<sup>1</sup> (AMAN) and has invited others to inform its Adat Forest Indicative Area Map. For more information on some of these consultations and stakeholder outreach initiatives, see below.

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<sup>1</sup> AMAN is the national umbrella organization for the indigenous peoples of the Indonesian archipelago.

## 1.1 REDD+ National Strategy

Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ began early in the preparation phase including with the development of the National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS). Building upon that inclusiveness, stakeholders were then involved in key discussions around how to monitor and demonstrate project respect and compliance with the Cancun safeguards.

The STRANAS was released on 19 September 2012 under Decree No. 2/Satgas REDD+/09/2012<sup>2</sup>. It was coordinated by the State Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) based on its mandate from the Coordinating Minister for the Economy. To ensure the development process was transparent, inclusive, accountable and reliable, BAPPENAS upheld the following four key principles:

1. *Inclusiveness, involving men, women, youths as well as institutional stakeholders that will either implement or be affected directly and indirectly by the policies.*
2. *Transparency, through a formulation process that adheres to the values of openness, honesty, and clarity, and with the public having access to information concerning the stages of implementation as well as access to monitor the process.*
3. *Credibility, with the formulation process managed by reputable institutions or individuals, and conducted based on an inclusive, transparent, and reliable approach.*
4. *Institutionalization, in that ideas, knowledge, values, legal foundations, resources, structure and organizational mechanism which describe the six key aspects: order, autonomy, adaptability, comprehensiveness, coherence, and functionality are institutionalized.*

The STRANAS development process was guided by (i) a team of seven writers with REDD+ expertise; (ii) a working group comprising civil society including among others, AMAN, university and government representatives who provided technical inputs to the draft strategy; and (iii) a steering committee consisting of high government officials from BAPPENAS, the then-Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and other relevant line ministries who provided policy guidance.

Multi-stakeholder consultations were held in seven regions that covered 33 provinces in Indonesia, at the national as well as international levels. This was followed by a national expert meeting which further revised the draft based on these broad consultative meetings, and a final national workshop before the final draft was presented to the multi-stakeholder conformed REDD+ Task Force which consists of ten working groups which are each led by one government and one non-government representative. The final STRANAS also included references to gender or women, reflecting the increasing awareness and commitment to integrated gender into REDD+ policies and implementation. Lessons learnt<sup>3</sup> from the process to develop the STRANAS was produced by the UN-REDD Programme, who provided support for a National Programme from 2010 to 2012. While the STRANAS was released in 2012, it still remains largely relevant to date in substance. Furthermore, 11 provinces, i.e., Aceh, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera, West Sumatera, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua have formulated provincial REDD+ strategies and action plans (SRAPs). These SRAP development processes also upheld the principle of gender equity and social inclusion.

The REDD+ Task Force remained in place until 30 June 2013 when it was replaced by the REDD+ Agency. Under the Presidential Regulation No. 16/2015, the tasks of the REDD+ Agency were then taken over by the Directorate

<sup>2</sup>[http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/redd/StrategiNasionalREDD\\_SatgasREDD\\_201209\\_in.pdf](http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/redd/StrategiNasionalREDD_SatgasREDD_201209_in.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/asia-the-pacific-333/a-p-knowledge-management-a-resources/fpic-repository-2668/fpic-lessons-learned-and-recommendations-2669/by-countries-2696/indonesia-2707/11122-multi-stakeholders-approach-for-developing-indonesia-s-first-redd-strategy-lessons-learned-from-consultation-process-english-11122.html>

General of Climate Change (DGCC) under a new Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). At least 11 REDD+ working groups in the 11 provinces mentioned above, have also been established since 2011.

## **1.2 The REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS-REDD+)**

In early 2011, the previous Ministry of Forestry commenced a multi-stakeholder process to develop a Safeguards Information System (SIS) that:

1. *Analysed existing policies and instruments to evaluate their relevance to the Cancun safeguards.*
2. *Translated the Cancun safeguards into the national context with appropriate principles, criteria and indicators.*
3. *Identified the most suitable structure and mechanism for SIS-REDD+ and drafted its institutional design.*
4. *Determined and developed assessment tools for safeguards implementation.*

The result from the multi-stakeholder process is a web-based information system at the national level, named SIS-REDD+, that compiled information, based on 7 principles, 17 criteria and 32 indicators, on safeguard implementation in each province. Indeed, through this multi-stakeholder process, the “Principles, Criteria and Indicators” (PC&Is) for each of the Cancun Safeguards were established, along with various assessment tools, including the “Safeguards Implementation Tool and Assessment Procedures for using Safeguards Implementation (APPS) based decision in COP-16 Safeguards Implementation System (SIS) REDD+ Indonesia annexed to REDD+ regulations of the MoEF (No. 70/MENLHK/SETJEN/ KUM.1/12/2017).

During 2011 to 2012 the development of the PC&Is for SIS-REDD+ was an inclusive process, punctuated by multi-stakeholder participation through three national workshops and 3 Focus Group Discussions. Nine public consultation events were conducted, including national workshops and focus group discussions, and a number of interviews with various stakeholders. This was companioned with the APPS tool which provides REDD+ implementors and Responsible Parties with a template for gathering information about safeguard implementation in REDD+ programming which will eventually be uploaded to the SIS-REDD+ system to feed into the annual SOI's and be part of the safeguard information that is transparently available to the public on the SIS-REDD+ website.

The SIS-REDD+ system is a cornerstone to the safeguard system. It is being developed to serve as an amalgamation of existing information systems, sources and institutional arrangements that will meet the SIS objectives.

The information presented in SIS-REDD+ was adapted to the implementation of the existing and relevant safeguards frameworks such as Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS), Timber Legality Assurance System for Sustainable Forest Management and Production (SVLK/PHPL), Sustainable Forest Management Certification (SFM), High Conservation Value (HCV), Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA).

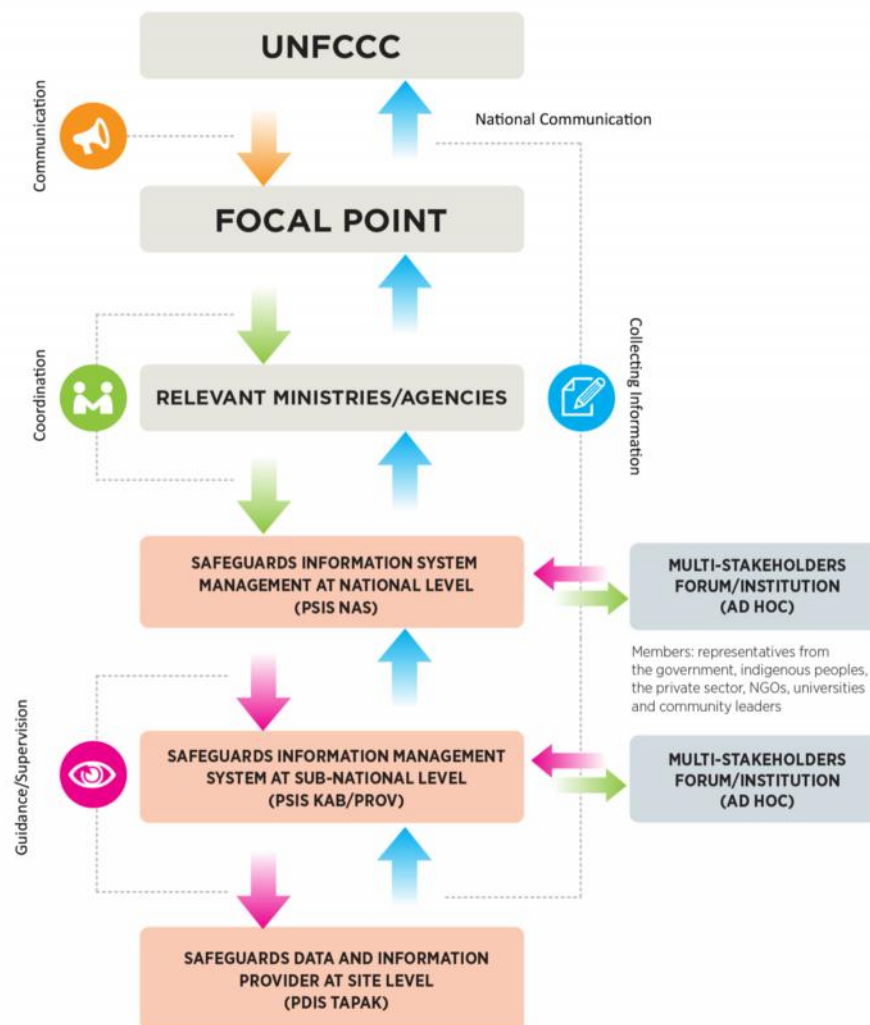
The SIS-REDD+ web-platform consists of two parts:

1. *Database to collect, compile and manage data and information on REDD+ safeguards implementation, and*
2. *Web platform to display the information on safeguards implementation.*

Collection of data, management and provision of information on the implementation of safeguards is conducted by actors at site level through self-assessment process by completing a Safeguards Implementation Assessment

Tool (APPS). This APPS was developed based on the principles of simplicity, transparency, accountability, completeness and comparability. The aim is for this information on safeguards from the site level to be progressively centralized to the SIS management in districts, onward to provinces and finally the national level. The respective roles at these various levels of government governance are therefore expected to be as follows: (i) “REDD+implementers” at local level: collection and transmission of information, (ii) “REDD+ Managers” at District and Province level will compile, “validate “and then transfer data to the national level, (iii) The REDD+ Unit at the national level will then compile and analyze all inputs, and then report to relevant audience (government, UNFCCC, donors, etc).

The exception to this three-layered structure is for REDD+ actions that are conducted (i) in conservation forests, which are managed by the central government rather than by the provinces as for other forests, or those by (ii) international projects, which have their own Project Management Units, with M&E and safeguards officers to provide quality assurance and preliminary analysis. In these cases, safeguards reporting is submitted directly to the national level (potentially through their relevant internal units at subnational &/or national level). As seen in the figure below, it is anticipated that a stakeholder forum will continue to play an important role in safeguard implementation.



SIS-REDD+ is now operational in three provinces: East Kalimantan, Jambi and West Kalimantan. Challenges faced in these provinces, include especially the capacity to provide relevant data demonstrating that safeguards have been implemented, especially at the district level. Also, documents required for verification by SIS-REDD+ are more readily available at provincial rather than district level, but this is not considered a significant challenge since the province is the overall administrator of SIS-REDD+ at the subnational level and thus, information supporting the fact that safeguards are respected will still be forthcoming. Capacity still needs to be built in other key Provinces for REDD+.

The iterative processes for the SIS development, which took place from 2011 to 2013, helped to engage many core REDD+ actors as well as broader REDD+ actors in the country that will continue to play a consultative role in the future RBP. By promoting greater transparency and participation, there has been a stronger sense of ownership and legitimacy of REDD+. This also helped ensure that the principles, criteria and indicators of the SIS fit within national and subnational contexts and can be applied effectively because many of the actors applying them helped to create them.

The ESMF for the future Results Based Project recommends providing for the multi-stakeholder review and update of the PC&Is, accounting for new developments in policy, law and practice. The RBP project plans to further develop and strengthen the SIS-REDD+ (see propose Activity 1.1). This is to be done in the context of multi-stakeholder processes. The development of a project-level GRM (complementing the national GRM hosted by MoEF) will also be done with stakeholders and potential complainants –each with a vested interest in having a mechanism to raise safeguard non-compliance issues as necessary.

### 1.3 Nationally Determined Contributions

Notably, after stakeholders involved themselves in the development of the SIS-REDD+, PC&Is and APPS tool, in 2015 an ongoing consultative process began to develop the NDCs. The process consulted with stakeholders in 34 provinces.

### 1.4 Multi-stakeholder Forums

During the period of results, Indonesia also developed and promoted three types of spaces for dialogue and stakeholder consultations, these were: the **Forestry Observers Forum**, **National Forestry Council**, and the **Social Forestry Task Force (ST Taskforce)**. Each of these will continue to operate during the period of the RBP Project. The Forest Observers Forum is a collaborative decision making stipulated in article 70 of the Forestry Law. The National Forestry Council accommodates the existence of this institution.

For example, in 2016 the **SF Taskforce** was established per Regulation from the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership of the MoEF (No. P.14(2016)). The SF Taskforce a multi-stakeholder entity with members from provincial administrators, NGOs, academics, license holders under the Social Forestry initiatives, journalists, researchers etc. SF Taskforces exist at the provincial level and are considered focal points for Social Forestry implementation at the field level, registering contact persons locally that can work directly with local communities, Villages and Adat communities that are implementing or seeking to implement Social forestry programs. The SF Taskforces have various roles, including: the socialization of the Social Forestry initiative; facilitating community and Village applications for the five categories of Social Forestry benefits; observing the PIAPS (indicative mapping of the Social Forestry area), institutional capacity building, expanding and marketing Social Forestry enterprises, facilitating conflicts related to tenure and Hutan Adat (customary forests) in accordance with existing laws, and following various communication and reporting protocols.

*As evidenced by the above, Indonesia's REDD+ has counted with strong multi-stakeholder participation in the years leading up to and including the period of review for the activities contributing to the RBP emissions. Further, as seen by the additional discussions in the Funding Proposal, ESMP and other annexures, a robust stakeholder engagement process, inclusiveness in project governance and advisory bodies, continued web-based portals for*

*information access, participatory monitoring and evaluation of social and environmental impacts, and future development of an FPIC protocol (among others) will ensure that consultation with stakeholders remains the cornerstone of REDD+ activities going forward in Indonesia (including the RBP).*