



Presentation

REDD+ safeguards & rights based approaches in Indonesia's forest management sector

Practical examples from the Indonesian-German Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)



Content

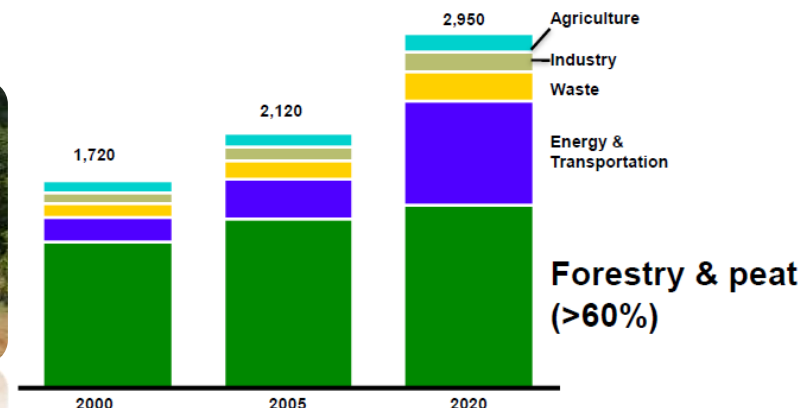
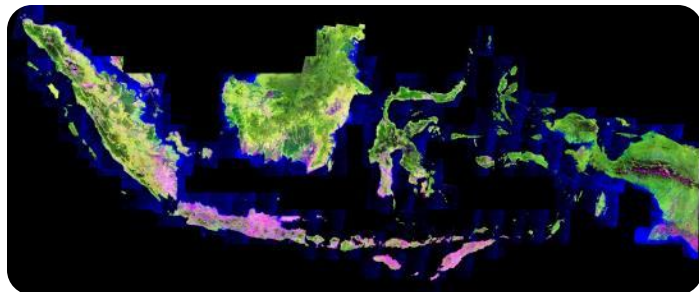
- ① The context – Indonesia
 - a) Framework conditions of the Indonesian forest sector
 - b) The REDD+ safeguards framework in Indonesia
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- ③ Conclusion



Framework conditions of the Indonesian forest sector

Indonesia:

- 3rd largest tropical forest cover globally (>120 M ha)
- 3rd largest emitter of GHG worldwide (approx 2 GT CO₂) with over 67% from deforestation (e.g. palm oil plantations, mining, etc)
- National GHG emission reduction target (-26/-41%) vs economic development target (economic growth of 7%)
- Since 1999 rapid decentralization process – many governmental authorities, including those in the forestry sector, transferred from national ministries directly to provincial and district (kabupaten) level government units





Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation in Indonesia

Deforestation:

Rapid and abrupt land cover transformation e.g. for

- Palm oil plantations
- Mining
- Land development (Infrastructure)
- Slash and burn



Forest Degradation:

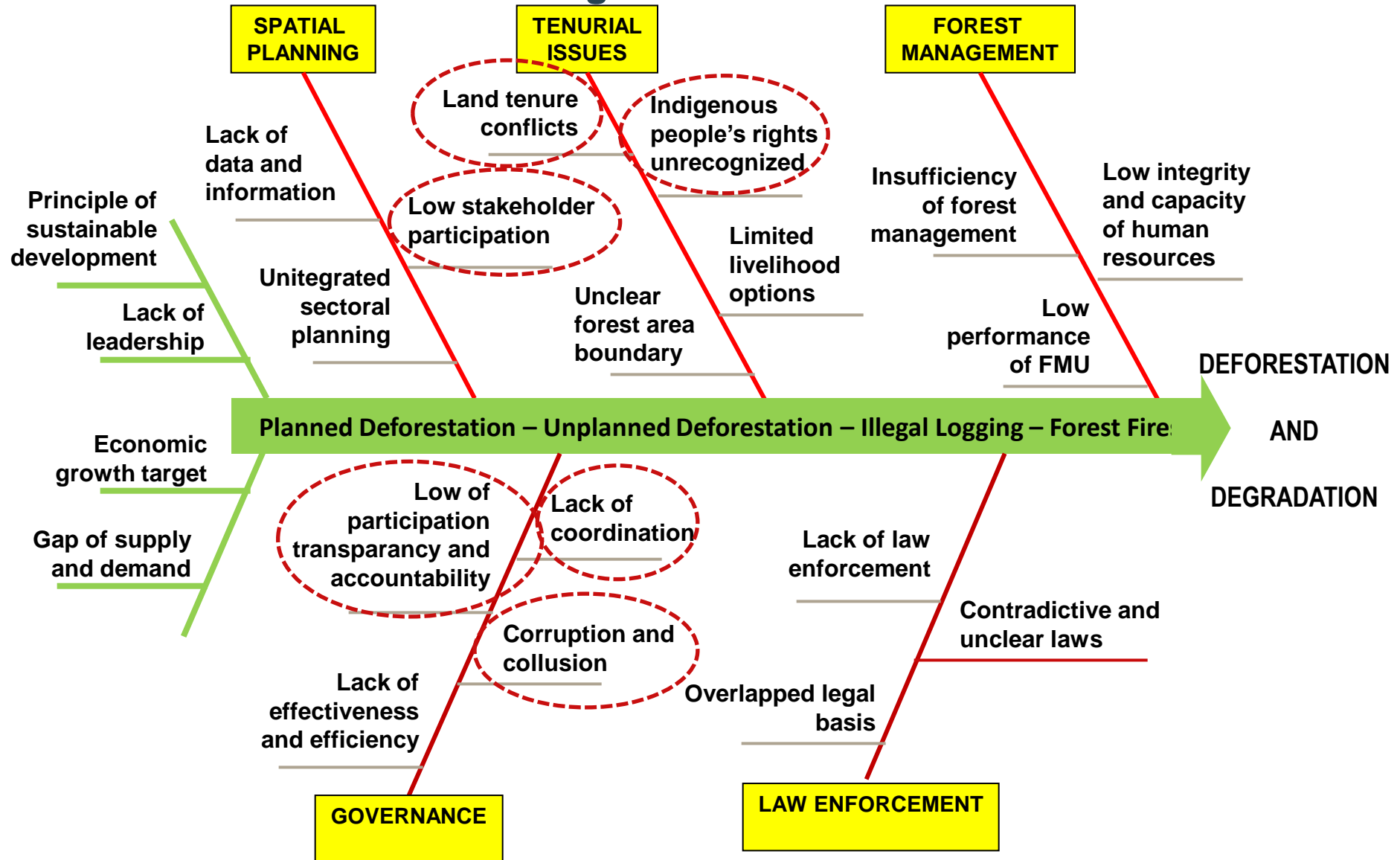
Slow and subtle change in forest cover through

- Legal selective logging (concessions)
- Illegal logging
- Fire



"Problem Tree"

Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation in Indonesia





Promising developments for Forest Governance & REDD+

Strengthening *rights holders*:

- recognition of **12,7 Mio ha of indigenous territories and community forests** by the government (Mataram declaration April 2015 & Institutional high court decision on indigenous forests MK35)



Strengthening *duty bearers*:

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry with new directorates for **climate change, indigenous communities, tenure and conflict resolution (2015)**
- Commitment of GoI to establish **600 Forest Management Units (FMUs) with > 15.000 staff** at provincial and district level as permanent management entities until 2019





The REDD+ safeguards framework in Indonesia

In 2010 the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP 16) requested Parties to develop a system for providing information on how the agreed safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities.

COP 16-Cancun Agreements on Safeguards

1. Consistency with national forest programmes and international agreements;
2. Transparent and effective forest governance structures based on national sovereignty
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
4. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
5. Consistency with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity; no conversion of natural forests
6. Addressing the risks of reversals (permanence)
7. Reducing displacement of emissions (leakage)



transparency

accountability

empowerment

participation

grievance





The REDD+ safeguards framework in Indonesia

Interpreting and utilizing existing instruments.

“Safeguards are not a new concept for Indonesian sustainable forest management”.

Mandatory SFM audit

System for Verification of Timber Legality

Sustainable Forest Management

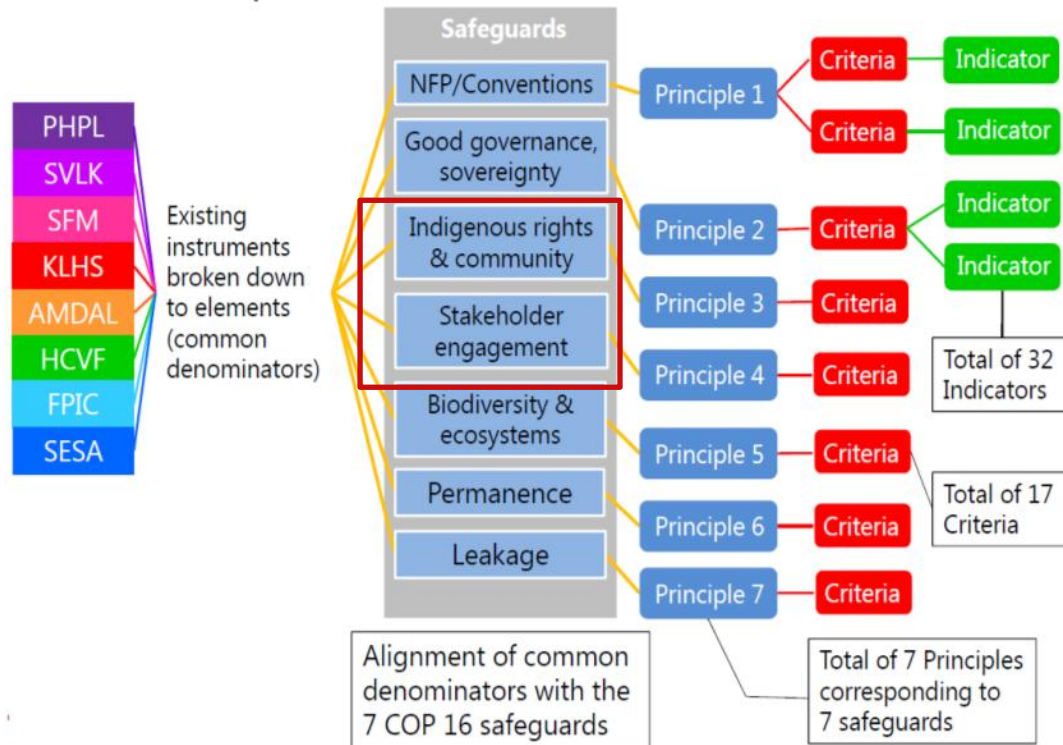
Strategic Environmental Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment

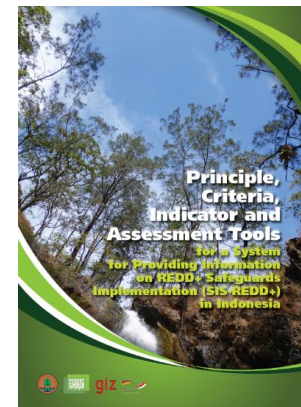
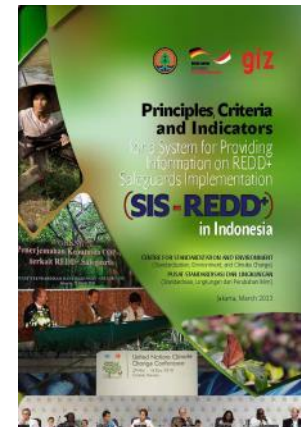
High Conservation Value Forest

Free Prior and Informed Consent

Strategic and Social Assessment



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



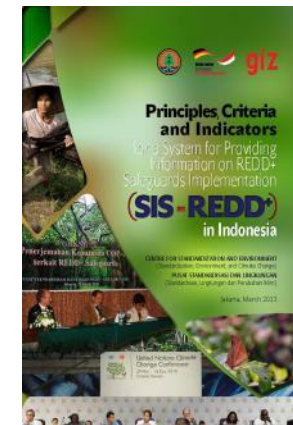
The REDD+ safeguards framework in Indonesia



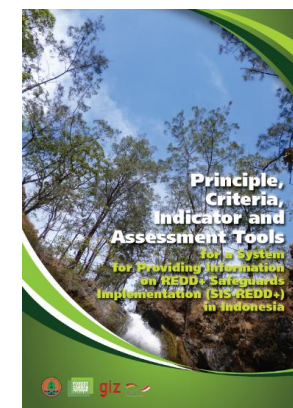
Safeguards 3. Rights of Indigenous and Local Communities (Masyarakat adat dan masyarakat lokal)

Principle 3. REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation.

Criteria	Indicator	Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tools (APPS)
3.1 REDD+ activities shall include identification of the rights of indigenous and local communities, such as tenure, access to and utilization of forest resources and ecosystem services, with increasing intensity at sub-national and site-level scales. [FSC: Kriteria 3.1; PP 28/2009].	3.1.1 Availability of maps and/ or any related documents of identified indigenous and local communities including their rights in the area of REDD+ activities. [LEI: S1.3].	Reports on the identification of types of rights, and holders of [such] rights (shown in REDD+ working area maps), areas belonging to or under the rights of indigenous peoples and/ or local communities.
	3.1.2 Availability of work plan or arrangement to accommodate the indigenous and local communities' rights and aspirations in using forest resources. [LEI: P2.9].	Descriptions of point 1.2.1.a which are related to the arrangement for the recognition of rights and aspirations of customary (<i>adat</i>) communities and/ or local communities.
3.2 Applicable at the site level, REDD+ preparation activities shall include a process to obtain the free, prior, informed consent of affected Indigenous People and local communities before REDD+ activities commence. [SVLK/PHPL: Prerequisite 1.5; FSC Principle 3 and 4].	3.2.1 Availability of a documented process of consultation that demonstrates effort, appropriate to the scale and intensity of activities, towards obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous and local communities potentially affected by REDD+ activities. [SVLK/PHPL: Prerequisite 1.5; FSC Principle 3 and 4].	Reports on the implementation of FPIC on activities performed.
3.3 REDD+ activities shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social economic wellbeing of indigenous and local communities, by sharing benefit fairly with them, including for the future generations. [FSC: Prinsip 4; LEI: S1.3].	3.3.1 Policies, plans and/ or programs do not result in marginalization of certain groups of communities because of limitation of access to and control of natural resources, capital or knowledge. [KLHS/AMDAL: Permen LH 09/2011, KLHS Nilai Keadilan].	Report/ documents which show that there is no discrimination against any groups whatsoever in terms of access to natural resources, capitals and knowledge in REDD+ implementation.
	3.3.2 A documented mechanism for fair distribution of benefits among affected indigenous and local communities and demonstrated proof of implementation. [SVLK/PHPL: 4.3].	Documents which provide information on benefit made available for community, such as but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building. - Institutional strengthening. - Improvement of natural resources (SDA) economic benefits. - Carbon performance. - Other benefits.



Source: MoEF Indonesia, 2013



The REDD+ safeguards framework in Indonesia



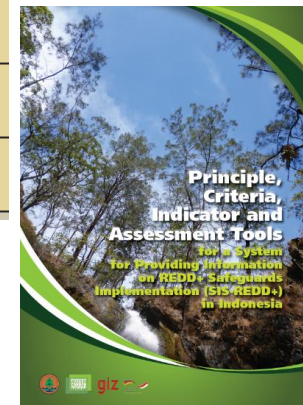
Safeguards 4. Effectiveness of Stakeholder Participation

Principle 4. 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.

Criteria		Indicator	Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tools (APPS)
4.2	Applicable at the site level, REDD+ activities include a procedure or mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes. [SVLK/PHPL: 4.4]	4.2.1 Availability of records of grievances including the resolution processes.	a. Documents/ letters reporting the complaints of stakeholder <i>(with emphasis on the availability of grievance mechanism)</i> . b. Proof of meetings held to handle the complaints/ photos of the handling of the complaints. c. Official reports on the receipt of complaints.
		4.2.2 Documented evidence that a functioning conflict resolution mechanism is in place. [SVLK/PHPL: 4.4]	a. SOP(s) for the settlement of complaints/ conflicts. b. Implementation of the SOP(s) on the settlement of complaints/ conflicts. c. Minutes of meeting.
		4.2.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts or grievances. [LEI: S1.4]	a. Official reports on the settlement of complaints / conflicts/ dispute. b. Reports on the settlement of complaints/ conflicts / dispute. c. Reference to mediation process (if any) pertaining to conflict resolution.



Source: MoEF Indonesia, 2013





Forests and Climate Change Programme

Programme Objective

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector,
- conserve forest biodiversity within the regional Heart of Borneo Initiative and
- implement sustainable forest management for the benefit of the people.

Main Partner: Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MoEF)

Programme Duration: 2009-2020

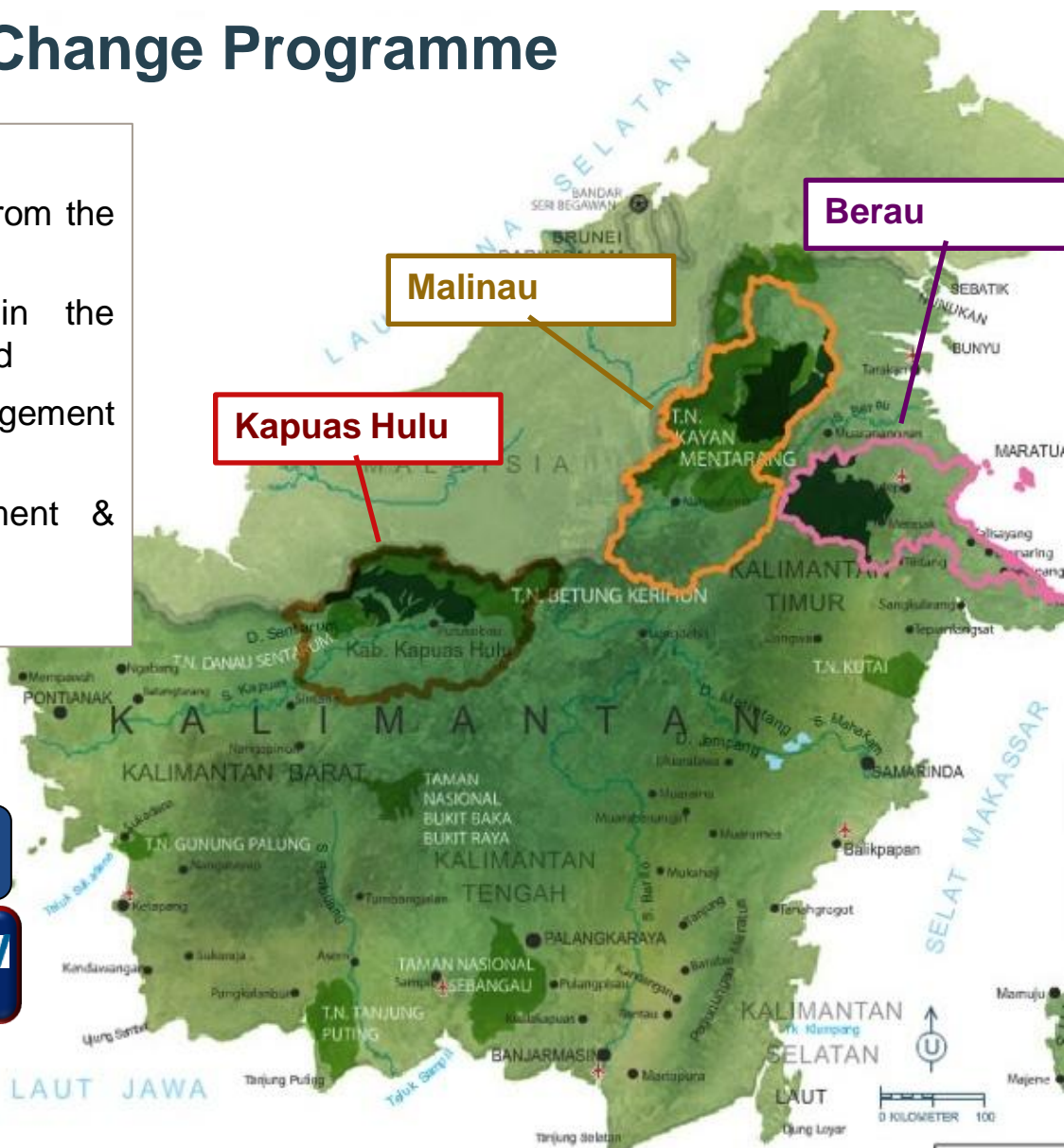


FORCLIME
Forests and Climate Change Programme

**Technical
Cooperation
Module**



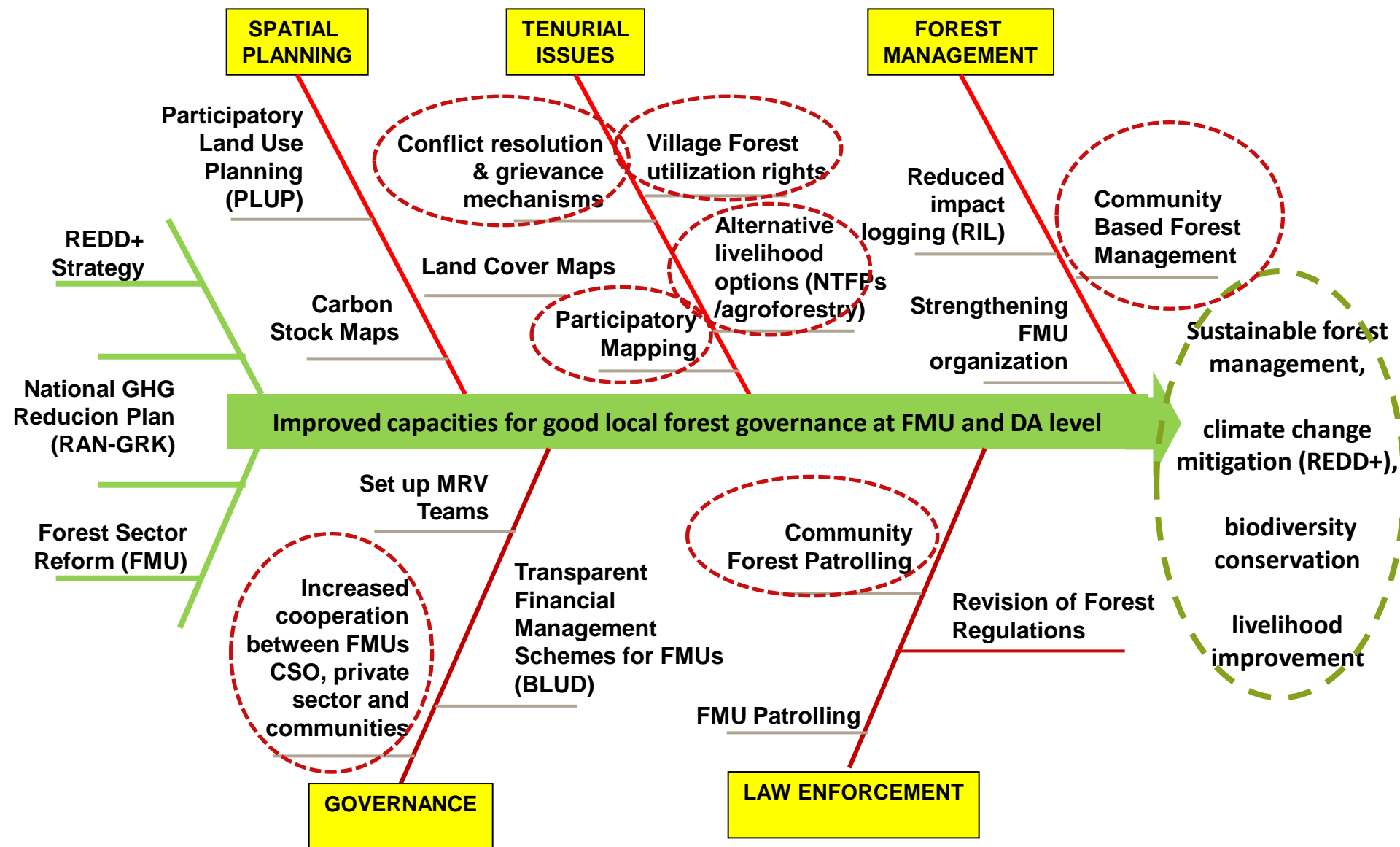
**Financial
Cooperation
Module**



FORCLIME's "Solution Tree" for improved forest governance



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Participation,
FPIC

Empowerment



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Supporting village forest development in Kalimantan

- **CBFM Concepts** introduced to \pm 200 community representatives especially in Manua Sadap (\pm 1.395 ha) and Nanga Lauk village (\pm 1.430 Ha) of Kapuas Hulu District and Setulang village (\pm 4.415 Ha) in Malinau District.
- **Participatory mapping** implemented in Manua Sadap and Pulau Manak villages in Kapuas Hulu District.
- **Village forest management plan development** has been facilitated for three villages.
- **Participative Forest Resource Inventory** has been completed for Setulang and Menua Sadap village.
- **Capacity building for village forest management board** including support for the **legal drafting of village regulations**
- Support **official acknowledgement of village forest management areas** for three villages by national and local government (East Kalimantan)



Conflict Resolution & grievance mechanisms



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Strengthening of civil society/communities in local forest governance

- **Assessment of forest land use conflicts** between communities and public/private sector analyzed in 5 villages in Kapuas Hulu and 5 villages in Berau
- **Support conflict mediation and resolution mechanisms** in cooperation with the GIZ Forest Governance Programme, FMUs and NGOs (Forest Watch Indonesia, WG Tenure, Imparsial Mediator Network)
- a **grievance mechanism for conflict resolution** at district level (aiming at integration with national level) has been drafted

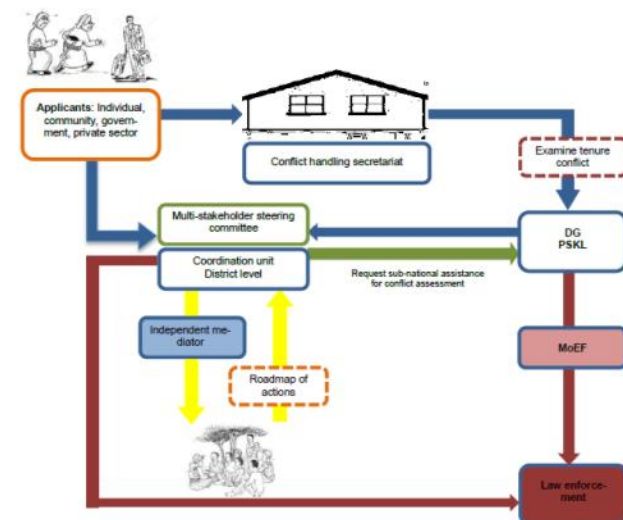
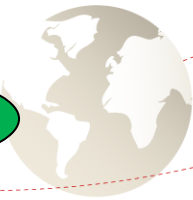


Figure 1: Proposed concept for conflict resolution involving national and sub-national levels



Benefit Sharing & Livelihood improvement

- **Assess public and private investment and finance options in Green Economy** at district level
- Support the **establishment/rehabilitation of community based cacao-agroforestry systems** with more than 500 farmers
- Preparation of **PPP cacao-agroforestry**: Practical training in agroforestry for more than 400 district stakeholders
- ToT in rapid market assessment on **value chains (cacao, honey, bamboo)** for 70 district stakeholders





Conclusion

- 1) Framework conditions for strengthening local rights holders and duty bearers for forest management & REDD+ are more promising than ever in Indonesia but need to be further developed (esp. at local level)
- 2) (Forest) Governance reform processes (e.g. FMU establishment, CBFM) are very complex, need time and continuous support – good practices at local level need to be upscaled and integrated into policy frameworks
- 3) REDD+ (esp. Safeguard) frameworks and international commitments (UN Declaration on Forests, GNU Initiative, etc.) have the potential to significantly strengthen local forest governance and human rights but should be built on existing policies and institutional structures whenever possible



FORCLIME

Forests and Climate Change Programme



Thank you!.... Danke.... Terima kasih!

Background Information:

GIZ: www.giz.de

REDD Safeguards Indonesia: [Indonesia SIS REDD](#)

FPIC: [RECOFTC/GIZ FPIC Guidance](#)

FORCLIME Forests and Climate Change Programme Technical Cooperation (TC
Module)

www.forclime.org



LAOS: CliPAD (Climate protection through avoided deforestation) support to REDD+ Safeguards in the Lao PDR

Background:

- Socialist one party country with very weak civil society presence!

Reports:

- Policy, Laws and Regulations and the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards: Frameworks and Gaps in the Lao PDR Report (first step of a Safeguards Roadmap)
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Safeguard Approach for the Houaphan Jurisdictional REDD+ Program (with KfW support)

Implementation & Assessment and other support:

- FPIC concept for village forestry activities developed and implementation is ongoing in 70 villages in Houaphan province / done by Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) and Lao Women Union (LWU) (mass organizations)
 - FPIC Guideline drafted
 - Free, Prior, Informed Consent: An Assessment in the Context of the Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation Project (CliPAD) in Houaphan Province
- Support to the officially established Social and Environmental Safeguards REDD+ Technical Working Group (trainings, workshops)

Contributions to other publications:

- Paper on *“Operationalizing REDD+ Safeguards in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: Approaches, Experiences and Lessons of German Technical Cooperation”*

Ecuador

- Safeguards process for REDD+ driven by MAE mainly with CARE & Conservation International, and since 2013 with UN-REDD (UN-REDD-Program & Targeted Support):
 - Participation in REDD+SES Initiative (pilot country)
 - Analysis of the legal, political and institutional framework
 - SIS-design, amongst others
- GIZ with punctual support in the safeguards process:
 - **2012/2013:** GIZ and MAE compiled information material for IP/forest owners/trainers about REDD+ in local communities (in Spanish, Kichwa and Shuar!)
 - **2015:** GIZ only with limited access to information due to stand-by
 - **2016:** GIZ support to MAE for the update of the proposed Grievance Mechanism for REDD+ (related to Ecuador's SIS and REDD+ Working Group) starting in July
 - **2016:** Possible further GIZ support to MAE might comprise the integration of gender-aspects in Climate Change (and especially REDD+) and Safeguards piloting

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

Principle 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.

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; KLH5/AMDAL: Permen LH 09/2011, FSC Principle 6 on Participation]

4.1.1 Availability of list of stakeholders engaged.

4.1.2 Documented processes of engagement with stakeholders.

4.1.3 Documented evidence of planning and monitoring process engaging relevant stakeholders.

4.2 Applicable at the site level, REDD+ activities include a procedure or mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes. [SVLK/PHPL: 4.4]

4.2.1 Availability of records of grievances including the resolution processes.

4.2.2 Documented evidence that a functioning conflict resolution mechanism is in place. [SVLK/PHPL: 4.4]

4.2.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts or grievances. [LEI: 51.4]

Principle:
goal

Criterion:
How to
achieve the
goal

Indicators:
How to
measure
achievement



Field realities: Heavily degraded (low-biomass) vs. Primary (high-biomass) Dipterocarp Forest





Establishment of palm oil plantations in West Kalimantan

