

## **Public Disclosure of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the GCF project 'Indonesia REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) for results period 2014-2016'**

This document is open for public review and comments for the period 20 July – 20 August 2022.

The ESMP presents a detailed framework for managing the environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the 'Indonesia REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) for results period 2014-2016' project. It describes the tools that will be used to ensure full compliance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which are the safeguard standards to be applied for this project. This ESMP is the ultimate result of a participatory environmental and social impact assessment process that began in January 2021 through to June 2022. This process involved a series of intensive focus-group discussions, interviews, and public consultations, involving experts, government officials, academia, and representatives of CSOs and development partners. More than 600 representatives from more than 150 national and international organizations participated in the process.

The ESMP is organized around the two components of the REDD+ RBP project; (1) consolidation of the REDD+ architecture, and (2) support to decentralized sustainable forest governance, with an emphasis on the latter, which represents the activities with the most potential environmental and social risks. It integrates information presented in the draft action plans; the updated Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Adat Communities Plan (forthcoming stand-alone document), as well as the analysis and recommendations to ensure an effective grievance redress mechanism is in place for the project.

Download the document here:

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# Indonesia REDD+ RBP for results period 2014-2016 (FP 130)

## Environmental & Social Management Plan

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## Introduction

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the detailed framework for managing and controlling the environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the 'Indonesia REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) for results period 2014–2016' project. It describes the tools that will be used to ensure full compliance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which are the safeguard standards to be applied for this project<sup>1</sup>. This ESMP is the ultimate result of a participatory environmental and social impact assessment process that began in January 2021 through to June 2022.

The ESMP has not been developed based on a 'traditional' Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) approach, as this is not a project with already-known activities in a specific location; the project comprises categories of activities, whose location will only be known once performance-based payments are requested. This ESMP is not a stand-alone document. It integrates Annexes that provide further detailed information on gender equality (the Gender Action Plan – the GAP), the stakeholder engagement process (the Stakeholder Engagement Plan – the SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM). The ESMP should be read in conjunction with the Adat Community Plan (ACP) prepared for this project.

The ESMP is structured as follows:

**Chapter 2** provides a detailed background to the project. It describes the main project components and how the activities under each component will be delivered. It summarizes UNDP and other environmental and social safeguards applicable to this project and it provides a brief history of the environmental and social risk and impact assessment process leading to this ESMP. Chapter 2 also presents the overall framework for the ESMP and describes how the key social and environmental safeguard tools will work together to ensure effective safeguard implementation.

**Chapter 3** provides the context and main policy, legal and regulatory framework related to some of the key themes of concern to this ESMP: social and environmental impact assessment procedures, gender equity generally, and more specifically in the forestry sector, Adat Communities and their role in forestry, and the existing mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and grievance redress.

**Chapter 4** is the environment and social management plan. It summarizes the updated impact risk assessment, integrating risks identified in the Gender Action, Stakeholder Engagement, and Adat Community Plans, and presents the mitigation measures that will be applied to ensure that all impacts and risks are either avoided, reduced, and mitigated.

**Chapter 5** describes the environmental and social monitoring process that will be used to monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and ensure that all required safeguards are adhered to. This includes the SES indicators that will be monitored by the Independent Assessor as part of the third-party verification process prior to performance-based payments.

**Chapter 6** describes the grievance redress process and explains how grievances will be handled for this project.

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<sup>1</sup> As UNDP is an Accredited Entity (AE) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), its Social and Environmental Standards (SES) have been assessed and determined to be substantially equivalent to the GCF's safeguards policies. As UNDP is the AE for this GCF project, UNDP's safeguards policies apply.

**Chapter 7** presents the training and capacity development activities and **Chapter 8** is the implementation plan.

## Project Description

### 1.1 Background

With 120 million ha or 64% of Indonesia's entire land area designated as Forest Area,<sup>2</sup> Indonesia has the third-largest tropical forest cover in the world, after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo. To realise its long-term economic and social development objectives, Indonesia has committed to contribute to global efforts in tackling the negative impacts of climate change and in pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels. Through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted in July 2021, it has targeted to reduce 29% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions unconditionally and up to 41% conditionally, subject to the availability of international support for finance, technology transfer and development and capacity building, from 2030 BAU of 2.869 GtCO<sub>2eq</sub>. Nearly 97.2% of the NDC target comes from forest and the land and energy sectors, while the remaining 0.8 % is shared by agriculture, industrial process and product use (IPPU), and waste sectors. The forestry sector, which includes Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+ activities, is expected to contribute between 17.2% to 23% of the overall NDC target.

Through the implementation of REDD+ infrastructure, such as the National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) and related policies and measures, Indonesia has reduced its emissions from deforestation by 244,892,137 tCO<sub>2eq</sub> for the 2013–2017 period compared to its reference period. As highlighted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Biennial Update Report (BUR), the five priority policies issued and implemented by Indonesia to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation were (i) combating illegal logging and forest fires, (ii) restructuring the forestry sector industries including enhancing plantation development, (iii) rehabilitating and conserving forests, (iv) promoting sustainable forest area, and (v) strengthening local economies.

From the volume of emissions reductions (ER) achieved in the 2013–2017 period, and after application of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) scorecard, Indonesia offered 27 million tCO<sub>2eq</sub> to the GCF REDD+ Results-based Payments (RBP) pilot program for the 2014–2016 period, which represented about 19% of the total volume available for these years. Based on the scorecard, GCF approved USD 103.78 million for 20.25 million tCO<sub>2eq</sub> and an additional 2.5% of payment for non-carbon benefits in REDD+ RBPs<sup>3</sup> to Indonesia, to be used for climate action. With this, Indonesia became the first country in Asia-Pacific to access GCF funding under its REDD+ RBP pilot program.

The Ministry of Finance, supported by the Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF)<sup>4</sup> is the Implementing Partner, with technical inputs from the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The funds will be

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<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2020). The State of Indonesia's Forests 2020, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia. Accessible at: <https://kemlu.go.id/oslo/en/news/10525/e-book-the-state-of-indonesias-forests-2020#:~:text=%E2%80%8BThe%20State%20of%20Indonesia's,by%20the%20Indonesian%20Government%20to>

<sup>3</sup> REDD+ RBPs under the UNFCCC rewarded through the GCF reflect the agreement reached between the Parties to the UNFCCC in the context of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ which foresees the provision of results-based climate finance payments in return for measured GHG reductions and removals. This is different from credits of the voluntary carbon market over which the Government of Indonesia has no jurisdiction, and which create and certify units that are defined under private standards. GHG reductions and removals as defined by the GCF does not interfere with other national or subnational programs; payments received from the GCF are to reward efforts and successes in curbing deforestation by the Government of Indonesia.

<sup>4</sup> The Indonesian Environment Fund is a Public Service Agency (Badan Layanan Umum) under the Ministry of Finance, known as Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPD LH).

invested in the implementation of the STRANAS, which is aligned with Indonesia’s NDC under the Paris Climate Agreement.

The project is organized around two main results (components) and corresponding project outputs, with a third component dedicated to project management:

- (1) The government’s capacity to coordinate and implement REDD+ at national and subnational level is strengthened.
- (2) Decentralized sustainable forest governance is expanded and enhanced.

These are briefly illustrated in the table below and described thereafter, together with their associated products and activities.

GCF Output	GCF Activities
Component 1. Strengthening REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture	1.1 Update and further develop the architecture for REDD+
	1.2 Capacity for REDD+ implementation
	1.3 Communication, knowledge management & adaptive management
Component 2. Support to decentralized sustainable forest governance	2.1 Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as SFM investments inside and outside FMUs
	2.2 Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry programme
Project Management	3.1 Project management

**Table 1: Summary of project components and activities.**

## 1.2 Component 1 — Strengthening REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture

Component 1 (Strengthening REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture) is focused on:

- 1) Continued support to REDD+ capacity, building on achievements from previous and ongoing initiatives such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Bio Carbon Fund, the UN-REDD programme and others.
- 2) Further mature existing elements of the national REDD+ architecture (e.g. REDD+ national strategy, Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL), the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Safeguard Information Systems (SIS), REDD+ policies, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), the National Registry System (SRN)) and complement it (e.g. SIMONELA)
- 3) Support the deployment of the REDD+ architecture at subnational level (e.g. subnational SIS and MRV system, allocation of the updated national FREL to Provinces)
- 4) Building capacity on REDD+ at the national, provincial and local level (e.g. IEF capacity on REDD+ and towards accreditation to the GCF for direct access, REDD+ awareness at provincial level).

### Activity 1.1 Update and further develop the REDD+ architecture

The government of Indonesia, in line with shifting context and increasing capacity, is committed to continuously updating and improving its REDD+ architecture and related reporting to the UNFCCC. This activity will be implemented in synergy with relevant existing or future projects, at the national and subnational level and comprises actions related to:

- (3) Updating and improving the national FREL and allocate it to Provinces and develop a web-based application system for FREL development and REDD+ Performance calculation at national and sub-national level and further improve the NFMS.

- (4) Developing and operationalizing a Spatial Monitoring System for Emissions from Land (SIMONELA), and the National REDD+ MRV linked to the SRN and developing a subnational REDD+ reporting system (local to Provincial).
- (5) Improving and operationalizing the SIS at the national and subnational level and linking the SIS with REDD+ related activities done by national and sub-national government as well as other actors.
- (6) Supporting the review, revision and/or strengthening of REDD+ policies and developing benefit sharing plans.
- (7) Contributing to reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, i.e., Biennial Update Report (BUR), Summary of Information (SOI), etc.

The activity will be informed and complemented by the Paris Agreement Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Assessment and NDC Tool (PLANT), developed by UNDP to map existing information on NDC and REDD+ that will, among others, support Indonesia to identify opportunities to enhance their NDC in the forest sector.

### **Activity 1.2 Strengthen capacity for REDD+ implementation**

In parallel to the updating and further development of the national architecture for REDD+, this project will build on the information, complementarities and constraints identified in PLANT to support capacity strengthening for implementation of REDD+ at national, provincial and local level in key areas, in synergy with existing and future relevant initiatives. This aims to contribute to further deploying REDD+ nationally, harnessing the REDD+ potential of relevant domestic and international initiatives to support additional REDD+ results for the next reporting period. As such it will support key acceleration actions for Output 2 activities<sup>5</sup>, including ensuring safeguards requirements. The activity will comprise actions related to:

- (8) Building government capacity on REDD+ at the provincial level.
- (9) Enhancing the policy and regulatory frameworks and associated guidelines for key policies and programmes contributing to REDD+ at national and subnational levels (in particular those related to the social forestry programme and forest managements units).
- (10) Contributing to IEF capacity strengthening in relation to REDD+ (including GCF accreditation for direct assess).
- (11) Strengthening the capacity to monitor and coordinate REDD+ implementation at the national level and support acceleration measures for the Social Forestry programme and FMUs and their link with REDD+ (training of field facilitators).

The activity will be complemented by implementation of the SEP, the GAP and the work of the Independent Assessor for Output 2 (further described in subsequent chapters in this document).

### **Activity 1.3 Communication, knowledge management and adaptive management**

This activity aims to support adequate communication on the implementation of national-scale REDD+ under the UNFCCC, as well as knowledge management and adaptive management for the project as well as REDD+ implementation more generally in Indonesia. The activity will have a communication strategy on the benefits of REDD+ under the UNFCCC, enhance the existing REDD+ knowledge

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<sup>5</sup> For instance, the project will support the strengthening of facilitators for Hutan Adat to complement existing MoEF efforts to promote more Hutan Adat under the Social Forestry programme. Customary forests or Hutan Adat is a means to recognize customary territory and accord land and forest resource rights to Adat communities.

management and provide further support to the methodological framework for systematic analysis of the contributions from key policies and initiatives to REDD+ and Indonesia's NDC.

### 1.3 Component 2 — Decentralized sustainable forest governance (FMUs and Social Forestry)

This component aims to support the government of Indonesia in advancing its objectives of decentralized sustainable management of forests through the operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs) and devolving access to and management of forest land and resources to communities in adequate areas. This will include support for the implementation and further refinement of the Social Forestry and FMU programmes respectively (and related relevant sustainable forest management investments inside and outside FMUs), looking at opportunities for complementarity and synergies between them whenever possible. Indeed, social forestry licenses are granted within the boundaries of FMUs, typically as small “clusters” in much wider FMU areas (as these cover the overall forest estate), where communities are eligible and request a social forestry license.

While FMUs collaborate with and provide benefits to communities that are not eligible/granted social forestry licenses (i.e. developing community livelihoods plans and supporting their implementation), social forestry goes a step further in providing formalized and secured user and/or ownership rights. To operationalize the FMUs, the FMU forest management plans, business plans and community development plans are developed. During this planning process, there will be opportunities to identify where social forestry activities can take place, including what specific scheme may be most relevant, what support is needed by these communities to facilitate their application to obtaining a social forestry license, and for which subsequent investments may be needed to ensure sustainable forest management and livelihoods. Rather than in isolation, the activities of the FMU and the social forestry programme must be seen as synergetic, encouraging economies of scale.

#### **Activity 2.1: Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as Social Forestry investments inside and outside FMUs**

While FMUs have been established under the Forestry Law No.41/1999 in all provinces, covering nearly the entirety of the forest estate, much remains to be done to enable FMU operationalization. While different FMUs may be at different stages of maturity and with different needs, supporting their operationalization requires a set of complementary interventions

In addition to supporting the operationalization of the FMUs, this project will also support actual investment in key areas, both inside and outside of the FMUs. When inside the FMUs, interventions will be guided as feasible by the various plans developed (Forest Management Plan, Business Plan and Community livelihood Plan), though some “no-regret” actions may also be implemented in parallel to ensure motivation and progress.

The main categories of activities to be supported include:

- Increasing Forest Management Units
- Land rehabilitation
- Forest fire management
- Development of sustainable livelihoods

Support to local communities may be implemented through the Social Forestry programme (Activity 2.2) when target areas coincide, or in an independent or complementary manner in cases where social

forestry is not prioritized at the time on the FMU territory or does not cover the overall population in the FMU.

### **Activity 2.2: Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry Programme**

The Government of Indonesia's first priority in moving forward with the Social Forestry programme is to continue to assist Adat and non-Adat communities, villages, and individuals to obtain licenses available through the five different schemes of social forestry, thereby increasing the size of forests under this programme. This project activity seeks to strengthen key stages of that process: application, planning, verification, implementation, and monitoring, through approaches that integrate considerations for the roles and rights of men, women and youths in Adat and non-Adat communities, villages, cooperatives and other entities.

The second Social Forestry priority is to ensure permit or rights holders can improve their livelihoods through the implementation of various management schemes or development plans and therefore contribute to addressing drivers of deforestation and barriers to carbon enhancement. This project will incentivize functional mechanisms with the MoEF to ensure social forestry permits are equally distributed in accordance with selection criteria, among others, communities living around forests, poor female household heads.

For component 2 (FMU and Social Forestry programmes), the Government of Indonesia and UNDP opted for the use of UNDP's "Performance-Based Payments" (PBP) financing modality, with the IEF as the signatory of the PBP agreement.

#### **1.4 Performance-based Payments**

The mechanism used for Output 2 activities is a UNDP financial and legal instrument called a Performance-Based Payment Agreement (PBPA). The PBPA is an agreement between UNDP and a development partner to provide funding upon the verified achievement of an agreed measurable development result. No advances are provided, rather payments are made upon the verified achievement of agreed results. This approach gives greater incentive to development partners to achieve results ([UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures – POPP](#)).

In this modality, as payments are made only on delivery of verified results, "the [development partner] is fully responsible for the achievement of the result(s), and free to use its own approaches, methods, capacities and resources within the parameters stipulated in the project document and performance-based payment agreement. Upon achievement of the result(s), the development partner submits substantive and other reporting required in the agreement to trigger payments".

The PBPA will be implemented through IEF as implementing partner, and IEF will work closely with MoEF and Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) to ensure it meets the requirements in the PBPA. As payments are made only on delivery of verified results, IEF is fully responsible for the achievement of the result(s), and free to use its own approaches, methods, capacities, and resources. Upon achievement of the result(s), IEF submits substantive and other reporting required in the agreement to trigger payments.

The achievement of specific, pre-agreed results must be validated through performance measures which comprise of key performance indicators (KPIs) as well as associated social and environmental safeguards indicators (PBP SES indicators) certified by an independent assessor. The assessor provides a neutral, impartial, and independent assessment of whether the agreed development result has been achieved prior to issuing the agreed payment.

Disbursements are made from UNDP to IEF, based on the achievement of one or more results verified by the independent assessor (including safeguards). During the implementation of the project, based

on the agreed methodology, the independent assessor will verify the achievement of milestones and targets reported by the implementing party to validate that agreed levels of quantity, quality and sustainability were delivered. The target of verification will cover various entities at national and subnational level involved in the implementation of the priority programmes involved in the achievement of the PBPA. This includes the various Directorates in MoEF (such as Social Forestry, FMU, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Climate Change, etc) as well as their technical units/extension offices at the sub-national level, such as the FMUs, and the related provincial (sub-national) authorities. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the independent assessor, UNDP will inform IEF and the Project Board of its decision with respect to the payments.

## 1.5 Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards

The project will comply with UNDP's [Social and Environmental Standards](#)<sup>6</sup> (SES) as well as national safeguards requirements. Through the GCF Accreditation Process, the UNDP SES was acknowledged to be in line with the GCF's Environment and Social Standards. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programmes and projects to support sustainable development. The objectives of the standards are to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people

The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) (SESP). The standards are underpinned by an [Accountability Mechanism](#) with two key functions:

- A [Stakeholder Response Mechanism](#) (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by UNDP projects have access to appropriate procedures for hearing and addressing project-related grievances; and
- A [Compliance Review process](#) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with UNDP's social and environmental policies.

The project will also comply with the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguard requirements, including the 'Cancun safeguards'. The Conference of Parties (COP)16 (in Cancun in 2010) agreed that a set of seven safeguards, commonly referred to as the Cancun Safeguards, should be promoted and supported when undertaking REDD+ activities. The safeguards in Appendix 1 of decision [1/CP.16](#) indicate that when undertaking activities referred to in [paragraph 70](#) of decision [1/CP.16](#), the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- (1) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (2) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, considering national legislation and sovereignty.

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<sup>6</sup> A <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-social-and-environmental-standards-revised-version-of-undp-s-ses> came into effect on 1 January 2021. These revisions were taken into consideration when this ESMP and the SES indicators were developed.

- (3) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (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 this decision;
- (5) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
- (6) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (7) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

The Indonesian Environment Fund has also recently developed and approved an environmental and social safeguard regulation.<sup>7</sup> This regulation is largely in line with the UNDP SES, and while it is the UNDP SES that will prevail for this project since UNDP is the Accredited Entity, the guidance provided in the IEF regulation will also be considered. This regulation is intended as an implementation guideline for managing environmental and social risks that arise as a result of the implementation of programs and/or activities that receive funding support from IEF, and confirms the Fund's commitment to sustainable environmental management and equitable social benefits.

The scope of the regulation includes:

- a. The definition of programs or activities that cannot receive funding support from IEF;
- b. Classification of programme or activity risks;
- c. Environmental and social risk management;
- d. A description of safeguard application procedures at the program or activity level;
- e. Guidance on Improving the quality of safeguard governance; and
- f. Transparency, public participation, and complaint handling.

Environmental and social risks addressed by the IEF consist of:

- a. Legal compliance and accountability;
- b. Employment and working conditions;
- c. Resource efficiency and commitment in maintaining environmental quality;
- d. Public health and safety;
- e. Resettlement plans and land use restrictions;
- f. Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of living natural resources;
- g. Protection and participation/involvement of indigenous peoples;
- h. Protection of cultural heritage;
- i. Environmental and social commitment to funding agencies;
- j. Stakeholder engagement and relevant rights, and information disclosure;
- k. Carbon shift risk, and
- l. Community social quality, gender equality, and empowerment of the vulnerable.

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<sup>7</sup> Regulation of the President Director of BPD LH No. 03/BPD LH/2022 concerning Procedures for Implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards at BPD LH

**1.6 The Indonesian Environment Fund has also recently developed guidelines for the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Action Plans.**<sup>8</sup> These guidelines aim to ensure that: (1) all activities funded by IEF fully respect and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and are in accordance with their socio-cultural norms, (2) any risks are avoided, or minimized, reduced and/or compensated, (3) indigenous peoples can participate in and benefit from these activities, and (4) where necessary, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is sought. **The environmental and social impact and risk assessment process so far**

### **Social and environmental assessment during the funding proposal stage**

As part of the funding proposal submission for the project, three formal SES instruments were prepared: an ex-post Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), undertaken for the two main activities contributing to the emissions reductions from 2014 to 2016 (the forest concession moratorium and the social forestry programme), an SESP and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the latter establishing the framework for operationalizing safeguards as the project moves towards implementation.

The ESA concluded that the activities assessed had been implemented within the framework of a 'substantial set of underlying policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) that were aligned with most of the principles of and standards of the UNDP SES and consequently the Cancun safeguards. The screening procedure, undertaken in line with UNDP screening requirements, deemed the project to be of 'moderate' risk, requiring avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the UNDP SES. The SESP document also noted that the project would be implemented within 'a substantial existing legal and policy framework that strives to protect, promote and respect human rights' as well as 'a host of national laws relevant to (natural) resource management, conservation, sustainable economic development...'<sup>9</sup> The SESP concluded that 'the voluntary nature of the RBP project activities, the multi-stakeholder participation in the project design, the project's applicable legal and policy framework, the mitigation measures already in place and those to be added in accordance with the ESMF, all work together to ensure not only that risks of human rights impacts are minimal, but also that opportunities to advance the enjoyment of these rights will be seized'.

Building on the SESP, the ESMF document 'set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for screening, assessing, and managing the likely potential social and environmental impacts of those proposed outputs and activities already defined, as well as yet undefined interventions'.<sup>10</sup> The ESMF identified eleven (11)<sup>11 12</sup> It is important to recall, however, that the ESMF was developed before the project commenced, when not all details were available.

### **The environmental and social impact and risk assessment during project year 1**

During the first half of 2021, UNDP undertook a series of activities to further assess (and either reconfirm or modify) project environmental and social risks that had been identified in the ESMF. Consultative workshops were implemented with the IEF and MoEF. These workshops served to firstly, develop a more in-depth knowledge of how the proposed project activities in Output 2 (social forestry, increase in FMUs, land rehabilitation, forest fire management, and sustainable livelihoods) were going

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<sup>8</sup> These guidelines (Peraturan Pengelolaan Rencana Masyarakat Adat) are still in draft form.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal, Annex VI (a), Social and Environmental Screening Procedures, October 2019.

<sup>10</sup> UNDP Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal, Annex VI (b), Environmental and Social Management Framework, October 2019.

<sup>11</sup> These are defined as general because the risks identified were not linked to the specific project activities. The ESMF document indicates that the risks were identified with a 'reasonable degree of certainty'.

<sup>12</sup> Categorized into (1) monitoring and reporting, (2) environmental and social impact assessment, (3) governance, (4) stakeholder engagement, (5) Adat communities, (6) grievance redress, (7) climate change vulnerability, displacement, of emissions and reversal of achievements.

to be implemented and based on this, prepare an updated environmental and social risk assessment for each category of project activity, as well as to propose concrete avoidance and mitigation measures to address these risks. Secondly, the workshops were used to jointly (with MoEF, UNDP and IEF) develop a set of SES indicators that could be used during implementation to ensure that the Indonesian SIS-REDD+ safeguards<sup>13</sup> and the applicable UNDP SES were adhered to before any PBPs are made. Civil society organizations, including those representing Adat<sup>14</sup> communities, were invited to a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to share their inputs to the draft SES indicators<sup>15</sup> and their written comments were duly integrated into the final set of indicators. At the same time, the R&MMs proposed in the ESMF were reviewed, to determine their relevance and how they could best be implemented.

In addition to the updated environmental and social impact risk assessment and the SES indicators, a proposal<sup>16</sup> was made on the required next steps, to ensure that the objectives of the ESMF would be further operationalized during project implementation. This proposal recommended the preparation of the following action plans/tools:

- 1) A framework Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), building on the ESMF
- 2) An updated Gender Action Plan (GAP), to be included as an Annex to the ESMP
- 3) An updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), to be included as an Annex to the ESMP
- 4) A clear summary of how grievances are currently addressed, and if needed, the preparation of a project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- 5) An Adat Communities Plan (ACP), to be presented as a stand-alone document

The proposal document did not support the recommendation included in the ESMF for a ‘traditional’ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as this is not a project with pre-defined activities in a known location, but is based on categories of activities whose location will only be known once payments are requested. It rather recommended drawing on the ongoing stakeholder consultations and elaborated risk assessments undertaken in the first year of the project (described above) to inform the development of this ESMP, that would describe and bring together all the necessary elements to ensure effective environmental and social risk and impact management. Technical consultants were subsequently contracted by IEF to prepare the action plans and undertake the GRM assessment, and these documents were completed in the first quarter of 2022.<sup>17</sup> The ESMP presented here follows a several months process of review and revision by technical safeguards experts, IEF, the PMU MoEF, and project stakeholders. Stakeholders will have the opportunity for additional input - beyond their initial contributions during the consultations on the PBP SES indicators - during the 30-day Disclosure Period, starting in mid-July 2011. Framework of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

This ESMP presents the detailed framework for managing and controlling the environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the ‘Indonesia REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) for results period 2014–2016’ project. It is organized around the two components of the REDD+ RBP project; (1) consolidation of the REDD+ architecture, and (2) support to decentralized sustainable forest governance, with an emphasis on the latter, which represents the activities with the most potential

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<sup>13</sup> Largely based on the Cancun safeguards as already indicated.

<sup>14</sup> In Indonesia, the Adat communities are the communities of people (primarily indigenous and on outlying islands) who follow customary law.

<sup>15</sup> A workshop was held on April 12, 2021, with the participation of the Rainforest Foundation, **Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat** (BRWA <https://www.brwa.or.id/>), the **Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI)** Tenure Coalition, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), the Rights and Resources Initiative.

<sup>16</sup> June 2021. *Proposals for ensuring compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards*, Indonesia’s REDD-plus Results Based Payments for Results Period 2014–2016.

<sup>17</sup> The Gender Action Plan was the exception. This document was updated by the PMU gender specialist in close collaboration with the REDD+ RBP Technical Expert for Gender hired by UNDP.

environmental and social risks. This ESMP integrates information presented in the draft action plans; the updated GAP, the SEP, and the ACP<sup>18</sup> as well as the GRM analysis.

The ESMP includes:

- (12) A summary of the policy, legal and regulatory (PLR) framework relevant to project activities and in particular the key themes of environmental and social impact management, Adat communities' involvement in PBP activities, stakeholder engagement and grievance redress and effective integration of the gender perspective. General issues related to these themes are also presented.
- (13) The Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan. Based on the updated environmental and social impact risk assessment and integrating the mitigation actions and recommendations from the updated GAP, the SEP and the ACP, this is the core of the ESMP. Presented in tabular format, the plan presents the potential risks for each activity category, the recommended mitigation measures, the proposed indicators, baselines and targets, links to the relevant SES indicator), as well as the responsible party for implementing the mitigation measures proposed. This plan provides a holistic view of all actions that will be implemented to ensure compliance with safeguards, while the updated GAP, SEP, and ACP provide additional details and background information.
- (14) The Monitoring and Evaluation plan. This provides further information on exactly how the main indicators of the ESMP (the SES indicators) will be monitored. This table is also the working table for the Independent Assessor, which means that all the actions proposed in the ESMP contribute to increasing the likelihood the PBPs will be approved.
- (15) A description of how grievances will be addressed (the Grievance Redress Mechanism).
- (16) Training and capacity development activities. The ESMP also describes training and capacity development activities to ensure that there will be capacity available to effectively implement and monitor compliance to the environmental and social safeguards.
- (17) The implementation plan including budget.

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<sup>18</sup> The latter is presented as a stand-alone document.

## Context and policy, legal and regulatory framework

### 1.7 Legal requirements and procedures for environmental and social impact assessment and management

This chapter provides an overview of the legal and administrative framework guiding the environmental and social impact assessment process for the project, in addition to the UNDP SES requirements described above. It also provides a summary of the key legal aspects related to a) Adat Law Communities<sup>19</sup> A more complete list providing an overview of the PLR framework related to the project is presented in Annex 1. It is important to note that the Indonesian National REDD+ strategy is fully aligned to the current relevant national PLRs and institutional framework, and the SIS-REDD+ fully integrates UNFCCC (Cancun) safeguards.<sup>20</sup> Generally, the Indonesian legislation is comprehensive and if effectively implemented, will be sufficient to address any anticipated environmental and social risks. Capacity development support will be provided to strengthen implementation capacity for those areas where weaknesses are noted (further described in the sections below) and specific measures are recommended in cases where the existing mechanisms are deemed to be insufficient.

The environmental and social impact assessment procedures for the project are guided by the prevailing Indonesian laws and regulations on managing the environmental impacts of development projects. These include the general law on environmental protection and management and accompanying regulations,<sup>21</sup> laws and accompanying regulations related to activities in forested areas,<sup>22</sup> and laws and regulations related to land acquisition.<sup>23</sup> Overall coordination of the Indonesian EIA or AMDAL process is the responsibility of MoEF, while authority for implementation is assigned to the sectoral government departments and agencies at the central level, to the provincial environmental agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup, BLH) for provincial level EIAs (crossing over more than one districts), while district Environmental agencies are responsible for EIAs in one district only.

The ESIA requirements, similar to the UNDP SES screening procedures, are determined by the nature of anticipated impacts; generally, the AMDAL process is designed to target activities or projects which have the greatest potential to significant negative environmental impacts. This covers large projects, those using dangerous processes or producing hazardous materials, and those located in or near to areas that require special protection (conservation areas or environmentally sensitive areas). Projects with less significant impacts require environmental management efforts/measures (the Indonesian term is UKL–UPL). There are no special requirements for projects that are unlikely to have any adverse environmental impacts, although a commitment letter for environmental management and monitoring (SPPL) may be prepared. Recent amendments (MoEF regulation No. 4/2021) to project EIA requirements within protected (including forested) areas excludes business plans or activities that

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<sup>19</sup> Further details on these topics are available in the specific action plans developed for each theme.

<sup>20</sup> The national scope of each of the seven Cancun safeguards has been defined by Indonesia and given a national approach through a multi-stakeholder process facilitated by the previous Ministry of Forestry's Centre for Standardisation and Environment (Pustanling). Based on a prior analysis of PLRs, the stakeholders worked together to develop the Safeguards Information System (SIS-REDD+) and the Principles, Criteria, and Indicators (PC&Is) to be used by implementers of REDD+ to collect, process, analyze, and present data and information about how the Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected during the implementation of REDD+ projects and activities, including the RBP project made possible by the GCF. The project is providing support to improve and operationalize SIS REDD+ at national and subnational.

<sup>21</sup> Law No. 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management as amended by Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation; Minister of Environment Regulation No.22/2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management; Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 4/2021 on the screening criteria (i.e., the type/scale/magnitude of activities requiring environmental impact assessment (Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan – AMDAL), UKL-UPL, and SPPL.

<sup>22</sup> Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation; Minister of Environment Regulation No. 83/2016 on Social Forestry; Government Regulation No. 23 of 2021 regarding Forestry Implementation

<sup>23</sup> Law No 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Interest Development as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation; Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest.

support the conservation of protected areas, or cultivation by Adat Law Communities within these areas, if this cultivation does not reduce the function of the protected area, from having to undergo EIAs.

The activities included for potential PBPs under the project, which are small-scale projects designed to support forest and land conservation and which will not alter the ecosystem function, will not require EIAs. A few activities — possibly peatland restoration — would require *UKL and UPL*)<sup>24</sup> to ensure that any minor impacts are effectively managed. Responsibility for these UKLs/UPLs rests with the local Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD) at the provincial and district levels, but obviously, the FMUs under which the activities take place would need to ensure that these procedures are followed, including submitting the correct documents to the district or provincial environmental agency, and ensuring that the environmental approvals are obtained.

## 1.8 Adat Law Communities

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (known as the ILO convention 169 or C169) is the first convention to fully recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. While Indonesia has not ratified C169, the existence and rights of Indigenous Peoples, officially known as Adat Law Community (ALCs or *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Indonesian), are recognized at the constitutional level, as well as in several other regulations Article 18 B paragraph (2) states that the State recognizes and respects MHA entities and their traditional rights if they are in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in the law. Article 28 I paragraph (3) states that the cultural identity and rights of traditional communities are respected in accordance to the current progress and civilization. The Basic Agrarian Law (Law No. 5 of 1960, UUPA), which is the core regulation concerning natural resources, provides a fundamental basis for communities to have the right to regulate their own territories (*Ulayat Rights*). The right of control from the State can be granted to ALCs as stated in Article 2 Paragraph (4), if this granting is “not in contradiction with the national interests, according to the provisions of government regulations”.

There are various definitions of ALCs in Indonesia. Article 67 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry (UUK) defines the characteristics of ALC by stating that “the existence of ALC is recognized, if they meet the following criteria, namely:

- (18)The community is still in the form of a communal society.
- (19)There is an adat (customary) institution.
- (20)There is a clear adat (customary) territory.
- (21)There are obeyed legal institutions and apparatus, especially adat (customary) courts.
- (22)The community still collects forest products in the surrounding forest area for the fulfillment of their daily needs.

Several other laws and regulations contain definitions and/or references to Adat Law Communities.<sup>25</sup> Rather different from the ALC definitions in the regulations already mentioned, Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 contains a more specific term called *Remote Adat Community* (“*Komunitas Adat Terpencil*”, KAT) with the following characteristics:

- Are in the form of small, enclosed, and homogeneous communities.
- Have social institutions that rest on kinship.

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<sup>24</sup> Sectors or business activities that are not required to acquire EIAs but may still impact the environment must obtain a UKL-UPL under the Environment Law in Indonesia. A UKL-UPL document includes the environmental impact of the activity, the action plan, and the environmental management and monitoring program. Projects requiring full EIAs need to produce environmental management and monitoring plans (RKL and RPLs)

<sup>25</sup> A forthcoming standalone project Adat Community Plan will provide a more detailed explanation.

- Are geographically remote and relatively difficult to reach.
- Are in general still living with a subsistent economic system.
- Are still using simple equipment and technology.
- Are highly dependent on the environment and local natural resources.
- Have limited access to social, economic, and political services.

With specific reference to the forestry sector, the UUK states that the control of forests by the State will consider the rights of ALCs, if they are existing, recognized, and do not conflict with national interests (Article 4, Paragraph 3). According to MoEF Regulation No. 9 of 2021 on the management of social forestry, ‘social forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or Adat Forests by local communities or ALCs as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance and socio-cultural dynamics in the form of Village Forests, Community Forests, Community Timber Plantation, Adat forests and Forestry Partnership’. Although it is possible for ALCs to apply for various forms of social forestry, the designated forest status for ALC is Adat Forest. Adat Forest is located within the ALC territory, where legal access is obtained through a stipulation from MoEF; outside customary forest, other social forestry programmes will be approved according to the Ministry Decree (SK Menteri KLHK). In 2012, a landmark Constitutional Court decision (Decree No. 35) determined that Adat Forests are no longer part of the State Forest, whereby the rights of ALC to Adat forests are more strongly guaranteed.

Principle 3 of SIS REDD+ regarding the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities states that REDD+ activities must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities through actions appropriate to scale and implementation context. This principle is translated into criteria, indicators, and assessment tools as follows:

Criteria	Indicators	Safeguards Assessment Tools (APPS)
<b>3.1 REDD+ activities shall include identification of the rights of adat 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</b>	3.1.1 Availability of map and/or documents regarding adat community and local communities that have been identified, including their rights in REDD+ activity area.	Report of existing rights, rights-holders (shown in REDD+ work area map), and adat community and/or local communities’ area that have been identified
	3.1.2 Availability of work plan and arrangement to accommodate rights and aspiration of adat community and local communities in utilizing forest resources.	Elaboration of 1.2.1.a <sup>26</sup> , which concerns an arrangement to recognize rights and aspirations of adat community and/or local communities
<b>3.2 Applicable at the site level, REDD+ preparation activities shall include a process to obtain the free, prior, informed consent of affected indigenous and local communities before REDD+ activities commence.</b>	3.2.1 Availability of documentation of consultation process to demonstrate efforts, appropriate to scale and implementation of activity, to obtain FPIC from adat community and local communities that have the potential to be affected by REDD+ activities.	Report of implementation of FPIC activities that are implemented.

<sup>26</sup> This refers to “National strategy document/subnational REDD+”.

<p><b>3.3 REDD+ activities shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social economic wellbeing of indigenous and local communities, by sharing benefits fairly with them, including for the future generations.</b></p>	<p>3.3.1 The policy/plan and/or program must not impact on marginalization of certain community groups due to limitation of access and control of natural resources, capital, and knowledge</p>	<p>Report/document that shows that there is no discrimination against any groups or access to natural resources, capital, and knowledge in REDD+ implementation</p>
	<p>[KLHS/AMDAL: MoEF Regulation 09/2011, KLHS Justice Value]</p>	
	<p>3.3.2 A documented mechanism on fair distribution of profit/benefits among affected adat community and local communities and implementation proofs that can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>Documents that inform benefits given to the communities, such as but not limited to capacity building, institutional strengthening, economic and natural resources improvement, carbon performance, etc.</p>
<p><b>3.4 REDD+ activities shall recognize the value of traditional knowledge and compensate for commercial use of such knowledge where appropriate</b></p>	<p>3.4.1. Availability of mechanism or procedure for compensating the commercial use of traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Forms and value of compensation for the use of traditional knowledge, if any, in REDD+ implementation</p>

In simple terms, this means that if there is any doubt that ALCs will be affected by activities for which PBP will be sought, the appropriate measures must be taken, as outlined above, including the obtention of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. This fundamental principle is reflected in the risk identification and proposed mitigation measures as well as the SES indicators, that are presented in this ESMP.

## 1.9 Gender

Indonesia has ratified and/or signed many key international conventions, treaties and plans of actions on gender equality, women’s empowerment, and human rights. These include, but are not limited to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (ratified by Law number 7/198) and the International Covenants on Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (both signed by the Government in 2006).

While gender gaps in national policies and laws are still present, Indonesia does continue to improve its legal frameworks, at national and local levels, particularly in terms of implementing policies and programs that focus on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities (PwDs) and older people.<sup>27</sup> To illustrate, while the 1945 Constitution does not specifically distinguish the citizens into female and male citizens within it, in 2000, Indonesia passed “Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development” instructing all government bodies to implement gender mainstreaming for planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development policies and programs in accordance with their responsibilities, functions and authorities. Furthermore, the most recent National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2020–2024 integrates gender in its development vision that is captured in one of the Plan’s five objectives. Particularly relevant in the context of gender and REDD+ in Indonesia are the ‘Guidelines

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council (2017). Indonesia: National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21.

on the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector' issued by the MoEF in May 2017. The regulation establishing these guidelines recognizes that acceleration is required in regard to the effectiveness and optimization gender mainstreaming in policies, programs, and monitoring in the environment and forestry sector and stresses the need of operationalizing the gender mainstreaming guidelines in the field.

In line with CEDAW and per Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 noted above, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) has a mandate for mainstreaming gender in the government, across sectors and at multiple levels. While the MoWECP supports MoEF with their gender mainstreaming efforts, the MoEF, in 2012, also established a gender working group. The issuing of MoEF's Guidelines on the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming has helped to address this group's ad hoc nature and improve its authority in supporting gender mainstreaming within MoEF's activities and projects.

### **Gender Issues around Forests and REDD+**

In Indonesia, women play pivotal roles in forest use and management. While there are variations across the country, in general, women engage in numerous activities around forests, such as collecting firewood, harvesting non-timber forest products (NTFPs, such as honey, medicinal plants, food animal fodder), and forest protection, amongst others. In some instances, women also manage home gardens and nearby forest and fallow areas. This, in turn, allows them to combine child rearing and domestic chores with other activities to fulfill subsistence needs. However, due to increasing development of commercial forestry, women experience increasing difficulties to collect items such as water, food and firewood from the forests.

In addition, given existing political, socio-economic, cultural and financial barriers, Indonesian women often have limited access to decision-making processes related to forests, including REDD+ actions. While they do play a role and are often engaged in forestry projects, they are not involved in planning and decision making. To illustrate, social forestry permits are usually granted to community groups that form local institutions, such as cooperatives and farmer forest groups. This arrangement has gender implications, as most of the members and leaders of such institutions are men. This results in women having limited involvement in decision-making processes, leading to limited access to the benefits from the initiatives, such as access to knowledge and capacity-building activities as well as funds and payments.<sup>28</sup> It is common practice to only invite the household heads, and this is viewed as sufficient because the information that they gain will be transferred to the rest of the families, including the wives. However, such communication often does not take place, and as a result, women do not have sufficient access to information about relevant activities, projects, etc., concerning their well-being and the forests they are dependent on.<sup>29</sup>

Nevertheless, there are various formal and informal women's groups at the village level that can be channeled and empowered through support from REDD+ and other forest conservation initiatives. For example, many women's cooperatives have been established with support from the National Program for Community Empowerment. Women's farmer groups are also found in villages across the country and many rural women also engage in traditional savings collection and loan distribution schemes, which can be leveraged in REDD+ efforts.

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<sup>28</sup> Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (2012). A Guidance Note to Integrate Gender in Implementing REDD+ Social Safeguards in Indonesia. UN-REDD Programme. Available at: <http://www.wocan.org/resources/guidance-note-integrate-gender-implementing-redd-social-safeguards-indonesia>

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

## 1.10 Stakeholder engagement

Public participation and stakeholder engagement is enshrined in Indonesian legislation. The 1945 Constitution establishes the right for citizens to participate in government and in building their society and nation, and the right to public participation is reflected in over 15 laws and derivative regulations. For instance, the government mandates public participation when creating new policies, and the public also has a role in development monitoring.<sup>30</sup> Article 2 of the general environment law of 2009,<sup>31</sup> states that protection and management of the environment has to be carried out based on the participatory principle, and within the forestry sector and specifically related to the thematic areas that will be subject to PBPs, there are several regulations and guidelines describing the role of the public and how they should be effectively engaged in the planning, development and implementation of activities. The recent (2021) MoEF social forestry regulation<sup>32</sup> provides guidance on stakeholder participation in social forestry, while other regulations guide the establishment of partnerships and cooperation with the community including in nature conservation areas,<sup>33 34</sup> the role of the public in evaluating social forestry implementation,<sup>35</sup> the role of local stakeholders in providing guidance on social forestry acceleration<sup>36</sup> and the stakeholder role in providing assistance to social forestry implementation.<sup>37</sup> The role of stakeholders in the establishment of FMUs is also clearly established,<sup>38</sup> and there are several regulations guiding stakeholder engagement related to land and forest rehabilitation, primarily linked to nature reserves, conservation areas and essential ecosystem management areas, but also more generally related to watershed management.<sup>39</sup> For forest fire management, stakeholder engagement centers primarily around the establishment of fire-concerned community groups at site level.<sup>40</sup>

Principle 4 of SIS REDD+ regarding the effectiveness of participation by parties (stakeholder participation) states that REDD+ activities must be proactive and transparent in identifying relevant parties and involving them in the planning and monitoring process. This principle is translated into criteria, indicators, and assessment tools as follows:

Criteria	Indicators	Safeguards Assessment Tools (APPS)
<b>4.1 The entity responsible for REDD+ activities will coordinate with the appropriate authorities to identify the relevant parties, and then involve these parties in all planning process, and ensure that the process it is approved / known by the parties.</b>	4.1.1 Availability of records / records of problems / complaints, including the resolution process.	a. Attendance list (for parties only). b. List of related parties. c. Invitation list. d. List of visitors.
	4.1.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies.	
	4.1.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies.	a. MoU / agreement. b. Photograph of the activities for parties involved.

<sup>30</sup> Law No. 14 2008 on Public Information Disclosure.

<sup>31</sup> Law No. 32 2009 on Protection and Management of the Environment

<sup>32</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 2021 concerning Social Forestry.

<sup>33</sup> Regulation of the MOEF General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships, No. P.18/PSKL/PSL.0/11/2016.

<sup>34</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No. P.6/KSDAE/SET/KUM.1/6/2018

<sup>35</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/3/2017 about Guidelines for the Development, Control and Evaluation of Social Forestry.

<sup>36</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.14/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/11/2016 about Facilities, Establishment and Working Procedures of the Working Group for the Social Forestry Acceleration.

<sup>37</sup> Decree of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.SK.33/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/5/2016 about Establishment of the Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (PPS Working Group).

<sup>38</sup> Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation Nomor P.8 the year of 2021 about Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, as well as Forest Utilization in Protection Forests and Production Forests

<sup>39</sup> Minister of Forestry Regulation No.37 the year of 2012 about Watershed Management

<sup>40</sup> Regulation of the Director General Director of Climate Change Control No P.3/PPT/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 about Forming and Fostering of a Fire Care Society.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Minutes / MoM.</li> <li>d. Documentation of stakeholder engagement activities.</li> <li>e. Reference framework for stakeholder engagement process.</li> <li>f. Guidelines (eg PERDA) concerning the involvement of parties.</li> </ul>
	4.1.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts and problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Report on REDD+ activities, maps of relevant parties.</li> <li>b. b. Documentation of proposals by the parties in the process planning.</li> </ul>
<b>4.2 Applied at the site level, REDD+ activities must have procedures or mechanisms to resolve problems / complaints and disputes.</b>	4.2.1 Availability of records / records of problems / complaints, including the resolution process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Documents / letters report on complaints of parties (emphasis on availability of grievance mechanism).</li> <li>b. Proof of meeting / photo handling complaints.</li> <li>c. Minutes of receipt of complaints.</li> </ul>
<b>3.3 REDD+ activities shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social economic wellbeing of indigenous and local communities, by sharing benefits fairly with them, including for the future generations.</b>	4.2.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. SOP for resolving complaints / conflicts</li> <li>b. Implementation of SOP for resolving complaints / conflicts.</li> <li>c. Minutes of resolution of complaints / conflicts.</li> </ul>
	4.2.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts and problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Minutes of resolution of complaints / conflicts.</li> <li>b. Complaint / conflict resolution report</li> <li>(23) Reference to the mediation process (if any) related to conflict resolution.</li> </ul>

### 1.11 Grievance redress

Land use in Indonesia, and particularly in forest areas, is often associated with land tenure uncertainties, which can lead to conflict, and ensuring that the appropriate mechanisms are in place to manage such conflict is fundamental, as is ensuring that affected persons have access to functional grievance procedures and mechanisms that they trust in case disputes arise. Indonesia has several ways of handling complaints and grievances, depending on the nature of the grievance. Mechanisms for handling local conflicts, which are often disputes between community members, are usually based on customary law or collective agreements (written and or unwritten) and differ from one community to another.<sup>41</sup>

The main legal instrument for resolving cross sectoral land tenure disputes and providing legal protection for those who occupy, work or claim land rights in forest areas (kawasan hutan) is Presidential Decree No. 88 of 2017 concerning Completion of Land Tenure in Forest Areas. The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs leads and coordinates this process, while relevant line

<sup>41</sup> For example, in Sumarorong, Mamasa in West Sulawesi, disputes between community members will be resolved by the "Ada' Tuo" mechanism by involving an elder in the village and mandated as a dispute resolution agent called Pa' Bisara.

ministries are assigned as responsible parties for their respective areas (forests, agriculture, spatial planning) in both the ‘acceleration team’ and the ‘implementing team’ level.

In MoEF, the mechanism for handling conflicts is under the Directorate of Tenure Conflict Management and Customary Forests (PKTHA), which is part of the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (PSKL), and the ministry has a specific regulation<sup>42</sup> describing how tenurial conflicts should be handled, as well as guidelines for assessing and mediating tenurial conflicts.<sup>43 44</sup> As indicated above, the ministry also provides guidance on resolving cross-sectoral tenure conflicts.<sup>45</sup>

The handling of grievances related to the misuse of social forestry permits leading to adverse environmental and/or social impacts on surrounding communities, or the technical verification process (often considered a formality only), or issues related to the partnership process, are the responsibility of the Directorate for Preparation of Social Forestry Areas. Applying the slogan of ‘Serving (and informing) you about Social Forestry from morning to evening’, the Directorate has provided a local Jakarta telephone number (021-5730316) and a mobile phone number (089534038001) to handle complaints and information related to social forestry.

Grievances and complaints linked to conservation areas, such as wildlife conflicts with local communities, or land and forest rehabilitation programmes, or watershed forums, are handled at the watershed level by a third party, the Technical Units (UPTs). According to the regulation, each UPT should have a call center (74 UPTs manage 556 area units) and officers at the UPT are supposed to follow up on grievances, while in forest production areas, it is the FMU who handles complaints.

Grievances related to the REDD+ program or various forms of wider disputes or conflicts, namely related to forestry and environmental issues, such as forest destruction, illegal logging, environmental damage or pollution, are guided by a 2017 MoEF regulation that establishes procedures for managing complaints related to these issues.<sup>46</sup> At the central level, the authority for receiving, managing and handling such complaints lies with the General Directorate of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (MoEF). This complaint mechanism can be accessed online at (<https://pengaduan.menlhk.go.id>.) At the site level, complaints are handled by the Environmental Agency at the Regency and / or City level; and the Forest Complaints Management Unit.

There are no specific mechanisms for handling grievances at the FMU level, nor about the work of the FMUs. The mechanism commonly used for such complaints is the regulation mentioned above. Implementing an effective grievance mechanism at the FMU level is complicated by the fact that the authority responsible for KPUs varies depending on the main FMU function; FMUs linked to production and protected forest are under the jurisdiction of the provincial government while the Directorate General of KSDAE – KLH is responsible for FMUs linked to conservation areas.

While Indonesia would appear to be well-equipped to handle conflicts and grievances, there are, of course challenges to effectively implementing these mechanisms. These challenges are further described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) presented in Annex 3, which highlights some of the issues raised during encounters with stakeholders and knowledge holders. There are issues with impartiality — how an instrument aimed at resolving forest conflict can be managed by the Ministry responsible for forests — and authority; whether the PSKL Directorate assigned to address grievances

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<sup>42</sup> MoEF Regulation No.: P84/MenLHK-Setjen/2015 on Handling Tenurial Conflicts in Forest Areas.

<sup>43</sup> Director General PSKL Regulation No.6/2016 concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Tenurial Conflicts in Forest Areas.

<sup>44</sup> Director General PSKL Regulation No. 4/PSKL/SET/PSKL.1/4/2016 concerning Guidelines for Mediation of Social Tenurial Conflicts in Forest Areas.

<sup>45</sup> Presidential Regulation No. 88 of 2017 concerning Completion of Land Tenure in Forest Areas and MoEF Regulation No. 7 of 2021 concerning Forestry Planning, Changes in Forest Area Designations and Changes in Forest Area Functions, and Use of Forest Areas.

<sup>46</sup> MoEF Regulation No. P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for Management of Complaints of Alleged Pollution and/or Environmental Destruction and/or Forest Destruction.

has the sufficient authority to do so. Ensuring sufficient financing and trained human resources to address the number of incoming land tenure cases is also a challenge. At the site level, while mechanisms may exist, not everyone seems to know about them. During interviews as part of the SEP preparation, social forestry permit holders said they were not aware of the Social Forestry ‘morning to evening’ call center, indicating there was no complaint mechanism that they knew of. Neither were they aware of the UPT call center. It was clear from the assessment in the SEP that some work is needed to help establish workable, accessible, and responsive grievance redress procedures linked to PBP activities. A description of how grievances will be addressed for this project is further elaborated in section 5.

## Environmental and Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Plan

Table 2 presents the Environmental and Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Plan. This table integrates all the key risks identified during the environmental and social impact assessment process as described in section 2.6. The table highlights which of the UNDP SES and SIS-REDD+ safeguards are triggered because of the risk, it describes the mitigation measure that will be applied to avoid, reduce and mitigate risks, and it presents the indicators that will be used to monitor implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, as well as targets and means of verification. For Output 2 (the activities that will be included in PBPs), the indicators used for measuring compliance are the SES indicators. These are further explained Chapter 5.

The following sections summarize the main environmental and social (including gender) risks associated with the two programme outputs.

### 1.12 Output 1 – Strengthened REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture

The main risks related to the REDD+ architecture largely center on the possible lack of technical skills and capacity of the responsible authorities, at all levels, to equitably, effectively and pro-actively integrate Adat communities, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, into the dialogue and decision-making around the key elements of the REDD+ architecture, and particularly the STRANAS. Grievance redress is also an issue, considering the concerns raised in the SEP on the challenges to effective grievance redress at all levels. There is also a risk of inadequate or exclusive communication material. As such, information generation and dissemination through effective communication tools is an important element of the REDD+ architecture and this is also an area that will need to be strengthened: communication materials need to be clear, simple and accessible to all and particularly the more vulnerable.

While these risks are significant, they can be addressed with well-designed and targeted capacity development activities. Such activities will be implemented under the project; many proposals for capacity development and training are described in the mitigation measures in Table 2, and Chapter 7 provides further information on the project training and capacity building activities.

### 1.13 Output 2 - Decentralized sustainable forest governance

#### 1.13.1 Establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units

New FMUs will become operational, and start to develop forest management plans, within a complex socio-economic reality that will vary considerably from one region of the country to another. The risks associated with activities to be implemented ‘on the ground’ by the FMUs are assessed under other

sections, but there are some general risks that need to be considered when new FMUs are established. There is a risk that, if the new FMUs do not have the adequate technical skills and capacity to effectively integrate the needs and concerns of Adat communities, women, youth and other vulnerable groups, these groups will be excluded and marginalized from forest-related decision-making and any benefits that may be generated by FMU activities. It will be critical to ensure that there is good capacity for forest planning, and that (new) forest maps correctly document and consider risks to areas of high biodiversity value and /or other areas of high environmental value. Equally important will be the accurate documentation of areas or blocks of customary forest, both existing and areas awaiting recognition.

The establishment of new units presents both opportunities and risks for the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment. Due to limited awareness on gender issues among FMUs, the current FMU management plans and activities do not generally address gender differentiated needs or integrate proactive measures to promote gender equality and women empowerment. Moreover, without effectively implementing gender safeguards, women's participation in FMU activities could generate unintended impacts such as increasing women's time burden and increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV). The new FMUs will also need to be able to effectively handle grievances and complaints arising from their work.

### **1.13.2 Land and forest rehabilitation**

Risks related to land and forest rehabilitation relate to the issue of land tenure — who is present in the areas to be rehabilitated, what are their rights, and what kind of access do they have to redress should conflict occur. Since this thematic area may also involve some infrastructure development, there is a risk of potential environmental and social impacts resulting from this, which will need to be managed. If such activities generate benefits, for example when areas are optimized for environmental services, there is always a risk that those who need benefits the most are marginalized and 'left behind'.

Given the various existing gender inequalities mentioned above, without integrating a gender approach, forest land rehabilitation activities could exacerbate gender inequalities such as further restricting women's access to forestlands and resources, increasing their work burden, posing risks to GBV and marginalization in decision making process and limited sustainability and long-term effectiveness of the initiative. Moreover, without considering gender differentiated knowledge and preference for plants for rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods, rehabilitation efforts might lead to unequal access to benefits.

### **1.13.3 Forest fire management**

Risks associated with forest fire management activities relate primarily to the occupational health and safety conditions for those employed, as well as gender impact concerns. The large-scale employment of people with little or no understanding of the safety hazards of work and how to protect themselves, or possible inadequate access to required safety equipment, can put people's lives at risk.

There are also risks of exclusion and marginalization of women (and indeed, Adat communities as well as other vulnerable groups) from participation on fire prevention and access to knowledge/skills related to forest fire management. Due to pervasive gender bias toward gendered roles and responsibilities in forest fire management, women have difficulties in accessing resources and knowledge to prevent and combat forest fires, particularly when they occur in their lands or living space.<sup>47</sup> Fire brigades, both

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<sup>47</sup> Indirastuti, C. 2020. Ibid

institutional (*manggala agni*) and volunteers (*masyarakat peduli api*), are mixed but are still a male dominated environment, which could pose a risk of GBV and sexual harassment.

#### 1.13.4 Sustainable livelihood activities

The concerns related to sustainable livelihood activities are like those noted for social forestry and land and forest rehabilitation; the risk of external capture of activities and marginalization of those that the activity is intended to benefit (for example in relation to developing capacity for environmental services). Of particular concern are women and other vulnerable groups, such as Adat communities. Although livelihood activities to be supported by PBPs, such as the utilization of non-timber forest products, traditional processing and marketing, environmental service businesses, hunting, or watershed utilization, are of course intended to benefit and not damage the environment, there is always some risk that these activities will lead to negative impacts on core conservation ecosystem functions, or that the access provided will result in an increase in illegal activities such as poaching.

In terms of gender, previous studies have revealed significant gender differentiated preference with regards to types of livelihoods and benefits. Men's roles in forestry typically focus on the 'heavy' tasks such as timber logging or collecting rattan from forests, and marketing of goods, particularly if it involves significant travel from home. On the other hand, women are associated with the 'soft' tasks such as non-timber forest products harvesting for family subsistence and to a certain extent marketing and post-harvest activities.<sup>48</sup> However, men's contribution for commercial activities is often highly valued compared to women's contribution for fulfilling the households' subsistence needs. Moreover, women's roles in the forestry sector are often invisible and informal which leads to poor working conditions and lower working conditions.<sup>49</sup> Given these dynamics, an inadequate integration of gender into sustainable livelihood activities will lead to similar risks as defined under land and forest rehabilitation. And while sustainable livelihood project activities will bring benefits to women, if a gender approach is not considered, they could also potentially have unintended risks, such as increasing women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles. Therefore, it is necessary to design and implement sustainable livelihood activities that integrate gender to ensure equitable benefit distribution from the project. At the same time, activities that are generated need to be sustainable, which means that those involved; women as well as others, will need to have some basic but solid financial management skills and ideally, access to capital.

#### 1.13.5 Expand and enhance implementation of the social forestry programme

There are several risks related to PBPs for social forestry activities. Possible land tenure disputes and/or conflicts may result when new permits are issued, and while this is relevant for all groups, there is a particular concern where Adat communities are still awaiting recognition of land rights (Adat forests). Elite capture of social forestry by outsiders, and the marginalization of legitimate stakeholders, is another risk associated with the rapid increase in social forestry permits. Where legitimate stakeholders are allocated permits, they can be poorly equipped to exploit these effectively and benefit fully, either due to lack of technical skills or access to needed capital. While social forestry activities and indeed the social forestry programme is designed to ensure more sustainable forest management, there is always the risk that unexpected environmental and social impacts occur, and although these are not expected to be major or significant, measures need to be in place to ensure that negative impacts are effectively monitored and managed. The same applies to potential impacts on biodiversity, including competition

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<sup>48</sup> Gurung, B. and Setyowati, A. 2016. USAID LESTARI Gender Strategy. Jakarta: Lestari Indonesia.

<sup>49</sup> World Bank 2009 cf. Marcoes, L. et al. 2015. Achieving Gender Justice in Indonesia's Forest and Land Governance Sector. The Asia Foundation: Jakarta

for limited remaining wildlife habitat, and possible illegal activities related to an increase in social forestry permits.

Social Forestry activities could also generate gender related risks, particularly by reinforcing discriminations against women based on gender especially regarding participation, design and implementation of project activities and access to benefits. In the case of social forestry, women's participation in activities and access to benefit related to social forestry could be constrained by cultural and social barriers (for instance, widely held perception that forestry is a male domain) and risk of elite capture. Women are likely to face an additional layer of vulnerability as their tenurial rights are often more tenuous because of cultural and legal barriers for women land rights and ownership.<sup>50</sup> Further, women participation in decision making process in social forestry initiative remain limited due to, among other things, membership, and leadership in local institutions for forest management that remain male dominant. In addition, while project activities around social forestry will increase women's involvement in decision-making and other social forestry activities, gender measures will need to be in place to mitigate and address associated potential unintended risks of increasing women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles.

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<sup>50</sup> FAO

Table 2 – Consolidated Environmental and Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Plan

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
<b>Output 1: Strengthened REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture</b>					
<b>Activity 1.1 Update and further develop the REDD+ architecture</b>					
1.1.1 There is a general risk that the processes and elements of the REDD+ architecture (STRANAS, the NFMS, FREL, SIS REDD+, SRN) do not have a social inclusion perspective and that consultation / stakeholder engagement approaches applied are not in harmony with existing policies at national and regional levels		1.1.1 a Strengthen public consultation guidelines so that the public consultation process can be carried out meaningfully, <sup>51</sup> with a gender perspective and social inclusion and in harmony with other policies at the national and local levels	<u>Baseline:</u> National Forestry Council Public Consultation Guide <u>Indicators:</u> # of guidelines revised / updated and disseminated; evidence that updated Guideline integrated a social inclusion and gender approach in its development <u>Target:</u> One (1) updated National Forestry Public Consultation Guideline; Guideline demonstrates the full integration of a gender and social inclusion approach, both in its development process and in final documentation. <u>MoV:</u> Updated National Forestry Council Public Consultation Guide, consultation reports/surveys	MoEF, IEF via PMU	2022
		1.1.1 b Disseminate revised public consultation guidelines	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> (1) <u>National:</u> Updated public consultation guidelines disseminated (2) <u>Sub-national:</u> Updated public consultation guidelines disseminated <u>Target:</u> (3) At least once/year at both levels <u>MoV:</u> Dissemination report at the national and sub-national levels		
		1.1.1 c Implement public consultation related to REDD+ architecture in accordance with guidelines developed	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> (1) # of public consultations related to REDD+ architecture implemented using new guidelines (2) Number of indigenous peoples/local communities or other vulnerable people participating in public consultations (disaggregated by sex) (3) % of inputs/opinions/questions that came from women, indigenous peoples/local communities and other vulnerable people along with explanations/answers to them <u>Target:</u> Public consultations are conducted in reference to the public consultation guidelines that have been developed; Evidence that at least 50% of participants from the consultations applying the Guideline are either women, youth, indigenous peoples/local communities or other marginalized people with a level of participation in accordance with the guidelines that have been developed. <u>MoV:</u> (1) Reports/minutes that show the dynamics of the process of conducting public consultations as well as opinions/questions from women and vulnerable people expressed in the process and explanations/answers to them (2) Attendance of participants showing the number of female and male participants and the number of vulnerable people (other than women) participating (3) Photos or images of participants and the process	Directorate General of PPI – MoEF	
1.1.2 Risk that indigenous peoples' rights are not accommodated in REDD+ Architecture policies (STRANAS document and other REDD+ elements)		1.1.2 a Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples are accommodated in the updated STRANAS document and other REDD+ elements (streamline/integration at the policy level)  The SIS-REDD+ already includes safeguards related to indigenous peoples, <sup>52</sup> it must be ensured that it is streamlined/integrated to the site level.	<u>Baseline:</u> Indigenous peoples' rights are already accommodated in the SIS REDD+ but there are concerns about the operationalization of these safeguards measures <u>Indicator:</u> Adat Communities engagements recorded and reported in all SIS REDD+ activities and reported on in SIS-REDD + reporting <u>Target:</u> Any national and provincial (sub-national) level reporting supported by the Project (Outputs 1 and 2) must include indigenous peoples' engagements carried out as relevant to the scale of activities undertaken <u>MoV:</u> (1) National and provincial level SIS-REDD+ reporting on Principle 3 of SIS-REDD+	Directorate General of PPI-MoEF	

<sup>51</sup> Meaningful is when the public consultation process involves the right stakeholders (not elitist, involves women, indigenous peoples/local communities), is carried out in an appropriate manner (ensuring the invited public has materials to be consulted, the location of the event is neutral), etc.

<sup>52</sup> Principle 3 of the SIS-REDD+ refers to the rights of indigenous people and local communities. Related criteria refer to a) the identification and respect of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, such as ownership, access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, with increasing intensity from subnational scale to site level; b) REDD+ preparation activities must include the process of obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous and local communities. affected before the REDD + activities begin.

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
1.1.3 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision-making process and benefits of overall REDD+ initiative in Indonesia	3. Gender equality and women's empowerment	1.1.3 a Undertake national gender analysis to establish baseline data, and tailor gender-responsive actions to the local level	Baseline: 0 Indicator: All project databases include gender disaggregated data informed by project gender analysis of the key thematic areas under PBP Target: baseline is established in relevant key thematic areas MoV: (1) Evidence of database with gender-disaggregated data (2) gender analysis reports, updated GAP, Independent Assessment reports	MoEF, IEF via PMU	2022–2024
		1.1.3 b Develop gender responsive benefit sharing mechanism that ensure women's equitable access to REDD+ benefits	Baseline: 0 Indicator: gender responsive benefit sharing mechanism is developed and operational Target: Benefit sharing mechanism is in place that explicitly include gender consideration and investment frameworks that target women led initiatives/groups MoV: (1) Gender responsive mechanism established that explicitly details benefit sharing mechanism and investment frameworks that target women led initiatives/groups (2) Results reported on PBP indicators (e.g. report on gender responsive consultation processes)	Ditjen PPI (MoEF), IEF via PMU	2022-2024
		1.1.3 c Include gender indicators and targets in the safeguards information system	Baseline: 0 Indicator: gender safeguards are included in SIS REDD+ and operational Target: gender safeguards are effectively implemented and 100% of indicators/targets concerning number of people are sex disaggregated MoV: SIS REDD+	MoEF, IEF via PMU	2022-2024
		1.1.3 d Establish a gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism for REDD+ activities	Baseline: 0 Indicator: Gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism established and operational at the national level (linked to Stakeholder Engagement and GRM Plan) Target: 75% of relevant directorate generals (DGs) have gender responsive redress mechanisms related to REDD+ in place MoV: Grievance redress mechanism reports	MoEF (7 Ditjen KLHK dan BRGM)	2022-2024
		1.1.3 e Implementation of gender-responsive, Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC)	Baseline: 0 Indicators: (1) ACP (the main plan guiding FPIC for the project) integrates a gender-responsive approach (2) Women equitably attend and actively participate in consultation meetings on ACP (3) The monitoring efforts on the ACP integrates a gender approach Target: (1) A gender-responsive approach reflected in project's ACP and its monitoring framework (2) Gender-sensitive data is collected in ACP monitoring efforts MoV: documentation of FPIC process (e.g. <i>berita acara</i> /minutes of meeting); monitoring reports on ACP; consultation reports for ACP	MoEF	2022-2024
1.1.4 Risk that grievances related to the REDD+ architecture are not adequately documented, processed and resolved.		1.1.4 a Revise and update the existing mechanism for submitting complaints through the REDD+ channel or the Directorate General of PPI for REDD+ activities to ensure it is comprehensive (covers all forestry-related issues) and covers both national and site-level complaints	Baseline: Mechanism for submitting complaints related to Forestry and the Environment based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for Managing Complaints of Alleged Pollution and/or Destruction of the Environment and/or Forest Destruction and partial issues. Indicators: Evidence that the mechanism for submitting complaints / complaints has been refined into a comprehensive mechanism (can be in the form of documents or updates to the channel for submitting complaints / complaints) covering both national and site-level complaints Target: One (1) complaint mechanism updated/revise MoV: (1) Updated complaints mechanism (2) The channel for submitting known complaints / complaints is in accordance with	MoEF	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
			the updated/ revised mechanism		
		1.1.4 b Monitor effective implementation of the revised complaints/grievance redress mechanism	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> (1) Number of complainants/complainants (including how many women and men) (2) Number of cases handled (3) Number of successfully resolved cases <u>Target:</u> 75% of complaints received are followed up according to the updated complaints/complaints submission mechanism. <u>MoV:</u> Recorded evidence / documentation of the resolution of complaints / complaints received.	MoEF	
<b>Activity 1.2 Strengthen capacity for REDD+ implementation</b>					
1.2.1 Risk that there is insufficient knowledge and capacity at both national and regional levels for effective stakeholder engagement related to REDD+ activities		1.2.1 Provide capacity building, including targeted training, to MoEF, BPD LH staff, other (regional) stakeholders, and partners on meaningful stakeholder engagement related to REDD+ activities	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Evidence of changes in perception/understanding related to meaningful stakeholder engagement in the MoEF, BPD LH and other stakeholders <u>Target:</u> 80% of trainees including MOEF, BPD LH and other stakeholder staff show a change in perception/understanding of stakeholder engagement <u>MoV:</u> (1) Assessment/survey before and after capacity building activities. (2) List of participants (with disaggregated gender data)	MoEF, IEF via PMU	
1.2.2 Risk that there is insufficient knowledge and capacity at both national and regional level for effective complaints handling and grievance redress		1.2.2 Provide capacity building, including targeted training to MoEF staff, BPD LH, other (regional including FMU) stakeholders, and partners on comprehensive national and regional complaints handling / grievance redress	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Evidence of changes in perceptions/understandings related to GRM in the MoEF, BPD LH and other regional and FMU stakeholders <u>Target:</u> 80% of trainees including MOEF staff, BPD LH and other stakeholders show a change in perception/understanding of GRM (disaggregated by gender) <u>MoV:</u> (1) Assessment/survey before and after training activities (2) List of participants (with disaggregated gender data) (3) Training reports	MoEF, IEF via PMU	
1.2.3 Risk that there are insufficient human resources assigned to managing the stakeholder engagement process and grievance redress		1.2.3 Assignment of dedicated stakeholder engagement and complaints handling / grievance redress specialists in BPD LH	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Evidence that there are personnel assigned in the implementation of Stakeholder Engagement (including the handling of complaints/complaints therein) <u>Target:</u> Available personnel assigned to the implementation of Stakeholder Engagement (including the handling of complaints/complaints therein) <u>MoV:</u> Letter of Assignment or Decree (SK)	IEF via PMU	
1.2.4 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of adat communities from decision making process and benefits of overall REDD+ initiative in Indonesia (risk that their concerns are not sufficiently addressed and/or that they are not involved in capacity building activities carried out through project support at the national level by the relevant Directorate Generals in the MoEF and BRGM)		1.2 4 a Increase awareness and understanding of relevant DG MoEF and BRGM staff on mainstreaming adat community concerns related to REDD+ implementation and support the development of specific training initiatives related to mainstreaming adat community concerns into REDD+ implementation	<u>Baseline:</u> none yet <u>Indicator:</u> (1) % training participants (at the relevant Directorate General in the MoEF and BRGM) that have an increased understanding related to the involvement of adat communities in REDD+ implementation (disaggregated by gender) (2) % training participants (at the relevant DG in MoEF and BRGM) that have specific skills related to mainstreaming adat community concerns into REDD+ implementation (disaggregated by gender) <u>Target:</u> (1) At least 80% of training participants (at the relevant Directorate General in the MoEF and BRGM) demonstrate changes in perception/understanding of the roles of adat communities in REDD+ implementation (2) At least 80% of training participants have specific skills related to the mainstreaming of adat community concerns into REDD+ implementation <u>MoV:</u> Post-training survey, training material and reports /gender disaggregated attendance list of training activities	Directorate Generals of PSKL, PHL, KSDAE, PDASRH, PPKL-KLHK, BRGM and BPD LH	
		1.2.4 b Train and build the capacity of adat community representatives to	<u>Baseline:</u> none yet <u>Indicator:</u> % adat community training participants that have an increased understanding of their rights and roles in REDD+ implementation (they are involved in	Directorate Generals of PSKL, PHL, KSDAE,	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
		actively participate in REDD+ implementation	training activities with/between DG of MoEF and BRGM and/or multisectoral activities) (disaggregated by gender) <u>Target:</u> At least 80% of training of adat community training participants demonstrate an increased understanding of their rights and roles related REDD+ implementation <u>MoV:</u> Training material and reports /gender disaggregated attendance list of training activities	PDASRH, PPKL-MoEF, BRGM and IEF (MoF)	
		1.2.4 c Fully integrate adat community risks and concerns into the Environmental and Social Impact and Management Plan (ESMP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Recommendations/actions of the Adat Community Action Plan (ACAP) are integrated into ESMP <u>Target:</u> 100 % of ACAP recommendations integrated into ESMP (link to ESMP document) <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of risk and impacts to adat communities and their mitigation in ESMP	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		1.2.4 d Fully integrate adat community concerns into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Engagement with adat communities is integrated into stakeholder engagement plan <u>Target:</u> Adat communities included in stakeholder engagement plan (link to SEP document) <u>MoV:</u> Stakeholder engagement plan that includes adat communities	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
1.2.5 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of overall REDD+ initiative in Indonesia	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	1.2.5 a Train and build capacity of MoEF staff and IEF, PMU stakeholders, and partners on the gender mainstreaming/ gender integrated planning in relevant activities related to REDD+	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 (MoEF gender working group has collaborated with MoWECF to carry out gender training but it is unknown how many staff members and how many trainings have taken place) <u>Indicator:</u> % of training participants have improved understanding on gender integrated planning <u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants including MoEF and IEF staff and stakeholders demonstrate changes in perception/ understanding of gender <u>MoV:</u> (1) Pre- and Post-training surveys. (2) Participant list (sex disaggregated)	MoEF, IEF (MoF), PMU	2022-2024
		1.2.5 b Hire a gender specialist to support the implementation of GAP	<u>Baseline:</u> There are gender focal points/working groups in the MoF and MoEF. Nevertheless, backstopping support on gender and REDD+ would be needed <u>Indicator:</u> Gender consultant is actively supporting the mainstreaming of gender in the project <u>Target:</u> A gender consultant is hired to support the mainstreaming of gender in the project <u>MoV:</u> (1) TOR (2) procurement paperwork (3) Consultant report	IEF (MoF), PMU	2021 – 2024
		1.2.5 c Equip safeguard consultants hired to support relevant DGs in MoEF with gender mainstreaming skills	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Safeguards consultants hired are trained in gender mainstreaming held by PMU <u>Target:</u> All the safeguard consultants hired have improved understanding on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ (as reflected in pre-post surveys) <u>MoV:</u> (1) TOR and CV (2) Gender training participant lists (3) Pre and post training survey	MoEF IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		1.2.5 d Conduct Training of Trainers on gender mainstreaming (related to monitoring and evaluation and database establishment and management) in	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Improved understanding on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ among gender focal points/team members within MoF and MoEF <u>Target:</u> 80% of gender focal points/team members attending the workshop have had their capacity built/awareness raised on gender and REDD+	MoEF	Once a year in 2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
		REDD+ with gender focal points/teams within the MoEF	<u>MoV:</u> (1) Workshop reports (2) Workshop attendance sheet (disaggregated by gender)		
		1.2.5 e Establish gender task force to institutionalize gender mainstreaming in IEF	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender Task Force of IEF is established <u>Target:</u> Gender task force is established with clear roles and target <u>MoV:</u> (1) SOP of gender taskforce (2) reports/minutes of meeting	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		1.2.5 f Fully integrate gender perspective into ESMP	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> GAP activities are integrated into ESMP <u>Target:</u> 100 % of GAP activities integrated into ESMP (linked to ESMP document) <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in ESMP	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		1.2.5 g Fully integrate gender perspective in SEP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender perspective is integrated in SEP <u>Target:</u> Gender analysis and perspective is integrated into stakeholder engagement plan (linked to SEP document) <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in stakeholder engagement reports	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		1.2.5 h Fully integrate gender perspective in Adat Community Plan (ACP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender perspective is integrated in ACP <u>Target:</u> Gender analysis and perspective is integrated into ACP document <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in ACP	IEF (PMU)	
<b>Activity 1.3 Communication, knowledge management &amp; adaptive management</b>					
1.3.1 Risk that communication materials and knowledge management strategies in REDD+ initiatives are presented in a form that is difficult for stakeholders to understand, especially adat/local communities and other vulnerable peoples. Also a risk that the concerns of these groups are not adequately integrated into communication materials (see specific gender mitigation measure below)		1.3.1 Develop guidelines for the preparation of communication materials and knowledge management strategies that specifically describe how to include the concerns of adat and local communities, integrate the gender perspective, and are user-friendly and accessible to all.	<u>Baseline:</u> none yet <u>Indicator:</u> # of guidelines prepared <u>Target:</u> Communications guidelines that provide clear instructions on how to integrate Adat and local community concerns, integrate the gender perspective, and present information in a user-friendly and accessible format. <u>MoV:</u> Guideline document developed	BPDLH via PMU	
1.3.2 Risk of gender issues side-lined from communication material and knowledge management strategies in REDD+ initiatives. Generating knowledge products and strategies that are gender responsive is key to increase awareness on gender issues in REDD+	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	1.3.2 a Establish processes to facilitate policy coordination between MoEF and MoWECP, as well as information dissemination established at the national level	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Policy coordination and collaboration between MoEF and MoWECP is established to mainstream gender in REDD+ and share information between the two ministries <u>Target:</u> Gender equality objectives mentioned in MoEF policies and evidence of information-sharing mechanism (e.g. focal point or shared database) <u>MoV:</u> (1) Evidence (documentation) of gender equality objectives in MoEF policies (2) Reports (e.g. information sharing and coordination meetings, and event collaboration)	MoEF, IEF (MoF) – PMU	
		1.3.2 b Communication programs and materials cover information on gender issues and women's roles related to REDD+	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> # of communication materials produced to cover information on gender issues and women's roles related to REDD+ produced and circulated <u>Target:</u> 2 communication material/ year on gender and REDD+ produced and circulated <u>MoV:</u> (1) Communication materials that capture gender issues (2) # of people access/receive the communication materials	IEF (PMU)	
<b>Output 2: Decentralized sustainable forest governance is supported (Note: Output organization below follows 5 thematic areas used for the PBP SES indicators)</b>					
<b>Activity 2.1 Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as SFM investments inside and outside FMUs</b>					

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
<b>2.1.1 Increase in Forest Management Units</b>					
2.1.1.1 Risk of land tenure disputes/conflicts related to the granting of social forestry permits. This is particularly relevant where Adat Communities are still awaiting recognition of customary forests (ie: adat communities utilization zones may not be accommodated in the RPJHP document for FMU areas that have customary forests)		2.1.1.1 Ensure that, where requests for payments are made, the RPHJP document is clear and free from conflicts related to Adat communities (including their involvement in the consultation process) for FMUs with adat communities in their territories.	See <b>SES indicator 6.1</b> on the integration of local communities pre-existing land claims into forestry planning documents.	Directorate General of PHL-KLHK	
2.1.1.2 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of Forest Management Unit activities. Due to limited awareness on gender issues among FMUs, the current FMU management plans and activities contain limited reference to gender differentiated needs and do not integrate proactive measures to promote gender equality and women empowerment.	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.1.2 a Conduct training of trainers/ToT on gender integrated planning and implementation into the project for men and women staff members in the DG Planning and Environment Management (Ditjen BRPH) that oversee FMU operationalization	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Evidence of training/ToT and awareness sessions have been delivered to Ditjen BRPH on gender issues in forest management and REDD+ <u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants including MoEF staff (DG Planning and Environment Management) demonstrate understanding of gender issues and gender integrated planning in FMU <u>MoV:</u> (1) Training report including sex disaggregated data on training participant lists (2) Pre and post training survey	DG Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (Ditjen BRPH) – MoEF, IEF (PMU)	
		2.1.1.2 b Ensure women's equitable and meaningful involvement in meetings and consultations, etc., on efforts to support the operationalization of FMUs (national/provincial level)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % of women's participation in meetings, consultations, etc., on operationalization of FMUs was achieved <u>Target:</u> 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in FMU activities <u>Mean of verification:</u> meeting and training reports <u>MoV:</u> (1) meeting/workshop reports (2) sex disaggregated participant list	DG Forestry Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	2022-2024
		2.1.1.2 c Support small -scale community investments in gender responsive manner	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Evidence of mechanism established to support women with vocational training need to manage micro enterprises <u>Target:</u> (1) 30% of community activities/programs (via community forest groups/KTH) in FMU RPHJP are gender responsive (2) 30% of community activities/programs (via KTH) in FMU RPHJP provided directly to women/women's group <u>MoV:</u> Reports on small scale investments for women	DG Forestry Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL) and DG Social Forestry (Ditjen PSKL)	2022-2024
2.1.1.3 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of adat and other vulnerable communities from the decision-making process and benefits of FMU activities (ie: that adat communities are excluded from the process of preparing RPHJP documents for KPH areas)		2.1.1.3 a Ensure that the RPHJP preparation and planning process involves indigenous peoples for FMU areas that have customary forests (including claims).	See <b>SES indicator 6.5</b> on effective stakeholder (including adat community) engagement	Directorate General of PHL (MOEF)	
		2.1.1.3 b Conduct training of trainers / ToT on integrated planning that integrates the needs and concerns of all vulnerable groups. This can be modelled on the gender TOT (see <b>mitigation measure 2.1.1.2 a</b> )	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Improved understanding on integrated planning that addresses the needs and concerns of all vulnerable groups <u>Target:</u> 80% of participants attending the workshop have had their capacity built/awareness raised on <u>workshop topics</u> <u>MoV:</u> (1) Workshop reports (2) Workshop attendance sheet (disaggregated by sex)	DG PHL	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
2.1.1.4 Risk that FMUs do not have the tools and capacity to become a receiving and managing institution for complaints at the subnational level, related to activities under their jurisdiction.		2.1.1.4 See <b>mitigation measures 1.1.4 a and b</b> on the revision and updating of existing GRM and <b>mitigation measures 1.2.1 and 1.2.2</b> on stakeholder engagement and GRM capacity development. As needed, develop specific training materials on stakeholder engagement and GRM targeting FMUs.	Please see indicator for 1.1.4.a and b, and 1.2.1 and 1.2.2	DG PHL	
2.1.1.5 Potential environmental and social impacts related to the RPHJP are not adequately identified, analyzed and managed, leading to negative impacts in the forest management district.		2.1.1.5 Ensure that the RPHJP is screened for potential environmental and social impacts, and the management of these, addressed in the final plan.	See <b>SES indicator 3.4</b> on the management of environmental and social impacts in the forestry planning process.	Directorate General of PHL (MOEF)	
2.1.1.6 The FMU activity plan prepared in the RPHJP document does not pay attention to the preservation of local or endemic biodiversity in the KPH area		2.1.1.6 Biodiversity / conservation is effectively integrated into and addressed by KPH units (the block in KPH/ KPHP unit/KPHL unit and the implementation of RPHJP/RPHJPD include biodiversity conservation plans as well as the protection and security of areas located in core blocks in HL and protection blocks in HP.)	See <b>SES indicator 6.2</b> related to biodiversity in forest planning areas.	DG PHL, DG KSDAE	
<b>2.1.2 Land and forest rehabilitation</b>					
2.1.2.1 Risk of land tenure disputes in areas identified for either ecosystem restoration, mangrove replanting and/or peatland restoration)		2.1.2.1 Adequately assess information on the ground prior to site selection to ensure that there are no outstanding or potential land tenure issues. Carefully select sites to avoid social impacts to the surrounding communities.	See <b>SES indicators 2.1, 3.1, 4.1</b> on ensuring that all areas are free from tenurial conflict. See also <b>SES indicators 2.2, 3.2 and 4.2</b> on environmental and social impact assessment.	Directorate General of KSDAE, PDASRH, PPKL-KLHK, and BRGM	
2.1.2.2 Risk that land rehabilitation activities (either ecosystem restoration, mangrove replanting and/or peatland restoration) in or around customary forests or areas claimed as customary forest, do not get the needed approval from adat communities		2.1.2.2 Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent before the commencement of any ecosystem restoration and /or mangrove and peatland replanting / restoration activities	See <b>SES indicators 2.5, 3.4 and 4.4</b> on stakeholder engagement including FPIC.	Directorate General of KSDAE, PDASRH, PPKL-KLHK, and BRGM	
2.1.2.3 Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision-making process and benefits of forest land rehabilitation, forestry partnership and ecosystem services.	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.2.3 a Ensure women's equitable and meaningful participation in planning and management of environmental services (e.g. ecotourism and conservation partnership)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % of women participants involved in activities related to environmental services <u>Target:</u> 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities (e.g. ecotourism and conservation partnership) <u>MoV:</u> (1) Meeting and activity reports (2) Sex disaggregated participant lists	DG watershed management and forest protection (Ditjen PSDAHL)	
		2.1.2.3 b Ensure women's equal access to benefit and meaningful participation in rehabilitation planning and implementation activities (including pre-	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % of women participants involved in land rehabilitation planning and implementation activities <u>Target:</u>	MoEF (DG KSDAE – Ditjen PSDSRH , DG BRGM, DG PSKL)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
		condition activities, type of selection and seed preparation, planting)	20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities over baseline <u>MoV:</u> (1) Meeting and activity reports (2) Sex disaggregated participants lists		
2.1.2.4 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of adat communities and other vulnerable groups from the decision-making process and benefits of forest and land rehabilitation, forestry partnerships and ecosystem services		2.1.2.4 Ensure the equitable and meaningful participation of adat communities, where relevant, in the planning and management of ecosystem services, forestry partnerships and forest and land rehabilitation.	See <b>SES indicator 2.5, 3.4 and 4.4</b> on stakeholder engagement, also see <b>mitigation measures 2.1.1.3 b and 2.1.1.4.</b>	DG KSDAE - Ditjen PSDSRH , DG BRGM, DG PSKL	
2.1.2.5 Planting activities for ecosystem restoration/ peat restoration / mangrove rehabilitation carried out do not pay attention to the preservation of local or endemic biodiversity at the activity site		2.1.2.5 Ensure that only local and endemic seedlings are used for restoration and rehabilitation purposes.	See <b>SES indicators 2.2, 3.2 and 4.2</b> on environmental and social impact assessment and management.	DG KSDAE - Ditjen PSDSRH , BRGM, DG PSKL	
2.1.2.6 Canal bulkhead construction activities and other supporting infrastructure for ecosystem restoration / peat restoration / other mangrove rehabilitation have the potential to cause environmental impacts (pollution and hydrological changes) as well as economic and social impacts (disruption to transport canals, for example)		2.1.2.6 Ensure that infrastructure (canal bulkhead construction activities and other supporting infrastructure for ecosystem restoration / peat restoration / rehabilitation) are designed to avoid, reduce and manage environmental impacts and that the activities have met the required environmental permits (AMDAL /UKL-UPL / SPPL)	See <b>SES indicators 2.2, 3.2 and 4.2</b> on environmental and social impact assessment and management.	BRGM	
<b>2.1.3 Forest fire management</b>					
2.1.3.1 Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from participation on fire prevention and access to knowledge/skills related to forest fire management	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.3.1 a Carry out gender assessment in forest fire management	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Gender analysis to understand gender issues in forest and land fire management including recommendations (2) % of recommendations from gender analysis and key entry points integrated into forest and land fire management efforts <u>Target:</u> (1) One gender assessment in forest fire management (2) 80% of recommendations and key entry points from gender assessment integrated into forest and land fire management efforts <u>MoV:</u> (1) Gender analysis report (2) Management plan and activities to improve women's equitable and meaningful participation	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI MoEF	2022-2024
		2.1.3.1 b Women and men equitably involved in and included in activities of Manggala Agni	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Functional mechanism (SOP) to proactively improve women's participation in planning and implementing forest fire activities (2) % increase (over baseline) of women's participation in bushfire-management (3) % increase (over baseline) of women's recruitment for Manggala Agni <u>Target:</u> (1) One mechanism (SOP) developed /approved (2) & (3) at least 30% of training participants on bush fire management and Manggala Agni recruits are women by Y3 <u>MoV could include:</u>	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)- MoEF	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
			(1) Reports on forest fire management trainings that include gender disaggregated data (2) Pre and post-training survey (3) Result of scoring as part of 'auto evaluation' report (4) Evidence of gender inclusive advertisement for Manggala Agni recruitment (5) Sex disaggregated data for Manggala Agni		
	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.3.2 a Women of the Manggala Agni receive occupational health and safety training  2.1.3.2 b Women of the Manggala Agni provided with basic safety equipment	Baseline: 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) % of female Manggala Agni who equitably receive occupational health and safety training (2) % of female Manggala Agni who are provided with basic safety equipment <u>Target:</u> (1) 100% of female Manggala Agni receive occupational health and safety training (2) 100% of female Manggala Agni provided with basic safety equipment <u>MoV could include:</u> (1) Training reports should document training events and provide gender disaggregated data (2) Sakter/UPT field reports	TBD	2022-2024
2.1.3.2 Gender Based Violence and sexual harassment risks among forest fire brigades, both volunteers and institutional. Fire brigades, both institutional (manggala agni) and volunteers (masyarakat peduli api), are mixed while being a male dominated environment which could pose a risk of gender Based Violence and sexual harassment.	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.3.3 Develop gender-responsive Code of conduct in forest fire control	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Disseminated Code of conduct improve the gender relations among forest fire brigades <u>Target:</u> Code of conduct developed and disseminated among forest fire brigades and volunteers <u>MoV:</u> Code of conduct that ensure protection for women to engage in Fire Brigades	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)- MoEF	2023-2024
2.1.3.3. Risks of exclusion and marginalization of adat communities and other vulnerable groups from participation on fire prevention and access to knowledge/skills related to forest fire management		2.1.3.4 Ensure adat communities' equitable and meaningful participation in trainings related to forest and land fire management. Consider broadening the SOP related to the targeting of women ( <b>mitigation measure 2.1.3.2 b</b> ) to include pro-active targeting of adat communities and other vulnerable groups, or			
The Fire Care Community (MPA) does not get adequate incentives and life insurance as a guarantee of security and health related to their firefighting efforts		Seek synergies with priority programs and national policies (such as social assistance or priority programs for village funds/regional incentives) to provide incentives and ensure the provision of adequate life insurance as a guarantee of security and health related to the firefighting efforts carried out by the MPA	Baseline:0 Indicator: Identified funding sources or program synergies to offer MPAs with incentives and insurance. Target: Organizing studies pertaining to financing sources/program synergies and disseminating study results to parties involved in providing incentives and insurance to MPAs MoV: Meeting/Studi/dissemination report		
<b>2.1.4 Sustainable livelihoods</b>					
2.1.4.1 Risk that activities aimed at strengthening sustainable livelihoods (knowledge and technology transfer) will cause a shift in local habits and culture (local wisdom) or adat communities		2.1.4.1 Ensure that sustainable livelihood activities are implemented taking into consideration local customs or culture (local wisdom) of the surrounding adat communities involved. This includes adequate consultation with and	See <b>SES indicator 7.1</b> on effective conservation partnerships, <b>SES indicator 7.3</b> on the integration of traditional wisdom into sustainable livelihood activities and <b>SES indicator 7.6</b> on monitoring social impacts.  See also <b>mitigation measure 2.1.1.4</b> on capacity development and training related to stakeholder engagement and GRM.	PSKL, KSDAE & PHL KLHK	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
		involvement of (effective stakeholder engagement) adat communities in the areas			
2.1.4.2 Risk of exclusion of adat and local communities and other vulnerable groups from the process of planning implementing, monitoring and evaluating sustainable livelihood strengthening activities		2.1.4.2 Ensure adequate consultation before and during activity implementation, and integrate lessons learned into subsequent activity planning	See <b>SES indicator 7.1</b> on effective conservation partnerships and involvement of local actors in sustainable livelihood activities.		
2.1.4.3 Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of sustainable livelihood activities, conservation partnership and ecosystem services. And while sustainable livelihood project activities will bring benefits to women, if a gender approach is not taken into account, they could also potentially have unintended risks, such as increasing women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV (due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles, etc.)	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	2.1.4.3 a Ensure women's equitable and meaningful participation in sustainable livelihood activities	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Sex disaggregated baseline for women's equitable and meaningful participation in sustainable livelihood activities (2) % of women participating in conservation partnerships and environmental services <u>Target:</u> (1) Sex disaggregated baseline for women's participation in sustainable livelihood activities (e.g. training related to conservation partnership and environmental services) established (2) 30 % increase (over baseline) of women participating in conservation partnerships and environmental services <u>MoV:</u> (1) Training/activity report, pre and post training survey, (2) Attendance list	DG Conservation and Natural Resources Management (Ditjen KSDAE – PSKL)	
		2.1.4.3 b Establish mechanism to target poor groups in buffer zones (including female headed household heads) to participate in conservation partnership and environmental service that function effectively	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Functional mechanism to target women and/or female household heads to participate in conservation partnerships and environmental services (2) % of women participating in activities related to conservation partnerships and environmental services within buffer zones <u>Target:</u> At least 30% (over baseline) of women participating in activities related to conservation partnerships and environmental services within buffer zones <u>MoV:</u> Training/activity reports that include sex disaggregated data	DG Conservation and Natural Resources Management (Ditjen KSDAE)	
2.1.4.4 Business sustainability risks due to the lack of technical and financial management skills.		2.1.4.4 a Increase financial management capacity of Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) members, especially women, indigenous peoples/local communities and vulnerable groups	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> KUPS members demonstrate improved financial management skills and can manage revolving funds and are able to return loan funds <u>Target:</u> The number of KUPS who are unable to return loan funds decreased by 15% <u>MoV:</u> (1) Assessment/Survey before and after training activities (2) List of participants (with disaggregated gender data) (3) Training reports	DG PSKL, DG PHL, DG KSDAE	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
		2.1.4.4 b Establish a monitoring and evaluation system related to revolving fund management and develop KUPS criteria that can receive revolving funds, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporated institutions</li> <li>• Have a complete and filled organizational structure</li> <li>• Have Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), inclusive and transparent</li> <li>• Have a guarantor institution (companion)</li> <li>• Have a business plan</li> <li>• Has an internal M&amp;E system</li> </ul>	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> The existence of a monitoring and evaluation system related to the management of revolving funds and the criteria for KUPS that can receive them. <u>Target:</u> Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system related to revolving fund management and compiling kups criteria that can receive revolving funds <u>MoV:</u> (1) Monitoring and evaluation system related to revolving fund management (2) Criteria for KUPS that can receive revolving funds	DG PSKL, DG PHL, DG KSDAE	
2.1.4.5 Sustainable livelihood development activities in the form of ecotourism may result in negative environmental and social impacts (pollution and garbage, cultural changes) due to the large number of migrants or tourists entering the activity location		2.1.4.5 Environmental (including impacts on biodiversity) and social impacts are identified, assessment and managed.	See <b>SES indicator 7.6</b> on managing environmental and social impacts.	DG KSDAE, DG PHL	
<b>Activity 2.2 Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry Programme</b>					
2.2.1 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of adat communities and other vulnerable groups from the decision-making process and benefits of social forestry (including risk of elite capture of social forestry permits and an unequitable distribution of benefits)		2.2.1 a Support and enhance land tenure security where relevant to ensure adat community's control over their resources and facilitate their access to social forestry permits in adat forests	See <b>SES indicator 7.3</b> on effective conservation partnership area management and <b>SES indicator 7.6</b> on managing environmental and social impacts.	Directorate PKTHA-DG PSKL	
		2.2.1 b Ensure a match between the land management purpose (object) and SF permit recipients (verifying subjects and objects)	See <b>SES indicator 1.1</b> on mechanisms for verifying subjects and objects.	Directorate PKPS-DG PSKL	
		2.2.1 c Provide capacity building to MoEF assistants and staff regarding stakeholder engagement, especially adat communities for women and other vulnerable groups (see <b>mitigation measure 1.2.1</b> )	See <b>mitigation measure 1.2.1</b> on capacity building and training related to stakeholder engagement.	Directorate PKTHA-DG PSKL	
		2.2.1 d Improve learning modules used to prepare social forestry technical staff	<u>Baseline:</u> Learning module for social forestry companions developed by BP2SDM <u>Indicators:</u> Evidence of changes in learning modules to be more socially inclusive and address concerns of adat communities and other vulnerable groups as include a perspective <u>Target:</u> Trainings for social forestry assistants using learning modules with a perspective on gender and social inclusion <u>MoV:</u> Completed updated learning modules	DG PSKL and Human Resource Extension and Development Agency (BP2SDM)–MoEF	
		2.2.1 e Present communication materials in a simple language, using images/infographics (if possible accompanied by additional local languages) to ensure that information related to SF is inclusive	See <b>SES indicator 1.7</b> . Also: <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Communication materials are presented in simple language (if possible, accompanied by additions to the local language) as well as using images/infographics <u>Target:</u> (1) 60% of communication materials are presented in simple language, using images/infographics (2) Information source channels for communication materials are available in digital and non-digital forms.		

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
			<u>MoV:</u> (1) Communication materials with simple language and images/infographics (2) # channels available as a source of information on communication materials both in digital and non-digital forms. (3) # of persons accessing/receiving related communication materials		
<p>2.2.2 Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefit of social forestry. Women's participation in activities and decision-making process as well as access to benefit related to social forestry could be constrained by cultural and social barriers (for instance, widely held perception that forestry is a male domain). Women are likely to face an additional layer of vulnerability as their tenurial rights are often more tenuous because of cultural and legal barriers for women land rights and ownership.</p> <p>In addition, while project activities around social forestry aims to increase women's involvement in decision-making, etc., gender measures will need to be in place to mitigate and address associated potential unintended risks of increasing women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV (due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles, etc.)</p>	<p><b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b></p>	<p>2.2.2 a Enhance women's land tenure security to ensure women's secure control over forestlands and resources by providing licenses to female-headed households</p>	Baseline: 0 Indicator: Increase in % of female-headed households with secure control over forestlands and resources Target: 20% increase of female-headed households (from baseline) with legally recognized documentation of control over forestlands and resources <u>MoV:</u> (1) National baseline established on sex disaggregated data on the recipient of social forestry permits (2) SOP is developed and operational that specifically target marginalized women (3) Evidence of legally recognized documentation	DG PSKL	
		<p>2.2.2 b Facilitate women only/women led KUPS to get access to capital</p>	Baseline: 0 Indicator: (1) SOP to target women only or women led KUPS to get access to capital (2) % of increase in women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access Target: (1) One mechanism (SOP) developed (2) At least 20% (over baseline) of of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access <u>MoV:</u> (1) Data on # of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access (2) SOP document or regulation	DG PSKL, DG PHL and DG KSDAE	
		<p>2.2.2 c Gender integrated planning and sensitization training provided for relevant units under Social Forestry</p>	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender integrated planning and sensitization delivered to relevant units under DG Social Forestry, including Ditjen PKTHA (responsible for adat forest and community) of DG social Forestry <u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants including DG Social Forestry and Ditjen PKTHA demonstrate improved understanding on gender integrated planning gender <u>MoV:</u> (1) Training reports and materials (2) Sex disaggregated data on training participant lists (3) pre- and post- training survey	DG Social Forestry (Ditjen PSKL), IEF (PMU)	
		<p>2.2.2 d Female and male permit AND non-permit holders equitably participating in SF activities (such as preparation of management plans, post-harvest activities)</p>	Baseline: 0 Indicator: % increase (over baseline) of female and male permit AND non-permit holders equitably participating in SF activities Target: 20% increase in BOTH female permit AND non-permit holders participating in Social Forestry activities over baseline <u>MoV:</u> (1) Results of scoring as part of 'auto evaluation' in FGD report (2) Gender disaggregated data on persons receiving SF permits (3) Gender disaggregated data on persons involved in SF activities	DG Social Forestry (Dirjen PSKL)	
		<p>2.2.2 e Ensure women's equitable and meaningful involvement in multistakeholder forums (e.g. social forestry working group), consultations and decision making on efforts to enhance implementation of the social forestry program</p>	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % increase of meetings/consultations/forums that are gender-responsive (based on a scoring system of 1 to 4, where a score of 3 or 4 is gender-responsive) (See Annex 1 in GAP for scoring system) <u>Target:</u> At least 20% (over baseline) increase in the gender-responsiveness (e.g. score of 3 or more) of consultations <u>MoV:</u>	DG PSKL	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible party	Frequency/ timeline
			(1) meeting/workshop reports (2) sex disaggregated participant list (3) workshop surveys		
2.2.3 Risk that there are no adequately functioning complaint channels for social forestry related programs at both the national and site levels		2.2.3 See <b>mitigation measures 1.1.4 a and b</b> on the revision and updating of existing GRM and <b>mitigation measures 1.2.1 and 1.2.2</b> on stakeholder engagement and GRM capacity development. As needed, develop specific training materials on stakeholder engagement and GRM targeting FMUs.	See also <b>SES indicator 1.4</b> on complaints handling and grievance redress.		
Social forestry activities may result in negative environmental and social impacts including on biodiversity.		Identify, assess and manage environmental and social impacts of social forestry permits in accordance with applicable procedures at the site level.	See <b>SES indicator 1.5</b> on environmental and social impact assessment of social forestry permits.		

## Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

The environmental and social monitoring plan (Annex 4) presents the full set of SES indicators that will be used by both MoEF and the independent assessor to measure and ensure compliance to (1) the ESMP and the associated SEP, ACP and GAP, (2) safeguards related to the PBPs. These indicators are therefore a common monitoring tool. Since work on validation methodology is on-going, some of these indicators may be revised (slightly) to consider lessons learned during field testing. Further detailed information on each indicator is currently being collected by the safeguard consultants working in MoEF, and the table will be updated with more complete information once this process is completed.

The role of the independent assessor in the PBP process is to provide a neutral, impartial and independent assessment of whether the agreed development result has been achieved prior to issuing the agreed payment. Result(s) validation must be based on independent data collection or validation of existing data on the specified indicators. The Independent Assessor will assess the results reported using the agreed validation methodology, including assessing that the SES indicators are complied with and make a recommendation of payment to UNDP. In short, if these SES indicators in the validation methodology are not complied with or does not meet the materiality threshold, then reduced or no payments may be recommended.

## Grievance Redress Mechanism

As indicated in section 3.5, Indonesia has several different GRMs that apply both generally, and specifically within the forestry sector. There are, however, challenges to implementing these effectively, as identified in the SEP and GRM technical consultancy prepared for this project. There are questions related to the comprehensiveness of the existing mechanisms and their ability to encompass and address the full range of potential grievances that may arise. There are also concerns about their real or perceived legitimacy/impartiality, the actual authority of the responsible agencies to effectively resolve conflicts and grievances raised, as well as their access to the needed financing and trained human resources. Grievance redress should, as a minimum, follow the legal principles established in the 2015 Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries, which include legitimacy, accessibility, predictability, equitability, transparency, rights compatibility, and a focus on enabling continuous learning.

Based on the SEP assessment of the existing GRM mechanisms and building on the analysis and concerns raised in the ESMF that was a part of the project preparation phase, the following two-pronged approach to grievance redress will be implemented. The aim is to establish establishment workable, accessible, and responsive grievance redress procedures linked to PBP activities as well as to more general REDD+ issues and concerns that may arise.

### **(1) Strengthening grievance redress from site to national level — updating and revising grievance procedures for forestry and environmental issues from the site to the national level.**

The current (partial) grievance redress mechanism needs to be revised and updated so that it can serve as a comprehensive forestry and environmental grievance redress mechanism. This should, ideally, be based on revisions and/or improvements to the existing MoEF Complaint Regulation.<sup>53</sup> This will require a full and proper assessment of how the existing site to national GRM(s) are currently functioning, what

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<sup>53</sup> MoEF Regulation No. P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for Management of Complaints of Alleged Pollution and/or Environmental Destruction and/or Forest Destruction

the major gaps and/or challenges are to fulfilling the minimum GRM principles described above, and what strategy would be the most suitable and appropriate, from the point of view of all stakeholders and obviously MoEF and IEF; to undertake such a revision and updating. This assessment could also build on the initial experiences and learning from the field during the first round of PBPs, applying the SES indicators that have already been developed for this project.

Some preliminary questions / concerns ideas, to be further investigated and included in the Terms of Reference for such an assessment include the following:

Based on assessments to date, a revised GRM would need to clearly describe the roles and interrelationships for receiving, managing, and handling complaints from the site level to the national level (MoEF, environmental and/or forestry agencies at the provincial level, environmental agencies at the district/city level; and Forest Management Units) so that they comply with the legal principles of grievance redress. At the national level, the institutions that receive, manage and handle complaints must be independent. For this reason, an effective GRM should probably involve not only MoEF but also the National Forestry Council (DKN) which represents forestry and the environment stakeholders. The complaint management process must be designed to ensure that each disputing party is treated fairly and equally without any intervention from certain parties, and it must also be perceived as objective and independent by complainants. This independence will ensure that the results and solutions of the grievance redress process are in line with internationally recognized human rights principles. To ensure the legitimacy and authority in handling complaints, it may be necessary to place the GRM directly under the Minister or Secretary General (rather than under the Directorate General), so that it can optimally resolve complaints. Mechanisms that currently exist at various issues will have to be integrated into this overall comprehensive mechanism. For cases involving cross-sectoral complaints (such as complaints on tenure conflicts in forest areas involving cross-sectoral or other agencies such as mining, plantations, even the military), the mechanism under MoEF is clearly not adequate.

At the sub-national and site level, the institutions that receive, manage and handle complaints must also be independent. For this reason, it may be appropriate if the GRM involves not only MoEF but also the Regional Forestry Council (DKD) or similar forums that represent stakeholders related to forestry and the environment. It is understood that at the site level, FMUs were created to represent the state on the ground to be closer to the people and to be relatively independent. One of the roles that FMUs are expected to play is that of mediator in handling complaints so that problems in the field can be handled immediately. In this regard, their role in any GRM revision must also be carefully considered.

While it is recognised that the preceding proposal will not generate immediate results that can be applied to this project time frame, such an assessment would be an important contribution to the dialogue on effective GRMs and would also provide concrete inputs to a longer-term solution to effective and comprehensive grievance redress.

## **(2) Project Grievance redress mechanism**

Given the longer-term need to develop grievance redress more holistically, as described above, there will be a need to develop a project GRM in the immediate term, to ensure that grievances related to this project are adequately addressed, as per the UNDP SES requirements. Such a project GRM will be designed to address concerns related only to the social and environmental impacts of this project, but could, eventually, be adapted to become a GRM for other REDD+ projects, or for the IEF.

The sections below provide a general description of the project GRM to be developed, and the draft ToR included in the SEP Annex provides further details.

**The main objective** of the project GRM is to provide an additional, formal channel for project stakeholders to register complaints about project social and environmental risks and impacts.

The **mandate** of the project GRM will be to receive and seek to resolve complaints about actual or potential environmental or social harm to affected person(s) arising from project. The project GRM will provide:

- (i) an accessible, predictable and transparent procedure for receiving and responding to complaints. The SES indicators developed for this project will monitor the extent to which grievances are documented and handled, and this GRM will serve as an important tool to operationalize those indicators and establish the who and the how for grievance redress at the field level.
- (ii) direct engagement and dialogue with complainants to clarify issues and interests and develop mutually acceptable responses; this will include the identification of processes at the field (FMU) level, within MoEF and the PMU to channel complaints.
- (iii) equitable and rights-compatible resolution of complaints, including contribution to remedy for environmental or social harm demonstrably caused or contributed to by the project<sup>54</sup> (iv) opportunity for learning from complaints and their resolution, in ways that contribute to improved management of environmental and social risks and ensure alignment with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards as well as applicable laws, regulations and policies.

This mechanism should be a legitimate process that allows for building trust between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed fairly and transparently. There should enable simple and efficient access for all stakeholders and the project GRM should also ensure adequate access assistance for those who may have faced obstacles in the past to be able to raise their concerns. The procedures for each stage of the process should be clear and accessible to all, as well as providing clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups. It should ensure fair treatment of all concerned, including disadvantaged individuals and groups, through a formal approach that is consistent, fair, informed and respectful of concerns, complaints and/or grievances. It should be rights-based (consistent with human rights recognized by applicable law), and finally, it should be transparent, informing each aggrieved individual/group about the progress of their grievance, the information used when assessing their grievance and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it.

Once adopted, the mechanism can be tested in one or more pilot areas, where PBP payments will likely be made, and where there are grievances, and based on lessons learned, modified accordingly. Regardless, the mechanism should include provisions requiring review and amendment, as needed, at least immediately after the first year of operation, and every two years thereafter. Most importantly, the project level GRM will need to be broadly disseminated so that all stakeholders and potential complainants are aware of its existence and how it can be accessed.

Further details on how the project GRM will look are provided below.

To be **eligible for a project GRM response**, the complaint must pertain to this Project and its activities after signature of the Project Document and prior to project closure. This means that complaints can be made within any areas subject to PBPs. In addition, the complaint must:

- (a) Indicate how Project activity(ies) have caused or contributed, or may cause or contribute to social or environmental harm

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<sup>54</sup> Remedy (or contribution to remedy when the risk/impact is not solely the responsibility of the Project) may be provided through prevention, mitigation, and/or compensation, as appropriate.

- (b) Be made by a person or people (directly or through an authorized representative) who could plausibly be affected by the harm(s) referenced in the complaint.

If further information is needed to determine eligibility, the GRM should seek such information from the complainant before making an eligibility determination. Complainants may request and receive confidentiality, but the GRM cannot respond to anonymous grievances. With the complainant's agreement, the GRM will refer requests alleging non-compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, fraud, or corruption to the appropriate offices within UNDP, the relevant Accountability Mechanism for the Vertical Fund (e.g., GCF IRM) as relevant, and to the relevant national authority(ies).

**GRM at PMU level.** The PMU will be responsible for establishing a system for receiving and responding to complaints through direct engagement with complainants. The ToR that are included in the SEP Annex of this document provide further details on the requirements for the project management GRM, and include, inter-alia:

- Communications channels to receive complaints including responsible staff
- Clear procedures to engage with complainants, including guidance on how to make a complaint
- Procedures for logging and tracking complaints, and guidance on timelines for handling complaints
- Instructions on how to document the acceptance of complaint resolution or what to do in the case of non-resolution after a specified timeframe
- Guidance on complaint handling reporting

**A complaint to the project GRM can be submitted by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project.** The GRM will maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving complaints in light of known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some stakeholders. A complaint can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. by email, letter, phone call, meeting, SMS, WhatsApp, etc.). As a minimum, the grievance will have to include:

- the name(s) of the person/people submitting the complaint ("the complainant");
- a means for contacting the Complainant (email, phone, address, other);
- if the submission is on behalf of those alleging a potential or actual harm, the identity of those on whose behalf the complaint is made, and written confirmation by those represented of the Complainant's authority to lodge the complaint on their behalf;
- a description of the potential or actual harm;
- names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk/harm (if known), and the location(s) and date(s) of harmful activity (if Complainant states that harm has already occurred);
- what has been done by complainant thus far to resolve the matter;
- whether the complainant wishes for their identity to be kept confidential; and
- the specific response requested from the GRM.

Grievances submission must be opened as widely as possible (for example on the IEF website, and information on the mechanism and how to submit grievances and/or complaints must be communicated during the stakeholder engagement process and placed in appropriate places that are accessible to stakeholders. In addition, in every publication media (print, electronic) information regarding this mechanism must be included. Complaints can come from the community or a group of people or institutions, agencies, companies, others.

Initially, the complainant need only provide enough information to determine eligibility.

**The project GRM will establish a system for logging, acknowledgment, and tracking of complaints.** The PMU will receive grievances, assign each a tracking number, acknowledge each to the Complainant, record the main points electronically in a database. The complainant will receive a grievance receipt, and will be able to access periodic updates through the grievance number.

Grievances will be verified early to determine whether the reporting party is considered eligible to file a grievance or not through verification of the identity of the complainant and requesting the necessary completeness. If insufficient information is provided, the GRM has an obligation to make a substantial, good faith effort to contact the complainant to request whatever additional information is needed to determine eligibility, and if eligible, to develop a proposed response. As needed, further verification will be carried out to determine whether the material in the grievance can be handled at the site level or not. If not, then the decision and the reasons must be submitted in writing to the complainant. The verification and validation process must be carried out immediately, it must not exceed 14 days from the time the grievance is received.

Complainants may request and receive confidentiality, but the GRM cannot respond to anonymous grievances. With the complainant's agreement, the GRM will refer requests alleging fraud or corruption to the appropriate offices within UNDP and to the relevant partner(s).

**Maintaining Communication and Status Updates.** Summary documentation of each complaint will be available for review by the complainant and other stakeholders involved in the complaint, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Complainant if previously requested. The GRM will provide periodic updates to the complainant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the complaint. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the complaint, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (no less frequent than every thirty (30) days).

In handling the grievances, the complaining party must have access to sufficient sources of information, advice, and expertise needed to be able to engage equally and receive fair treatment in the dispute resolution process. In addition, the outputs and resolutions must be in line with internationally recognized human rights principles.

**Referral to the Project Board.** If the grievance is resolved, an official report will be made. However, if the grievance has not been resolved (appealed), then further handling will be carried out. Further handling involves the Project Board consisting of representatives of MoEF, IEF of the Ministry of Finance, UNDP and representatives of civil society. In the project organizational structure, one of the specific responsibilities of the Project Board is to handle project-related grievances. The handling process itself must not exceed 30 days from the time the grievance is appealed.

**Protection from Reprisal and Retaliation.** UNDP seeks to identify, reduce and address the risk of retaliation and reprisals against people who may seek information on and participation in project activities, express concerns and/or access project-level grievance redress processes/mechanisms or UNDPs Stakeholder Response Mechanism or Social and Environmental Compliance Unit. To minimize the risk of reprisal or retaliation, the GRM will maintain confidentiality of complainants' identities when requested, will respond to complainant concerns about reprisal or retaliation and in consultation with the complainant bring the complaint to the Project Board and/or the UNDP Accountability Mechanism for review and action.

## Training and capacity building

The following section describes in further detail how the capacity building and training related to this ESMP will be implemented.

### 1.14 General steps

As a first step, the following activities will be implemented primarily within the PMU, IEF and directorates in MoEF:

- (1) Build understanding of the findings, recommendations, and actions in the ESMP, GAP, SEP and ACP.
- (2) Build capacity to operationalize the plans, including monitoring and evaluating their implementation. Activities related to this will need to be developed by the PMU, and have already commenced.
- (3) Conduct field monitoring visits to sample sites with directorates in MoEF to ascertain consistency and quality of implementation outlined in the ESMP, GAP, SEP and ACP.
- (4) Evaluate and report on the implementation by each directorate in MoEF, as well as ensure integration in the DG Law Enforcement information system <https://pengaduan.menlhk.go.id/>.
- (5) For the SEP and GRM, coordination will take place involving the MoEF Secretariat General, Inspectorate General and Directorate General of Law Enforcement to disseminate the documents, consolidate the preparation of implementation of the action plans in those documents, as well as to ensure involvement of relevant parties in participating and monitoring the activities.
- (6) For the ACP, the PMU will coordinate with the Directorate of Tenure Conflict Management and Customary Forests, Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership to disseminate the documents and ensure the participation and monitoring by stakeholders. Consultation and consent requirements and procedures will be outlined in the ACP, in line with the UNDP SES.

### 1.15 Specific training and capacity building activities

The Consolidated Environmental and Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Plan (Table 2) describes specific training and capacity building activities related to both project outputs. The SES indicators described in Chapter 5 define the MoVs and assign responsibilities for the collection of information for each indicator. These SES indicators and MoVs are directly linked to management actions in the ESMP, ACP GAP and SEP and support is included under Output 1 to ensure that the needed capacity will be in place to implement these actions.

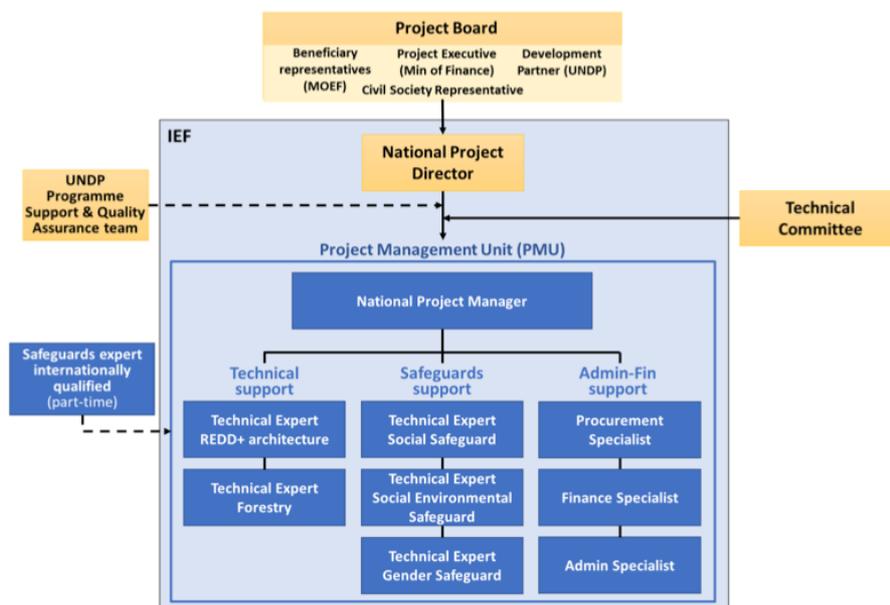
Once this ESMP is approved, a detailed capacity development plan will be developed, outlining the capacity development and training activities, modalities and approaches for implementation, as well as more detailed budgets.

The following will also be implemented:

- (1) Strengthening of the PMU capacity and related project stakeholders to better understand the project safeguards requirements and guidance to support field implementation.
- (2) Focus group discussions to identify emerging lessons from the implementation of these plans, and where relevant or necessary, updating and adapting the plans to better suit on-the-ground realities or recent policy or regulatory changes.
- (3) Development of a safeguard summary report for official reporting of the implementation of project safeguard actions to stakeholders.
- (4) Support to the annual review of IEF's safeguard standard based on lessons learned from this project.

## Implementation Plan

The diagram below illustrates the organizational set-up for the PMU. There are three technical experts dedicated to ensuring the effective implementation of environmental and social safeguards (one each for social and environmental safeguards and one for gender). Two additional experts provide support to the REDD+ architecture, and forestry. These five technical experts are linked to specific units within MoEF, providing support and liaising with seven technical safeguards consultants hired to provide targeted support to the relevant MoEF units.



A budget of just over USD 3 million has been allocated to ensure effective social and environmental safeguards implementation on the project. This includes over USD 1.6 million in human resources (over 50% of the total), with the remaining divided between capacity development activities, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder consultation and coordination. A summary budget is presented in the table below.

<b>Summary safeguards budget</b>				
<b>Human resources</b>		Technical PMU costs	Project Manager, Forestry Specialist, REDD+ Architecture Specialist, Environmental Safeguards Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist, Gender Specialist	625.496
		Local consultants	Local consultants to provide technical inputs on safeguard-related activities	1.030.000
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1.655.496</b>
<b>Capacity development</b>		Capacity development	Capacity development activities related to effective safeguard implementation	540.000
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>			Project monitoring and evaluation including safeguard-related activities	429.000
<b>Stakeholder consultation</b>				158.000
<b>Coordination meetings</b>		Coordination meetings	Coordination meetings related to safeguard-related activities	270.000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	CD, M&E, stakeholder consultation, coordination		1.397.000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>3.052.496</b>

## Annexes

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## Annex 1 National policies, laws & regulations of relevance to the RBP project

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945)
Act 4/2011 on Geospatial information
Presidential Decree 94/2011 on agency for Geospatial Information (Badan Informasi Geospasial/BIG)
Government Regulation 8/2013 on Spatial Mapping Accuracy
Presidential Decree 27/2014 on national geospatial information network
Presidential Decree 9/2016 on accelerating one map policy through use of 1:50 000 scale
MoEF Ministerial Decree 28/2016 on geospatial information network within the MoEF
Presidency Instruction 11/2011 on halting new licenses over natural forest and peat land (Moratorium); which is extended and renewed into Presidency Instruction 6/2013; 8/2015; 6/2017
Ministerial Decree SK.2312/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2015 (PIPIB)
MoEF Ministerial Decree 46/2015 on Guideline on Post Audit for Timber Forest Product Utilization and Timber Utilization Licenses
MoEF Ministerial Decree 30/2016 on assessment for performance of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Verification of Timber Legality
Government Regulation 1/2016 on establishing Peat Restoration Agency (Badan Restorasi Gambut/BRG) perpres
Government Regulation 71/2014 on protection and management of peat ecosystems
Government Regulation 57/2016 on amendment of government regulation 71/2014
MoEF Ministerial Decree 16/2017 on technical guidelines for peat ecosystem recovery
MoEF Ministerial Decree 17/2017 on amendment of MoEF Ministerial Decree 12/2015 on establishing Industrial Plantation Forest
MoEF Ministerial Decree 83/2016 on Social Forestry
MoEF Ministerial Decree 39/2017 on social forestry within Perhutani (Indonesian Forest Enterprise)
Law 6/2014 on Villages
English translation of each category of license issued through the SF program (includes the partnership agreements)
Government regulation 104/2015 on procedure for forestland and function alteration
Presidential Decree 88/2017 on completion for conflict over forestland
Ministerial Decree 180/2017 on Indicative map for Land Allocation/Agrarian Reform (Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria)
Ministerial Regulation on Rights Forest, Peraturan Menteri LHK No, P32/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 tentang Hutan Hak ( <i>Rights Forest</i> )
MoEF Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning titled forest.
Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 111/1999 concerning Development of Isolated Indigenous Community (KAT)
Regulation of the Minister of Land Agency and Spatial Development No. 9/2015 on the Procedures to Establish the Land Communal rights on the MHA Land and Community Living in the Special Area (non-forest estates)
MoEF Regulation No. 21/2019 on Adat Forest and Titled Forest.
Ministry of Home Affairs No. 54/2014
Regulation 62/Menhut-11/2013 further defined the responsibilities and methods for the demarcation of the State Forest Area and for the recognition of land rights of Adat communities
Regulation of the Ministry for Agrarian and Spatial Planning No. 10 of 2016 concerning the registration of Communal Adat Land Rights on Adat Law Community land within the State Forest Area
Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 52 of 2014 concerning guidelines for the recognition and protection of Adat law communities.
Presidential Decree No. 186 of 2014 on Social Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities (KAT)
PMA/KBPN N.5/1999 on the Guideline for dispute settlement on the problems of customary rights: it is applied only to land that is controlled by government agencies, legal entities or individuals
Regulation No. 9/2015 concerning Procedures for Determination of Communal Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Specific Region
Presidential Instruction 11/2015 on enhancing forest and land fire control

MoEF Ministerial Decree 32/2016 on forest and lands fire management
Accordance with mandate of Indonesia National Act No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management
Government Regulation 46/2017 on Economic Instrument for Environment
MoEF Ministerial Decree 20/2012 on forest carbon management
Presidential Decree 16/2015 on Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoEF Ministerial Decree 18/2015 on organization and governance
MoEF Ministerial Decree 70/2017 on REDD+ Procedures
MoEF Ministerial Decree 71/2017 on National Registry on Climate Change
MoEF Ministerial Decree 72/2017 on Guideline for MRV of Action and Support
MoEF Ministerial Decree 73/2017 on Guideline for GHG Inventory
MoEF Regulation No. P.22 on Grievance Management Mechanism of Presumptive Pollution and/or Environment Destruction and/or Deforestation and Forest Degradation
MoEF Regulation No. P.84/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 concerning Tenurial Conflict Management within Forest Area (PPTKH)
MoEF based on Decree No. 24/Menhut-II/2015 on the Establishment of a Team for Addressing Environmental and Forestry-Related Grievances
Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development
Law 7/1984 to ratify the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Ministry of Forestry Regulation 65/2011 on Guidelines of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in the field of Forestry
Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 regarding Forestry
Government Regulation No. 56 (2010) concerning Supervisory Procedure to Eliminate Race and Ethnic Discrimination.
Government Regulation (PP) No. 46 (2016) concerning Guidelines on Implementing Strategic Environmental Assessment
MoEF Regulation No. P.69 of 2019 regarding social and environmental assessments
Government Regulation No 74 (2012) on Public Finance Service (BLU), which regulate the establishment of BLU
Government Regulation No 45 (2013) on Implementation Procedure for Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget
Presidential Regulation No 16 (2018) on Procurement of Goods and Services
Presidential Regulation No 77 (2018) on Management of Environmental Funds
Article 16 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles
Act Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management
Law 1 of 2104
Law 27 of 2007
Law 39 of 199 on Human Rights
Joint Ministerial Regulations of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Number 79 of 2014), the MoEF (PB.3/MENHUT-II/2014), the Ministry of Public Works (17.PRT/M/2014), and the National Land Agency (8/SKB/X/2014) concerning the resolution of land claims within the State Forest Area.
Constitutional Court case, Dec. MK 45/2011
The decision of Constitutional Court 35/2012 on Customary Law
National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2015–2019
Indonesia's National REDD+ Strategy
National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2015–2019
Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) of 2015-2020

#### From April 2021 progress report

Applicable Laws and Regulations	Status of Compliance
Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 regarding Forestry	This law remains applicable and in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.70/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Implementation Procedures for Reducing Emissions	This regulation remains applicable and in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.

from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks	
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.71/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Management of the National Registration System in Control of Climate Change	This regulation remains applicable and in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.72/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Guidelines for Implementing Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Action and Climate Control Resources	This regulation remains applicable and in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.
Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Number 9 Year 2021 on Social Forestry Management	This regulation is in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.
Regulation of the President No 98 Year 2021 regarding the Implementation of Economic Value of Carbon to Achieve the Targets of Nationally Determined Contributions and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction in the National Development	This regulation is in force. The project is in compliance with its stipulations.

## Annex 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
<b>Social forestry programme</b>													
KPI 1 Area (Ha) increases under the SF management scheme (HA, HD, HKm, HTR, Kemitraan Kehutanan)	1.1 Mechanisms (at field level) for verifying potential beneficiaries (subjects), allocated land claims for permits (objects), and compliance between objects and classification of forest functions  <i>This indicator considers the risks of unintended negative environmental or social impacts because of SF activities either (a) allocated to groups and/or persons not eligible for SF permits or (b) implemented in forest areas that are not amenable to such activities. Any discrepancies between SF permit objective and functional forest classification, will be noted and will need to be addressed.</i>	<b>Principle 1 SIS REDD+</b> requires that activities are legally compliant with government regulations (the National Forestry Programme). <b>Principle 2 SIS REDD+</b> establishes the need for transparency and effectiveness of forest governance.	(a) Functional mechanism in place at FMU (or Dinas) level to collect and process data on SF permits including category and location  (b) % compliance between permit purpose (object) and forest classification category	(a) yes/no  (b) %	(a) yes  (b) 100%	<b>Progressive, pass/fail from 2023.</b> FMUs should have a functioning database to process SF programme information.  <b>Pass/fail.</b> For ha subject to PBPs, all permits issued should comply with selection criteria and there should be no discrepancy between permit purpose and forest classification.	Review of the technical verification report used to draft the Social Forestry permit	Berita acara hasil verifikasi teknis sebagai bahan untuk drafting SK ijin perhutanan sosial (Lampiran III Perdirjen tentang formulir verifikasi administrasi dan Lampiran VI tentang Formulir Verifikasi Teknis)	Technical verification team (Tim verifikasi teknis)  RPPWPH - PKTL PKPS - PSKL  Annually		Gradual implementation: Step 1: Field checks will be needed to confirm that the data required to measure this indicator is available. Ideally this should be done by the IE.  Step 2: A simple format for collecting and presenting the information will be needed. This can be supported by the PMU local technical / gender / social safeguards advisors.	Unknown at this point but minor revisions or updating of the Berita Acara may be needed.	Capacity development will be provided to field foresters /PMUs as needed to ensure that this indicator is effectively implemented.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	1.2 There is an equitable distribution of social forestry permits among the intended groups (communities living around forests, poor, those with limited/no access to land, those who depend on the land for a living (including women), poor female household heads, women working on land) to participate in social forestry activities)  <i>This indicator concerns the 'leaving no one behind' SDG pledge. This</i>	<b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+</b> (rights of indigenous and local peoples) emphasizes the importance of identifying and respecting the rights of adat and local communities (criteria 3.1) and contributing to maintaining or improving their welfare (criteria 3.4). <b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+</b> establishes the need for effective participation of all parties (criteria 4.1). <b>UNDP SES</b> (social and environmental management	(a) Functional mechanism / process to ensure participation of target groups in social forestry programme (and especially the most vulnerable)  (b) % of permits that comply with social forestry programme selection criteria (communities living around forests, poor, those with limited / no access to land, those who depend on the land for a living (including women), poor female household	(a) yes/no  (b) %	(a) yes (by 2022)  (b1) 100% (by 2022) (b2) 20% increase of female-headed households (from baseline) with legally recognized documentation of control over forestlands and resources	(a) <b>Progressive.</b> Process for recipient targeting may need to be developed.  (b) <b>Pass/fail.</b> All permits should be issued according to prevailing standards.	(a) Technical verification undertaken as part of the permit issuance process (Note: while there is an SOP for permit issuance, this does not include any targeting process)	Most likely at FMU level, once the information collection starts.	DG Social Forestry PSKL  Annually	The information in this column will be completed at a later stage.	Gradual implementation. Existing SOPs will need to be further developed to ensure that they include more emphasis on the principles of 'leaving no one behind' and that the reporting format includes the information needed for this indicator.	There may be a need to support the revision/updated on existing SOPs.	Support to revision/updating of SOPs and reporting formats for MoVs to better reflect the principle of 'leaving no one behind'.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<i>indicator aims to ensure that SF permits subject to PBPs are being given only to those that are eligible, with the intention of avoiding permit capture by outsiders and/or elite capture. The objective is to ensure that SF permit holders are not dominated by only one group but that all groups identified in the SF regulation have equal opportunity, also in terms of access to information about the programme, to apply for and receive permits. This includes Masyarakat Adat, and groups headed by women.</i>	system requirements) <b>emphasize the importance of stakeholder engagement</b> and the <b>programming principle of 'leaving no one behind'</b> emphasises the importance of ensuring vulnerable groups are effectively targeted.	heads, women working on land)										
	1.3 The Social Forestry Plan Document (RPKS or RKT) meets the format stipulated in Perdirjen 16 (or its replacement regulations) and is authorized by the appointed official.  <i>This indicator concerns the way that the SF planning process is implemented. The objective of the</i>	<b>Principle 1 SIS REDD+</b> on legal compliance requires legal approval of all documentation. <b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+</b> (criteria 3.4) emphasizes the importance of recognizing traditional knowledge. <b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality</b>	(a) Status of RPKS (or RPHD) and RKT in areas proposed for PBP REDD  (b) Quality of RPKS (or RPHD) and RKT (scored, should meet minimum content, format and quality requirements in areas proposed	(a) approved/not approved  (b) scoring 1 to 5  (c) %	(a) all plans should be formally approved  (b) At least 4  (c) 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> All plans will need to be approved as an initial step. Quality criteria will be added over time (see below)  <b>Progressive.</b> There will be a gradual implementation of quality criteria.	(a) Letter approving forestry plan  (b) Result of quality assessment scoring (process will need to be adapted / developed)  (c) Tbd	Tbd.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH - PKTL PKPS - PSKL  As needed.		Gradual implementation. Step 1: Support the development of a quality assessment scoring system to the quality of forestry plans  Step 2: test and implement the QA system before full implementation can take place.	Tbd.	Development of QA system.  Capacity development to field foresters and others related to the development of good quality forestry plans, the need and

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	<i>indicator is to ensure that the planning document is prepared with attention to local wisdom, forest potential, market opportunities, and aspects of gender mainstreaming, and considers long term management plans.</i>	<b>and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	for PBP REDD+) (c) % of issues arising during planning process resolved			Scoring system will need to be developed.  <b>Progressive.</b> Same as above, this will be developed over time.							format for this capacity development / training to be determined during inception phase. Current formats will need to be assessed to insure that SES aspects are included during the forestry planning process.
	1.4 Complaints documented through existing grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) related to the SF permitting process are considered and actions are taken to resolve such complaints.  <i>This indicator considers whether and to what extent grievances are being addressed in the SF programme. The objective of the indicator is to propose improvements, as needed, to the grievance redress procedures.</i>	<b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes.  <b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of <b>providing access to complaints redress</b>	(a) Functional local level GRM  (b) % of grievance /conflict cases responded to  (c) % of cases resolved	(a) yes/no  (b) %  (c) %	(a) yes  (b) 100%  (c) At least xxx%	<b>Progressive.</b> FMUs will need to develop and operationalize a GRM but this may take time. Eventually this will be a <b>pass/fail</b> .  <b>Progressive.</b> Initially, FMUs should document how many or % of cases that receive response.  <b>Progressive.</b> By 2023 or 2024, FMUs should be able to document how many cases	Complaint reports documenting # of cases  Annual Directorate report.  Note: GRMs will be the subject of a separate technical consultancy during the third quarter of 2021 and MoVs will need to be checked.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH - PKTL PKPS - PSKL  Annually		Gradual implementation.	Tbd.	

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		processes and mechanisms.				resolved.							
	<p>1.5 There are no negative environmental and social (including gender) impacts generated by SF permit holders and/or SF activities.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns the control of negative environmental and social impacts associated with SF activities. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that activities are implemented in a manner consistent with the conditions of each permit, that they do not generate negative environmental and social impacts, and that the responsible authority is able to</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+</b> stipulates that REDD+ related activities include the identification and assessment of potential impact of activities on social and environmental services.</p> <p><b>UNDP SES programming principle on sustainability and resilience</b> promotes the precautionary approach to impacts and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation.</p>	<p>(a) Functional process for identifying, mitigating/avoiding and monitoring social and environmental impacts of SF programme activities</p> <p>(b) Evidence of actions taken to control / limit negative social and environmental impacts mitigated</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) yes/no</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) Reports should be available</p>	<p><b>Pass/fail.</b> All areas proposed for PBP REDD+ should have an operational system in place to identify and monitor impacts.</p> <p><b>Progressive.</b> Existing systems and available data will need to be assessed and adjusted as needed before full implementation can take place.</p>	<p>Reports on environmental and social impacts mitigated / avoided and monitored. MoV needs to be confirmed as it is not clear how environmental and social impacts are monitored</p>	Tbd	PKPS - PSKL		<p>Gradual implementation. Assess current process for environmental and social impact assessment of SF activities (ESMP consultant).</p> <p>Clarify process to be used.</p> <p>Check MoVs and data source.</p>	Tbd.	Tbd.

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	<i>act in case of non-compliance.</i>												

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	1.6 Social forestry activities are prepared and implemented through an effective, inclusive and gender responsive process. <i>This indicator concerns the pro-active inclusion of gender concerns in the SF programme. The objective of the indicator is (a) to document whether and how women are included in both the SF permitting process and in SF activities and (b) to propose improvements to existing processes. SF plans should explicitly document how vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, adat communities, etc.) were 1) involved in design and 2) had their perspectives reflected in the plans.</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Facilitate women only/women led KUPS to get access to capital(b) Gender-responsiveness of consultation processes/meetings(c) Gender integrated planning and sensitization training provided for relevant units under Social Forestry DG (d) Distribution of female/male (including BOTH permit AND non-permit holders) participating in SF activities (such as preparation of management plans, post-harvest activities)	(a1) yes/no; (a2) % distribution (b) Scoring 1 to 4 (See GAP for scoring system)(c) % distribution (d) % distribution	(a1) SOP to target women only or women led KUPS to get access to capital (a2) At least 20% (over baseline) of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access(b) At least 20% (over baseline) increase in the gender-responsiveness (e.g. score of 3 or more) of consultations(c) 80% of training participants from DG Social Forestry demonstrate improved understanding on gender 20% increase (over baseline) in BOTH female permit AND non-permit holders participating in social forestry activities	<b>Progressive.</b> While processes exist, there is a need to develop a proper 'feedback mechanism' as part of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). <b>Progressive.</b> The quality should increase over time, with the support provided. Targets can be determined in 2022. <b>Progressive:</b> Target increases will depend on technical support provided, and further information will be included in the updated Gender Action Plan.	FGD reports and list of participants. Data on # of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access SOP document or regulation Results of scoring as part of 'auto evaluation' in FGD report Gender disaggregated data on persons receiving SF permits Gender disaggregated data on persons involved in SF activities Pre- and post- training surveys	Tbd	DG PSKLSocial Forestry (Ditjen PSKL), DG PHL and DG KSDAEDG PSKLDG Social Forestry (Dirjen PSKL)DG PSKL, IEF (PMU)DG Social Forestry (Ditjen PSKL), IEF (PMU)DG PSKLDG Social Forestry (Dirjen PSKL)		(a) and (b) Immediate implementation. Processes exist already and information from these processes can be used to start. Revisions to existing processes may be needed to better reflect the gender focus and to ensure feedback is provided to participants in a timely manner. Further information on this indicator will be included as part of the SEP/GRM technical consultancy. For (c) and (d): Gradual Implementation. Step 1: development of a gender disaggregated database if needed. Step 2: Provide support encouraging the formal inclusion of women in social forestry. Strategy for this indicator / sub-indicators to be further outlined in GAP.	Tbd.	Support for the development of feedback mechanisms and reporting formats for FGDs that also include quality assessment of consultation process For (c) and (d), further details on capacity development presented in the updated Gender Action Plan.

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	<p>1.7 The public has access to the SF website and/or other non-digital information platforms, which includes information on gender-equal social forestry activities.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns the availability of free and easy-to-access SF programme information, ideally gender-disaggregated. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that target groups and especially women, in areas where the SF programme is active, are aware of the programme. It also aims to ensure that the broader Indonesian public can access reliable and up-to-date SF programme information. The indicator will help in identifying areas where improvements can be made.</i></p>	<p><b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes. <b>UNDP social and environmental management system requirements</b> emphasize the need for full stakeholder engagement and response including through effective information sharing and communication mechanisms.</p>	<p>(a) Functional SF website that includes gender-disaggregated information on social forestry activities</p> <p>(b) Non-digital or other public information on SF activities that includes gender-disaggregated information on social forestry activities</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) yes/no</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p>	<p><b>Y1: Progressive.</b> The quality of the website and/or other information needs to be assessed for accessibility and content quality</p> <p><b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> Accessible information will be a minimum requirement. This information should include gender-disaggregated information.</p>	<p>Website or other communication / public information tools</p> <p>Note: current website is very slow and maps could not be loaded. Available information appeared to be quite limited or inaccessible without a password.</p>	Tbd	Need to check who manages the website		<p>Immediate implementation. Initially, existing communication tools can be assessed. Subsequently, the content and quality of these can be improved, as needed.</p> <p>Support may be needed for the presentation of gender-disaggregated information.</p>		May require technical support depending support from other donors and assessed condition of public information

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KPI 1b Number of KUPS established (additional) or KUPS moving up in the maturity class	1.8 There is a mechanism that prioritizes/facilitates KUPS women's groups to gain access to capital.  <i>Access to capital is considered an important pre-requisite to improve women's success in SF activities, and although this is not technically the responsibility of KLHK, it has been included as an indicator to highlight its significance.</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Functional process for securing KUPS women's groups access to capital  (b) % of KUPs women's group with receiving capital access	(a) yes/no (SOP)  (b) %	(a) yes  (b) tbd	<b>Progressive.</b> Support will be provided to facilitate this process.	SOPs will need to be developed  Data will be needed on number of women's groups getting access to capital; the format and means of collecting such data will need to be determined.	Tbd	FMU at local level  PKPS - PSKL		Gradual implementation. Support will be provided for the development of SOPs.		Further details on capacity development presented in the updated Gender Action Plan.
<b>Land rehabilitation</b>													
KPI 2 Area (ha) of conservation areas (KK) rehabilitated (by type of rehabilitation/forest) and land/actors involved	2.1 Conservation areas selected for rehabilitation are free from tenurial conflict.  <i>This indicator concerns outstanding land claims that may exist within the conservation areas selected for rehabilitation. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that no-one's claims are ignored and avoid potential loss of future access (pending on the</i>	<b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes. <b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance	(a) Functional process for documenting land ownership/claims and potential overlap  (b) Cases of land conflicts related to land and forest rehabilitation	(a) yes/no  (b) #	(a) yes  (b) Should be 0 for areas PBP areas	<b>Y1: Progressive.</b> During 2021 and early 2022, the process for identifying and checking the status of land for rehabilitation will be verified.  <b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> There should be no outstanding conflicts on land subject to PBP.	KLHK reports that there is a Berita Acara but the format and content of this needs to be verified.  Minutes of meetings.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  KK - KSDAE  KTA - PDASHL  PKG - PPKL  BRGM  Note: responsible until will depend on type of land rehabilitation		Immediate implementation. Measurement of this indicator can start in Y1 using existing information, which can be revised as needed for Y2 onwards.		

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	<i>conservation zone category) to the land areas.</i>	of providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.											
	2.2 There are no negative environmental and social (including gender) impacts generated by rehabilitation activities in conservation areas. <i>This indicator concerns the control of negative environmental and social impacts associated with rehabilitation activities in conservation areas. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that activities are all implemented in a manner consistent with the conditions of</i>	<b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+</b> stipulates that REDD+ related activities include the identification and assessment of potential impact of activities on social and environmental services. <b>UNDP SES programming principle on sustainability and resilience</b> promotes the precautionary approach to impacts and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation.	(a) Functional process for identifying, mitigating/avoiding and monitoring social and environmental impacts of rehabilitation activities in conservation areas(b) Actions taken to control / limit negative social and environmental impacts mitigated(c) Use of native species in rehabilitation activities that considers local wisdom	(a) yes/no(b) yes/no(c) yes/no	(a) yes(b) yes(c) yes	(a) <b>Pass/fail.</b> There should have an operational system in place to identify and monitor impacts.(b) <b>Progressive.</b> Existing systems will need to be assessed and adjusted as needed so this will be a gradual implementation process.	KLHL has identified a number of possible reports including five-year reports but more frequent documentation will be needed for PBP areas.In the case of infrastructure, guidelines should be in place and reports identifying impacts and their management should be available. For ecosystems services, some estimation of carrying capacity should be available.	Tbd.	FMU at local levelKK - KSDAESame as above: responsible unit will depend on type of land rehabilitation		Immediate implementation.Measurement of this indicator can start in Y1 but will require further assessment to determine the quality of the process and information available.		

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	<i>Ecosystem Restoration/Recovery (Pemulihan Ekosistem) and the Conservation Partnership Agreements as set forth in Minister regulation on Ecosystem Restoration/Recovery and Directorate General Regulation on Conservation Partnership , that they do not generate negative environmental and social impacts, and that the responsible authority is able to act in case of non-compliance.</i>												
	2.3 Existing communities are accommodated in conservation areas through traditional zones/blocks, utilization zones and special zones. For areas in or around customary forests, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be needed.  <i>This indicator concerns pre-existing land use by Adat and/or other local people</i>	<b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+ criteria 3.1</b> emphasizes the importance of identifying and respecting the rights of adat and local communities, while <b>criteria 3.2</b> refers to the process of obtaining FPIC for communities potentially impacted by REDD+ activities. <b>UNDP Standard 6.6</b> refer to the collective right of Indigenous	(a) Conservation areas include traditional blocks, utilization zones and / or special zones  (b) # of potential conflicts and resolution	(a) yes/no  (b) #, %	(a) yes  (b) resolution should be 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> All pre-existing adat and other communities should be respected in areas subject to REDD+PBP.  <b>Progressive to 2022, then pass/fail:</b> Existing process for resolving any conflicts that arise	Planning documentation for conservation areas. The format and content of these needs to be checked.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  KK - KSDAE		Immediate implementation. The information for the first sub-indicator should be available in Y1 but information for the second will need support.		Capacity development needs related to this indicator will be further developed during the inception phase.

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	<i>within the areas selected for conservation rehabilitation. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that no-one is displaced and/or loses access to their livelihoods because of conservation area rehabilitation activities.</i>	Peoples to own, use, develop and control lands, resources and territories they have traditionally owned, occupied, etc.											
	2.4 Complaints documented through existing GRMs related to conservation area rehabilitation activities are considered and actions are taken to resolve such complaints.  <i>This indicator concerns whether and to what extent grievances are being addressed in conservation area rehabilitation activities. To check compliance, the IA will verify that the responsible authorities have a GRM process in place, as detailed within applicable regulations and guidelines .The objective of the indicator is to</i>	<b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes. <b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of <b>providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.</b>	(a) Functional GRM for land rehabilitation activities  (b) % of grievance /conflict cases responded to  (c) % of cases resolved	(a) yes/no  (b) %  (c) %	(a) yes  (b) 100%  (c) 100%	<b>Progressive.</b> Responsible entity will need to develop and operationalize a GRM but this may take time. Eventually this will be a pass/fail.  <b>Progressive.</b> Initially, FMUs should document how many or % of cases that receive response.  <b>Progressive.</b> By 2023 or 2024, FMUs should be able to document how many cases are resolved.	KLHK indicates that there is a call center (surat edaran from UPT Kawasan Konservasi)  MoV will need to be checked.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  KK - KSDAE		Gradual implementation.		

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	<i>propose improvements, as needed, to the grievance redress procedures.</i>												
	2.5 There is an effectively functioning stakeholder consultation process to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders, including collaborative management, in conservation area rehabilitation activities/conservation partnerships. For areas in or around customary forests, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be needed.  <i>This indicator concerns whether and how stakeholders participate in conservation rehabilitation</i>	<b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+ criteria 3.2</b> refers to the need to obtain FPIC from affected indigenous and local communities before any activities begin. <b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.1</b> establishes the need for effective participation of all parties. <b>UNDP SES</b> (social and environmental management system requirements) emphasize the <b>importance of stakeholder engagement.</b>	(a) Functional process for stakeholder engagement  (b) Quality of stakeholder engagement  (c) Level of collaborative management on Essential Ecosystem Services	(a) yes/no  (b) Scoring 1 to 5  (c) %	(a) yes  (b) yes  (c) Should be as high as possible	<b>Progressive.</b> The SEP will be assessed as part of the SEP/GRM technical consultancy work in 2021.  <b>Progressive.</b> The quality should increase over time, with the support provided. Targets can be determined in 2022.  <b>Progressive.</b> The process for assessing/measuring collaborative management will need to be investigated as part of the SEP/GRM	Coordination meeting reports.  Joint planning documents.  List of meeting participants.  Existing MoVs will need to be verified to determine format, content and quality.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  KK - KSDAE		Gradual implementation.	FMU at local level  PJLHK - KSDAE	

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	<i>activities. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that there is a process for consulting stakeholders, that it is functioning well, and that it is, in some cases, leading to collaborative management of conservation areas.</i>					technical consultancy							
	2.6 The public has access to a functional MoEF/BRGM website and/or other digital platforms or non-digital information, with information on activities related to conservation area rehabilitation.  <i>This indicator concerns the availability of free and easy-to-access conservation area information. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that communities and small businesses/enterp</i>	<b>UNDP social and environmental management system requirements</b> emphasize the need for full stakeholder engagement and response including through effective information sharing and communication mechanisms.	(a) Functional KPH website or other digital information  (b) Non-digital or other public information on SF activities	(a) yes/no  (b) yes/no	(a) yes  (b) yes	<b>Y1: Progressive.</b> The quality of the website and/or other information needs to be assessed for accessibility and content quality  <b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> Accessible public information will be a minimum requirement.	Access to the website and review of information presented there. Website format and content will need to be verified.	Tbd.	KK - KSDAE		Immediate implementation. Y1 existing websites and other non-digital existing information can be used, and these can be improved as needed from Y2 onwards.		

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	<i>rises where conservation areas are being rehabilitated are aware of the activities. It also aims to ensure that the broader Indonesian public can access reliable and up-to-date information on conservation area rehabilitation. This indicator will help in identifying areas where improvements can be made to existing website or information tools.</i>												

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	<p>2.7a Equal participation of women and men in Ecosystem Recovery planning and management activities related to conservation area rehabilitation.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns the proactive involvement of women in activities such as Ecosystem Restoration/Recovery and Conservation Partnerships. The objective of the indicator is to (a) document whether and how women are included in ecosystem recovery and conservation partnership planning and activities and (b) to propose improvements to existing processes.</i></p> <p>2.7 b Equal participation of women and men in conservation area rehabilitation planning and implementation activities.</p> <p><i>This indicator</i></p>	<p><b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.</p>	<p>(a) Women and men participating in environmental services planning and management equitably and meaningfully in planning and management of environmental services (e.g. ecotourism and conservation partnership)</p> <p>(b) Women and men participating equitably in land rehabilitation activities (pre-condition activities, type selection and seed prapartion, planting)</p>	<p>(a) % distribution</p> <p>(b) % distribution</p>	<p>For both sub-indicators:</p> <p><del>Y1: Baseline</del></p> <p>Y2: 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities over baseline will receive premium bonus point</p> <p><del>Y3: 30% increase in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities over baseline will receive premium bonus point</del></p>	<p><b>Progressive:</b> Target increases will depend on technical support provided, and further informaton will be included in the updated Gender Action Plan.</p>	<p>Tbd.</p>	<p>Tbd.</p> <p>Tbd.</p>	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>KK - KSDAE</p>		<p>Immediate implementation. Step 1: In Y1, measurement of the first sub- indicator can start if gender disaggregated data is available. Step 2: the targeted increases for bonus payments will be implemented once support has been provided. GAP includes further details on this.</p>	<p>Capacity development needs detailed in the GAP.</p>	

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	<i>concerns gender equality and specifically, equal opportunity for women in conservation rehabilitation activities. The objective of the indicator is to (a) document whether and how women are included in land/forest rehabilitation activities related to conservation areas (such as pre-condition activities, type selection, seed preparation, planting) and (b) to propose improvements to existing processes.</i>												

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KPI 3 Area (ha) of mangrove/coastal forest rehabilitated	<p>3.1 Areas selected for mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation are free from tenurial conflict. For areas in or around customary forests, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be needed.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns outstanding land claims that may exist within the areas selected for mangrove or coastal forest rehabilitation. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that no-one's claims are ignored or that they lose future access to the land areas.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+ criteria 3.2</b> refers to the need to obtain FPIC from affected indigenous and local communities before any activities begin.</p> <p><b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes.</p> <p><b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.</p>	<p>(a) Functional process for documenting land ownership/claims and potential overlap</p> <p>(b) Cases of land conflicts related to land and forest rehabilitation</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) #</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) Should be 0 for areas PBP areas</p>	<p><b>Y1: Progressive.</b> During 2021 and early 2022, the process for identifying and checking the status of land for rehabilitation will be verified.</p> <p><b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> There should be no outstanding conflicts on land subject to PBP.</p>	<p>KLHK reports that there is a Berita Acara but the format and content of this needs to be verified.</p> <p>Minutes of meetings.</p>	Tbd.	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>KK - KSDAE</p> <p>KTA - PDASHL</p> <p>PKG - PPKL</p> <p>BRGM</p> <p>Note: responsible until will depend on type of land rehabilitation</p>	<p>Immediate implementation. Measurement of this indicator can start in Y1 using existing information, which can be revised as needed for Y2 onwards.</p>			

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	<p>3.2 There are no negative environmental and social (including gender) impacts generated by mangrove / ocastl forest rehabilitation activities</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns the control of negative environmental and social impacts associated with mangrove and coastal forest restoration/rehabilitation activities. The objective of the indicator is that replanting activities do not generate negative environmental and social impacts, and that the responsible authority is able to act in case of non-compliance.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+</b> stipulates that REDD+ related activities include the identification and assessment of potential impact of activities on social and environmental services.</p> <p><b>UNDP SES programming principle on sustainability and resilience</b> promotes the precautionary approach to impacts and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation.</p>	<p>(a) Functional process for identifying, mitigating/avoiding and monitoring social and environmental impacts of mangrove/coastal forest rehabilitation activities</p> <p>(b) Actions taken to control / limit negative social and environmental impacts mitigated</p> <p>(c) Use of native species in rehabilitation activities that considers local wisdom</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) yes/no</p> <p>(c) yes/no</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p> <p>(c) yes</p>	<p>(a) <b>Pass/fail.</b> There should have an operational system in place to identify and monitor impacts.</p> <p>(b) <b>Progressive.</b> Existing systems will need to be assessed and adjusted as needed so this will be a gradual implementation process.</p>	<p>KLHL has identified a number of possible reports including five-year reports but more frequent documentation will be needed for PBP areas.</p> <p>In the case of infrastructure, guidelines should be in place and reports identifying impacts and their management should be available.</p> <p>For ecosystems services, some estimation of carrying capacity should be available.</p>	Tbd.	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>KK - KSDAE</p> <p>Same as above: responsible unit will depend on type of land rehabilitation</p>		<p>Immediate implementation. Measurement of this indicator can start in Y1 but will require further assessment to determine the quality of the process and information available.</p>		

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	<p>3.3 Complaints documented through existing GRMs related to mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation activities are considered and actions are taken to resolve such complaints.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns whether and to what extent grievances are being addressed in conservation area rehabilitation activities. To check compliance, the IA will verify that the responsible authorities have a GRM process in place, as detailed within applicable regulations and guidelines. The objective of the indicator is to propose improvements, as needed, to the grievance redress procedures.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes.</p> <p><b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of <b>providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.</b></p>	<p>(a) Functional GRM for land rehabilitation activities</p> <p>(b) % of grievance /conflict cases responded to</p> <p>(c) % of cases resolved</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) %</p> <p>(c) %</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) 100%</p> <p>(c) 100%</p>	<p><b>Progressive.</b> Responsible entity will need to develop and operationalize a GRM but this may take time. Eventually this will be a pass/fail.</p> <p><b>Progressive.</b> Initially, FMUs should document how many or % of cases that receive response.</p> <p><b>Progressive.</b> By 2023 or 2024, FMUs should be able to document how many cases are resolved.</p>	KLHK indicates that there is a call center (surat edaran from UPT Kawasan Konservasi)	Tbd.	FMU at local level KK - KSDAE		Gradual implementation.		

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	<p>3.4 There is an effectively functioning stakeholder consultation process to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns whether and how stakeholders participate in the mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation activities. The objective of the indicator is to ensure that there is a process for stakeholder consultation that it is functioning well.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.1</b> establishes the need for effective participation of all parties. <b>UNDP SES</b> (social and environmental management system requirements) emphasize the <b>importance of stakeholder engagement.</b></p>	<p>(a) Functional process for stakeholder engagement</p> <p>(b) Quality of stakeholder engagement</p> <p>(c) Level of collaborative management on Essential Ecosystem Services</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) Scoring 1 to 5</p> <p>(c) %</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p> <p>(c) Should be as high as possible</p>	<p><b>Progressive.</b> The SEP will be assessed as part of the SEP/GRM technical consultancy work in 2021.</p> <p><b>Progressive.</b> The quality should increase over time, with the support provided. Targets can be determined in 2022.</p> <p><b>Progressive.</b> The process for assessing/measuring collaborative management will need to be investigated as part of the SEP/GRM technical consultancy</p>	<p>Coordination meeting reports.</p> <p>Joint planning documents.</p> <p>List of meeting participants.</p> <p>Existing MoVs will need to be verified to determine format, content and quality.</p>	Tbd.	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>KK - KSDAE</p>		<p>Gradual implementation.</p>	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>PJLHK - KSDAE</p>	

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	<p>3.5 The public has access to a functional website and/or other digital platforms or non-digital information, with information on activities related to mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation.</p> <p><i>This indicator concerns the availability of free and easy-to-access on mangrove and coastal forest information. The objective of the indicator is to document that communities are aware of the mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation activities. It also aims to ensure that the broader Indonesian public can access reliable and up-to-date information on mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation. This indicator will help in identifying areas where improvements can be made to existing website or information tools.</i></p>	<p><b>UNDP social and environmental management system requirements</b> emphasize the need for full stakeholder engagement and response including through effective information sharing and communication mechanisms.</p>	<p>(a) Functional KPH website or other digital information</p> <p>(b) Non-digital or other public information on SF activities</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) yes/no</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p>	<p><b>Y1: Progressive.</b> The quality of the website and/or other information needs to be assessed for accessibility and content quality</p> <p><b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> Accessible public information will be a minimum requirement.</p>	<p>Access to the website and review of information presented there. Website format and content will need to be verified.</p>	<p>Tbd.</p>	<p>KK - KSDAE</p>		<p>Immediate implementation. Y1 existing websites and other non-digital existing information can be used, and these can be improved as needed from Y2 onwards.</p>		

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	3.6 Equal participation of women and men in mangrove and coastal forest rehabilitation activities.  <i>This indicator concerns the proactive involvement of women in rehabilitation activities and seeks to ensure the gender balance on land rehabilitation activities.</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Women and men participating in land rehabilitation activities (pre-condition activities, type selection and seed preparation, planting)	(a) % distribution	Y1: Baseline Y2: 20 to 30% increase in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities over baseline will receive premium bonus point Y3: 30% increase in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities over baseline will receive premium bonus point	<b>Progressive:</b> Target increases will depend on technical support provided, and further information will be included in the updated Gender Action Plan.	Tbd.	Tbd.  Tbd.	FMU at local level  KK - KSDAE		Immediate implementation. Step 1: In Y1, measurement of the first sub-indicator can start if gender disaggregated data is available. Step 2: the targeted increases for bonus payments will be implemented once support has been provided. GAP provides further details on this.		Capacity development needs will be further detailed as part of the GAP.
KPI 4 Area (ha) of peatlands facilitated for restoration in 7 fire-prone provinces (PKG - PPKL)  <i>The same SES indicators will be used as for KPI 3</i>	Indicators 4.1 to 4.6 are the same SES indicators as those for KPI 3.												
<b>Forest fire management</b>													

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KPI 5 Number of institutions / organizations capacity strengthened in forest and land fire preventions	5.1 Women and men equitably involved in and included in activities of Recruitment and trainings for Manggala Agni open to both men and women  <i>This indicator concerns the equal participation of both women and men in Manggala Agni. The objective of this indicator is to ensure that women have the same opportunities as men to be trained in and participate in fire-fighting.</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Distribution of women and men recruited for Manggala Agni  (b) Distribution of women and men receiving forest fire-related training  (c) Functional mechanism (SOP) to proactively improve women's participation in planning and implementing forest fire activities  (d) Gender assessment in forest fire management undertaken	(a) %  (b) %	(a) <del>Should be as high as possible and preferably increasing over time</del> At least 30% of recruits for Manggala Agni are women by Y3  (b) <del>Should be as high as possible and preferably increasing over time</del> At least 30% of training participants on forest fire management are women by Y3  (c) One mechanism (SOP) developed /approved  (d) 80% of recommendations from gender analysis integrated into forest and land fire management efforts	Progressive: Support will be required to ensure that a proper gender disaggregated database exists. Progressive. Same above.  Training reports at local level  SOP to improve women's participation in place  Gender assessment in forest fire management	Needs to be determined where the reports are located and how accessible they are.	PKHL - PPI		Immediate implementation. Step 1: measure indicators using existing information identified by KLHK. Step 2: Gender disaggregated database may need to be developed; this will be supported under output 1.	Tbd, may be required in the longer term.	Support needs to be assessed after first year of implementation.	

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	5.2 Number of Manggala Agni trained in Occupational Safety and Health/K3 and accessing basic safety equipment (gender disaggregated data)	7.1+B31:L31 Number of Manggala Agni trained in Occupational Safety and Health/K3 and accessing basic safety equipment (gender disaggregated data)	(a) Manggala Agni receiving occupational health and safety training  (b) Manggala Agni provided with basic safety equipment	(a) %, gender disaggregated  (b) %, gender disaggregated	(a) 100%  (b) 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> Everyone should have access to standard occupational health and safety training.  <b>Pass/fail.</b> Everyone should have access to basic safety equipment	Training reports should document training events and provide gender disaggregated data  Sakter/UPT field reports should document this information	Balai PPI (needs to be checked)	PKHL - PPI		Immediate implementation. It is anticipated that both of these sub-indicators can be measured from Y1.		Tbd based on initial implementation.
	5.3 Code of conduct in forest fire control  <i>This indicator aims to document how sexual or other forms of abuse are handled.</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Existence of a local level Code of Conduct (including on gender relations) related to forest fire management  (b) Cases of abuse reported and responded to	(a) yes/no  (b) #, %	(a) yes  (b) Number should be low and % should be as high as possible	<b>Progressive:</b> this is a 'nice to have' indicator and can be worked on during the first two years. For now, cases of abuse or bullying should be captured by the GRM at local level.	KLHK Code of Ethics  This MoV needs to be checked.	Tbd.	PKHL - PPI		Gradual implementation. Could be implemented in Y2 or Y3. This is not a high priority indicator.		
KPI xxx Area (ha) of forest and land covered by fire extinguishment efforts	5.4 Full public access to forest fire control information  <i>Adanya akses publik terhadap informasi pengendalian kebakaran hutan</i>	<b>UNDP social and environmental management system requirements</b> emphasize the need for full stakeholder engagement and response including through effective information sharing and communication mechanisms.	(a) Functioning communication mechanisms for providing timely information to the public on forest fires	(a) Checklist of functional information / communication tools	Each unit should have at least a few functional tools for disseminating information to the public	Progressive. According to KLHK there are several tools available, but which are the most prevalent	Communication tools to keep the public informed about forest fires include: (a) www.sipongi.menklhk.go.id (android app) (b) Call center UPT kawasan Konservasi (c) Forum Whatsapp (d) SMS blast to inform communities (e) Notice boards at local level	Tbd.	PKHL - PPI		Immediate implementation. Step 1: Y1, assess existing tools. Step 2: Provide support for the development of additional tools as needed.		Support needs to be assessed after first year of implementation.

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		This indicator assesses public access to information about forest fires..					(f) Halo-halo karhutla						
<b>Increase in forest management units</b>													
KPI 6 Number of KPH units increased or number of KPH having planning documents	6.1 Adat and/or local communities accommodated in blocks in KPH (KPHP units/KPHL units) and RPHJP/RPHJPD with forest utilization blocks for social forestry management approval.  <i>This indicator monitors whether adat and/or other local communities pre-existing land claims are reflected and integrated into forestry planning documents</i>	<b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+ criteria 3.1</b> emphasizes the importance of identifying and respecting the rights of adat and local communities, while <b>criteria 3.2</b> refers to the process of obtaining FPIC for communities potentially impacted by REDD+ activities. <b>UNDP Standard 6.6</b> refer to the collective right of Indigenous Peoples to own, use, develop and control lands, resources and territories they have traditionally owned, occupied, etc.	(a) Inclusion of Adat/local community existing or pending land claims in the forest management plans (RPHJP/RPHJPL) of KPH (unit KPHK/unit KPHL)  (b) Inclusion of Adat/local community existing or pending land claims in forest utilization blocks  (c) # of potential conflicts and resolution	(a) %  (b) %  (c) #, %	(a) 100%  (b) 100%  (c) resolution should be 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> All existing and pending claims should be reflected in updated forestry maps.  <b>Progressive to 2022 and pass/fail from 2023 onwards</b> : all potential conflicts should be resolved in areas subject to REDD+ PBP	Overlay of forestry maps (RPHJP) with SF permits and other approved or planned forest activities.  Data illustrating issues / conflicts and resolution	Approved or draft updated forest maps.  Tbd.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH – PKTL		Immediate implementation. The first sub-indicator can be implemented as of Y1 but the second will require further support. Available information and utility will need to be determined, and actions needed to improve this process/information will be needed.		

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	<p>6.2 Biodiversity conservation / protection is effectively integrated and addressed by KPH units (the block in KPH/ KPHP unit/KPHL unit and the implementation of RPHJP/RPHJPD include biodiversity conservation plans as well as the protection and security of areas located in core blocks in HL and protection blocks in HP.)</p> <p><i>This indicator measures whether and how biodiversity conservation is being addressed in forestry planning and aims to ensure that biodiversity concerns are adequately addressed in areas requesting REDD+ PBP.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+ criteria 5.2</b> stipulates that REDD+ activities must include identification and assessment of impacts on biodiversity and manage these effectively.</p> <p><b>UNDP Standard 1.5</b> emphasizes the importance of <b>biodiversity conservation and sustainable Natural Resources Management</b> (NRM) and the application of the precautionary principle in the use, development and management of natural habitats.</p>	<p>(a) Forest maps (HL core blocks and HP protection blocks) include biodiversity conservation and protection areas (as relevant)</p> <p>(b) # of incidents related to illegal use of biodiversity reported and resolved</p>	<p>(a) yes/no</p> <p>(b) %</p>	<p>(a) All biodiversity areas should be reflected in maps, and if there are none, an explanation should be included</p> <p>(b) 100%</p>	<p>(a) Pass/fail.</p> <p>(b) Pass/fail.</p>	<p>Updated forest maps.</p> <p>Annual KPH report providing summary of incidents and resolution.</p>	<p>Tbd.</p> <p>Tbd.</p>	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>RPPWPH – PKTL</p>		<p>Immediate implementation. The first sub-indicator can be implemented immediately. The second may require further support, depending on the initial assessment of available information.</p>		<p>Tbd.</p>

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	6.3 There is an <u>effectively functioning mechanism</u> for handling conflicts/complaints related to KPH activities.  <i>This indicator measures whether and how complaints are being managed at KH level.</i>	<b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes. <b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of <b>providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.</b>	(a) Functional KPH level GRM  (b) % of grievance /conflict cases responded to  (c) % of cases resolved	(a) yes/no  (b) %  (c) %	(a) yes  (b) 100%  (c) 100%	<b>Progressive.</b> KPHs will need to develop and operationalize a GRM but this may take time. Eventually this will be a pass/fail.  <b>Progressive.</b> Initially, FMUs should document how many or % of cases that receive response.  <b>Progressive.</b> By 2023 or 2024, FMUs should be able to document how many cases are resolved.	KLHK conflict management and resolution mechanism.  KLHK indicates that there is a new lampirna perman.  MoVs will need to be checked.	Tbd for all three sub-indicators.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH – PKTL		Gradual implementation. The strategy for implementing these sub-indicators will be developed as part of the SEP/GRM technical consultancy.	Tbd.	
	6.4 Effective identification, management and monitoring of social (including gender) and environmental impacts of KPH activities.  <i>This indicator seeks to ensure that the risk of negative environmental and social impacts</i>	<b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+ stipulates</b> that REDD+ related activities include the identification and assessment of potential impact of activities on social and environmental services. <b>UNDP SES programming principle on</b>	(a) Functional process for identifying, mitigating/avoiding and monitoring social and environmental impacts of SF programme activities  (b) Actions taken to control / limit negative social and	(a) yes/no  (b) yes/no	(a) yes  (b) yes, reports should be available	<b>Pass/fail.</b> All KPH units should have an operational system in place to identify and monitor impacts.  <b>Progressive.</b> Existing systems will need to be assessed and adjusted as	Annual RPHJPD implementation reports. The format and content of these needs to be checked.  The MoV should show evidence of actions taken to control environmental and social impacts.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH – PKTL		Gradual implementation.	Tbd.	Technical guidelines to standardize KPH reporting may be needed. This will be further elaborate during the ESMP preparation process.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<i>are identified, mitigation and monitored effectively.</i>	<b>sustainability and resilience</b> promotes the precautionary approach to impacts and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation.	environmental impacts mitigated			needed so this will be a gradual implementation process.							
	6.5 KPH units have an effective process for engaging with stakeholders (including adat and local communities and women, see also indicator below on gender) and providing feedback to the engagement with the public.  <i>This indicator assesses the KPH stakeholder engagement /public consultation process.</i>	<b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.1</b> establishes the need for effective participation of all parties. <b>UNDP SES</b> (social and environmental management system requirements) emphasize the <b>importance of stakeholder engagement.</b>	(a) Functional process for stakeholder engagement  (b) Quality of stakeholder engagement	(a) yes/no  (b) Scoring 1 to 5	(a) yes  (b) tbd	<b>Progressive.</b>  <b>Progressive.</b> The quality should increase over time, with the support provided. Targets can be determined in 2022.	Public consultation reports. The format and content of these reports needs to be checked.  Minutes of meetings of public consultations, including lists of participants.		FMU at local level  RPPWPH – PKTL		Gradual implementation.		

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<p>6.6 Women equitably involved in KPH activities and equitably have their needs of women and men integrated into RPHJP preparation and implementation.</p> <p><i>This indicator measures how the forestry planning process and activity implementation integrates women's (and men's) needs.</i></p>	<p><b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.</p>	<p>(a) Needs assessment identifying women's needs related to forestry activities, including on small scale investments for women</p> <p>(b) % of KPH staff, including from Ditjen BRPH, trained in gender mainstreaming</p> <p>(c) % of women involved in meetings and consultations, etc., on efforts to support the operationalization of KPHs (provincial level)</p> <p>(d) Evidence that small-scale community investments in gender responsive manner supported</p>	<p>(a) report</p> <p>(b) %</p> <p>(c) %</p>	<p>(a) needs assessment completed</p> <p>(b2) 80% of training participants demonstrate understanding of gender issues integrated planning in KPH</p> <p>(c) 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in KPH activities over baseline</p> <p>(d1) 30% of community activities/programs (via community forest groups/KTH) in FMU RPHJP are gender responsive;</p> <p>(d2) 30% of community activities/programs (via KTH) in FMU RPHJP provided directly to women/women's group</p>	<p><b>Progressive.</b> Needs assessment needs to be completed before this indicator can be measured. The proposed targets are voluntary.</p>	<p>KPH annual reports may include some information but this needs to be checked.</p> <p>List of training participants and post training assessments</p> <p>List of meeting participants</p> <p>Existing guidelines facilitate access to gender-sensitive business partnerships (Small-Medium scale business-UMKM)</p> <p>Note: these MoVs need to be checked for availability and utility.</p>	Tbd.	<p>FMU at local level</p> <p>(Directorate General of PHLDitjen BRPH) - MoEF, IEF (PMU)</p> <p>RPPWPH – PKTL</p>		<p>Gradual implementation.</p> <p>Step 1: Prepare needs assessment</p> <p>Step 2: Help to establish baseline and develop gender disaggregated database as needed</p> <p><b>Step 3: Develop pre &amp; post survey to measure capacity built on gender</b></p>		<p>Capacity development needs and further details on the implementation of this indicator are included in the Gender Action Plan.</p>

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	6.7 Free and easy access to all forest maps and plans produced by KPH.  <i>This indicator assesses public access to information.</i>	<b>UNDP social and environmental management system requirements</b> emphasize the need for full stakeholder engagement and response including through effective information sharing and communication mechanisms.	(a) Functional KPH website or other digital information  (b) Non-digital or other public information on SF activities	(a) yes/no  (b) yes/no	(a) yes  (b) yes	<b>Y1: Progressive.</b> The quality of the website and/or other information needs to be assessed for accessibility and content quality  <b>Y2 onwards: Pass/fail.</b> Accessible information will be a minimum requirement.	Existing website. May need revision and improvement.	Tbd.	FMU at local level  RPPWPH – PKTL		Immediate implementation. Initially, existing communication tools can be assessed. Subsequently, the content and quality of these can be improved, as needed.	Website may require revision/improvement.	May require technical support depending support from other donors and assessed condition of public information
<b>Sustainable livelihoods</b>													
KPI 7 Number of KTH facilitated and mentored by KPH increased	7.1 Conservation partnership participants are / or environmental services participants are adat communities / local people who live or are active in the buffer area / area  <i>This indicator seeks to ensure that there is full involvement and Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of adat and local communities in conservation partnership activities subject to REDD+ PBP and that these</i>	<b>Principle 3 SIS REDD+ criteria 3.1</b> emphasizes the importance of identifying and respecting the rights of adat and local communities, while <b>criteria 3.2</b> refers to the process of obtaining FPIC for communities potentially impacted by REDD+ activities. <b>UNDP Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples</b> refers to the need for full involvement of and consent for REDD+ related activities.	(a) Involvement of locally residing adat/local communities in conservation partnership activities	(a) %	(a) 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> There should be full FPIC and involvement of adat/local communities.	Verification reports that are prepared when the conservation partnerships are established. The content and quality of these needs to be checked to ensure they are usable as an MoV.  Reports on collaboration agreements (perjanjian kerjasama) for conservation partnerships. The content and quality of these reports needs to be checked.	Tbd.	Tbd.		Immediate implementation. Step 1: Measure the sub-indicator in Y1 using existing data proposed by KLHK. The MoVs will need to be checked to determine utility/validity but it is expected that there will be some information available.  Further information on this indicator will also be included in both the ACP and the SEP/GRM technical consultancies.		Capacity development needs to be assessed as part of the ACP and SEP/GRM technical consultancies.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<i>activities are not captured / controlled by outsiders.</i>	<b>UNDP programming principle of 'leaving no one behind'</b> emphasises the importance of ensuring vulnerable groups are effectively targeted. These criteria are also relevant for indicator 27c.											
	7.2 Activities or types of access proposed for conservation partnerships and/or ecosystems services are in accordance with forest classification and zoning (pass/fail)  <i>This indicator aims to ensure that all proposed activities are in line with the intended use according to approved planning documents and/or processes.</i>	<b>Principle 1 SIS REDD+</b> requires that activities are legally compliant with government regulations (the National Forestry Programme). <b>Principle 2 SIS REDD+</b> establishes the need for transparency and effectiveness of forest governance. These principles also apply to indicator 27d.	(a) Compatibility of proposed conservation partnerships with forest classification / zoning	(a) %	(a) 100%	<b>Pass/fail.</b> There should be no discrepancies between the intent of proposed activities and forest classification / zoning.	Permit documents indicating activities, location, condition of conservation partnership.	Tbd.	Tbd.		Immediate implementation. Step 1: Measure the sub-indicator in Y1 using existing data proposed by KLHK. The MoVs will need to be checked to determine utility/validity but it is expected that there will be some information available.		

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<p>7.3 Effective conservation partnership area management that integrates / considers conservation issues (e.g. quotas, retrieval methods, management restrictions) and integrates traditional wisdom)</p> <p><i>This indicator seeks to ensure that conservation partnerships are implemented in full alignment with internationally accepted principles of biodiversity / conservation management.</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+ criteria 5.2</b> stipulates that REDD+ activities must include identification and assessment of impacts on biodiversity and manage these effectively.</p> <p><b>UNDP Standard 1.5</b> emphasizes the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) and the application of the precautionary principle in the use, development and management of natural habitats.</p>	(a) Evidence of implementation of basic principles of effective biodiversity and conservation management	(a) Number of issues / cases that arise not respecting basic principles	(a) As low as possible	<b>Progressive.</b> While this is not a critical indicator, it should be possible to check that where there are REDD+ PBPs, sound conservation principles are adhered to.	RPP, RKT and PKS include information on quotas, collection methods, management and use of traditional knowledge that can be referred to.	Tbd.	Tbd.		Immediate implementation. it is expected that this indicator can be measured from Y1, but the documents proposed by KLHK for the MoV need to be checked to determine utility/validity.		
	<p>7.4 Mechanisms for dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms that function effectively)</p> <p><i>This indicator measures whether and how complaints are being managed for land rehabilitation activities subject to REDD+PBP</i></p>	<p><b>Principle 4 SIS REDD+ criteria 4.2</b> refers to the need for procedures and/or mechanisms to resolve complaints and disputes.</p> <p><b>UNDP programming principle of accountability</b> (and the social and</p>	(a) Functional GRM for conservation partnerships and ecosystem services activities	(a) yes/no  (b) %  (c) %	(a) yes  (b) 100%  (c) 100%	<b>Progressive.</b> Responsible entity will need to develop and operationalize a GRM but this may take time. Eventually this will be a pass/fail.  <b>Progressive.</b> Initially, FMUs should document	MoVs will need to be checked.	Tbd.	Tbd.		Immediate implementation: Will be further investigated by SEP/GRM technical consul		GRM will be assessed as part of the work of the SEP/GRM technical consultant. This indicator will be updated to reflect more comprehensive information

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	<i>payments. Similar to indicator # 3, 11 and 19.</i>	environmental management system requirements) also emphasize the importance of <b>providing access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms.</b>	(c) (c) % of cases resolved			how many or % of cases that receive response.  <b>Progressive.</b> By 2023 or 2024, FMUs should be able to document how many cases are resolved.							once it is available.
	7.5 Existence of mechanisms for targeting poor groups in buffer areas (including <del>female household heads</del> women) to participate in conservation partnerships and environmental services that function effectively  <i>This indicator measures application of the principle of 'leave no one behind'.</i>	<b>UNDP programming principle of 'leaving no one behind'</b> emphasizes the importance of ensuring vulnerable groups are effectively targeted.	(a) Functional and gender-responsive process for targetting male and female participants in conservation partnerships and ecosystem services activities  (b) Benefit distribution disaggregated by target group and sex	(a) yes/no  (b) % distribution	(a) yes  (b) Targets to be determined (Per GAP: At least 30% (over baseline) of women participating in activities related to conservation partnerships and environmental services within buffer zones	<b>Progressive:</b> in Y1 the process will be assessed and support provided as needed to develop a mechanism to target beneficiaries.  <b>Y2 onwards:</b> Support to develop the target group-disaggregated database and establish baseline.	MoV will need to be identified once further work has been done on refining / establishing the targeting mechanisms and data collection process.	Tbd.	Tbd.		<b>Gradual implementation.</b> There are a number of things that need to be in place before regular information for this indicator can be collected. Further work will be done as part of the Gender Action Plan.		To be included as part of GAP.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc)	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
	7.6 The existence of procedures for identifying, assessment, managing and monitoring environmental and social impacts (including gender) related to tourism services and water services  <i>This indicator seeks to ensure that the risk of negative environmental and social impacts are identified, mitigation and monitored effectively.</i>	<b>Principle 5 SIS REDD+</b> stipulates that REDD+ related activities include the identification and assessment of potential impact of activities on social and environmental services. <b>UNDP SES programming principle on sustainability and resilience</b> promotes the precautionary approach to impacts and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation.	(a) Functional process for identifying, mitigating/avoiding and monitoring social and environmental impacts of SF programme activities  (b) Actions taken to control / limit negative social and environmental impacts mitigated	(a) yes/no  (b) yes/no	(a) yes  (b) Reports should be available	<b>Pass/fail.</b> All KPH units should have an operational system in place to identify and monitor impacts.  <b>Progressive.</b> Existing systems will need to be assessed and adjusted as needed so this will be a gradual implementation process.	KLHK indicates that there are several ways that environment and social impacts are assessed for these activities, and while it may not be a formal process, these activities are normally implemented. These include SPPL and SKL reports (for infrastructure), and design documents (for ecosystem services).  The MoV will need to show evidence of actions taken to control impacts.	Tbd.	Tbd.		<b>Gradual implementation.</b> Check the documents proposed by KLHK for the MoV and determine utility/validity.		Capacity development needs will be further developed as part of the ESMP technical consultancy.
	7.7 Women and men (%) involved in sustainable livelihood activities  <i>This indicator measures gender balance for sustainable livelihood activities</i>	<b>UNDP SES programming principles of gender equality and women empowerment</b> seeks to ensure women's needs are fully integrated into all processes.	(a) Distribution of women and men receiving training (bimtek) related to conservation partnerships and ecosystem services  (b) Distribution of women and men involved in conservation partnerships  (c) Distribution of women and men involved in	(a) % distribution  (b) % distribution  (c) % distribution	(a) Sex disaggregated baseline for women's participation in sustainable livelihood activities (e.g. training related to conservation partnership and environmental services) established  (b & c) 30 % increase (over	<b>For all indicators:</b> <b>Y1: Progressive.</b> Establish baseline  <b>Y2 onwards:</b> Establish targets where appropriate and relevant	Training/activity study/survey report., pre and post training survey,  Attendance list in the activity report	Tbd.	DG Conservation and Natural Resources Management (Ditjen KSDAE - PSKL), DG PSKL, BRGM		<b>Gradual implementation.</b> Once baseline is established and system for collection gender disaggregated data is in place, indicator information can start to be collected in Y2. Some areas may already have sufficient information to start collection immediately.		Output 1 will include activities related to gender-integrated planning for facilitators, guidelines on participation, as well as guidance on streamlining reporting to ensure that information is delivered with a 'gender' lens.

Key Performance Indicators for Performance-Based Payments	Safeguards indicators as agreed during participatory discussions	SIS REDD+ and UNDP SES criteria (why is this indicator important/necessary?)	Simplified indicator text to be used in M&E plan	Units	Targets	Type of indicator (critical pass/fail, progressive, etc )	Means of verification (tools and processes used to collect information)	Data source (where is the information located?)	Responsibility for providing indicator information and frequency of collection	Internal Quality Assurance or Quality Control process (Who validates the data internally?)	Next steps for indicator compliance	Required Changes to the operations manuals, procedures or protocols	Capacity building needs (who needs to be trained and for what)
			ecosystem services		baseline) of women participating in conservation partnerships and environmental services								
KPI 8 Number of villages in conservation areas facilitated / strengthened (increased capacity) towards community empowerment conservation effort  <i>The same SES indicators will be used as for KPI 7</i>													

## Annex 3 Gender Action Plan

Data presented above provides context and an overall baseline assessment on the gender dynamics, inequalities and state-of-play within Indonesia, its forest sector and in its efforts on REDD+ action to date. This analysis identified the differences between men and women and has helped to identify gaps and provide a baseline for comparison.

Addressing the gender gaps noted above, this Gender Action Plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under the applicable activities of the proposed project. It will ensure: first, conducting gender analysis to inform gender responsive project planning and implementation; second, provision of equal access to project activities and benefits (such as capacity building activities, revolving fund, among others); third, provision of equal access to decision making processes at all level; fourth, increased women access to productive assets; and finally, systematic collection of gender disaggregated data including benefit monitoring and evaluation. It includes measures to avoid potential project risks, such as women's losing access to forest resources and unequal benefit sharing mechanisms. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation. Capacity building activities will also be designed and tailored to cater the needs of different stakeholders including government agencies in various levels to ensure effective implementation of GAP and sustainable gender impacts.

To note, as additional gender data collection in the field still needs to be undertaken in the forest sector and around REDD+ issues within the country, detailed gender baseline data, as they pertain to the project activities, in many cases are not yet known. In these instances, baseline information for the activities within the Gender Action Plan are currently marked with a '0', to illustrate that such information is not yet available. Such information will be collected during the process of developing gender-responsive baseline data for the proposed activities will be undertaken. Thereafter, the Gender Action Plan below will be revised as necessary and gender baseline information will be provided.

Draft Management Plan Table Template for ESMP, ACP, SEP-GRM and updated GAP

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
<b>Output 1: Strengthened REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture</b>						
<b>Activity 1.1 Update and further develop the REDD+ architecture</b>						
Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of overall REDD+ initiative in Indonesia	3. Gender equality and women's empowerment	N/A	Undertake national gender analysis to establish baseline data, and tailor gender-responsive actions to the local level	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> All project databases include gender disaggregated data informed by project's gender analysis of the key thematic areas under PBP</p> <p><u>Target:</u> baseline is established in relevant key thematic areas</p> <p><u>Mean of verification (MoV):</u> (1) Evidence of database with gender-disaggregated data (2) gender analysis reports, updated GAAP, Independent assessment reports</p>	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), IEF (MoF) via PMU	2022–2024
		N/A	Develop gender responsive benefit sharing mechanism that ensure women's equitable access to REDD+ benefits	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> gender responsive benefit sharing mechanism is developed and operational</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Benefit sharing mechanism is in place that explicitly include gender consideration and investment frameworks that target women led initiatives/groups</p>	Ditjen PPI (MoEF), IEF (MoF) via PMU	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				<p>Mean of verification:</p> <p>(3) Gender responsive mechanism established that explicitly details benefit sharing mechanism and investment frameworks that target women led initiatives/groups</p> <p>(4) Results reported on PBP indicators (e.g. report on gender responsive consultation processes)</p>		
		N/A	Include gender indicators and targets in the safeguards information system	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Gender elements are included as additional information to be reported in SIS REDD+</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Evidence that all gender elements are captured and reported on within SIS REDD+</p> <p><u>MoV:</u> SIS REDD+</p>	Ditjen PPI (MoEF), IEF via PMU	2022-2024
		N/A	Establish a gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism for REDD+ activities	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism established and operational at the national level (linked to Stakeholder Engagement and GRM Plan)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 75% of relevant directorate generals (DGs) have gender responsive redress mechanisms related to REDD+ in place</p>	MoEF (7 Ditjen KLHK dan BRGM)	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				MoV: Grievance redress mechanism reports		
		N/A	Implementation of gender-responsive Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC)	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>(1) Adat Community Plan (ACP) (the main plan guiding FPIC for the project) integrates a gender-responsive approach</p> <p>(2) Women equitably attend and actively participate in consultation meetings on ACP</p> <p>(3) The monitoring efforts on the ACP integrates a gender approach</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>(1) A gender-responsive approach reflected in project's ACP and its monitoring framework</p> <p>(2) Gender-sensitive data is collected in ACP monitoring efforts</p> <p><u>MoV:</u> ACP integrated a gender-responsive; documentation of FPIC process (e.g. <i>berita acara</i>/minutes of meeting);</p>	Ditjen PSKL, KSDAE, BRGM, PDASRH, PHL, PPKL	2022-2024
<b>Activity 1.2 Strengthen capacity for REDD+ implementation</b>						
Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	N/A	Train and build capacity of MoEF staff and IEF, PMU stakeholders, and partners on the gender mainstreaming/	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p>(MoEF gender working group has collaborated with MoWECF to carry out gender training but it is unknown how many staff members and how many trainings have taken place)</p>	MoEF, IEF (MoF), PMU	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
of overall REDD+ initiative in Indonesia			gender integrated planning in relevant activities related to REDD+	<u>Indicator:</u> % of training participants have improved understanding on gender integrated planning <u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants including MoEF and IEF staff and stakeholders demonstrate changes in perception/ understanding of gender <u>MoV:</u> (1) Pre- and Post-training surveys. (2) Participant list (sex disaggregated)		
			Hire a gender specialist to support the implementation of GAAP	<u>Baseline:</u> There are gender focal points/working groups in the MoF and MoEF. Nevertheless, backstopping support on gender and REDD+ would be needed <u>Indicator:</u> Gender consultant is actively supporting the mainstreaming of gender in the project <u>Target:</u> A gender consultant is hired to support the mainstreaming of gender in the project <u>MoV:</u> (1) TOR (2) procurement paperwork (3) consultant report	IEF (MoF), PMU	2021 - 2024
		N/A	Equip safeguard consultants hired to support relevant DGs in MoEF with gender	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Safeguards consultants hired are trained in gender mainstreaming held by PMU	MoEF IEF (PMU)	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
			mainstreaming skills	<u>Target:</u> All the safeguard consultants hired have improved understanding on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ (as reflected in pre-post surveys) <u>MoV:</u> (1) TOR and CV (2) Gender training participant lists (3) Pre and post training survey		
		N/A	Conduct Training of Trainers on gender mainstreaming (related to monitoring and evaluation and database establishment and management) in REDD+ with gender focal points/teams within the MoEF	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Improved understanding on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ among gender focal points/team members within MoF and MoEF <u>Target:</u> 80% of gender focal points/team members attending the workshop have had their capacity built/awareness raised on gender and REDD+ <u>MoV:</u> (1) Workshop reports (2) Workshop attendance sheet (disaggregated by gender)	MoEF, IEF (PMU)	Once a year in 2022-2024
		N/A	Establish gender task force to	<u>Baseline:</u> 0	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
			institutionalize gender mainstreaming in IEF	<u>Indicator:</u> Gender Task Force of IEF is established <u>Target:</u> Gender task force is established with clear roles and target <u>MoV:</u> (1) SOP of gender taskforce (2) reports/minutes of meeting		
		)N/A	)Fully integrate gender perspective into the Environmental and Social Impact and Management Plan (ESMP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> GAP activities are integrated into ESMP <u>Target:</u> 100 % of GAP activities integrated into ESMP (linked to ESMP document) <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in ESMP	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		)N/A	)Fully integrate gender perspective in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender perspective is integrated in SEP <u>Target:</u> Gender analysis and perspective is integrated into stakeholder engagement plan (linked to SEP document) <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in stakeholder engagement reports	IEF (PMU)	2022-2024
		)N/A	)Fully integrate gender perspective in Adat Community Plan (ACP)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Gender perspective is integrated in ACP	IEF (PMU)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				<u>Target:</u> Gender analysis and perspective is integrated into ACP document <u>MoV:</u> Evidence of gender integration in ACP reports		
<b>Activity 1.3 Communication, knowledge management &amp; adaptive management</b>						
Risk of gender issues sidelined from communication material and knowledge management strategies in REDD+ initiatives. Generating knowledge products and strategies that are gender responsive is key to increase awareness on gender issues in REDD+	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	N/A	Establish processes to facilitate policy coordination between MoEF and MoWECP, as well as information dissemination established at the national level	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Policy coordination and collaboration between MoEF and MoWECP is established to mainstream gender in REDD+ and share information between the two ministries <u>Target:</u> Gender equality objectives mentioned in MoEF policies and evidence of information-sharing mechanism (e.g. focal point or shared database) <u>MoV:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence (documentation) of gender equality objectives in MoEF policies</li> <li>Reports (e.g. information sharing and coordination meetings, and event collaboration)</li> </ol>	MoEF, IEF (MoF) - PMU	
		N/A	Communication programs and	<u>Baseline:</u> 0	IEF (PMU)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
			materials cover information on gender issues and women's roles related to REDD+	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of communication materials produced to cover information on gender issues and women's roles related to REDD+ produced and circulated</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2 communication material/year on gender and REDD+ produced and circulated</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <p>(1) Communication materials that capture gender issues</p> <p>(2) # of people access/receive the communication materials</p>		
<b>Output 2: Decentralized sustainable forest governance is supported (<i>Note: Output organization below follows 5 thematic areas used for the PBP SES indicators</i>)</b>						
<b>Activity 2.1 Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as SFM investments inside and outside FMUs</b>						
<b>2.1.1 Forest Management Units</b>						
Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of Forest Management Unit activities. Due to limited awareness on gender issues among FMUs, the current	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguard Indicator 6.6	Conduct training of trainers (ToT) on gender integrated planning and implementation into the project for male and female staff members in Ditjen PHL that oversee FMU operationalization	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Evidence of training/ToT and awareness sessions have been delivered to Ditjen PHL on gender issues in forest management and REDD+</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants demonstrate understanding of gender issues and gender integrated planning in FMU</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p>	Directorate General of PHL) - MoEF, IEF (PMU)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
FMU management plans and activities remain limitedly address gender differentiated needs and integrate proactive measures to promote gender equality and women empowerment.				(1) Training report including sex disaggregated data on training participant lists (2) Pre and post training survey		
		Safeguard Indicator 6.6	Ensure women's equitable and meaningful involvement in meetings and consultations, etc., on efforts to support the operationalization of FMUs (provincial level)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % of women's participation in meetings, consultations, etc., on operationalization of FMUs was achieved <u>Target:</u> 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in FMU activities <u>MoV:</u> 1. meeting/workshop reports 2. sex disaggregated participant list	DG Forestry Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	2022-2024
		Safeguard Indicator 6.6	Support small -scale community investments in gender responsive manner	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Evidence of mechanism established to support women with vocational training need to manage micro enterprises <u>Target:</u> 1. 30% of community activities/programs (via community forest groups/KTH) in FMU RPHJP are gender responsive2. 30% of community activities/programs (via KTH) in FMU RPHJP provided directly to women/women's group	DG Forestry Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL) and DG Social Forestry (Ditjen PSKL)	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				3. Needs assessment identifying women's needs related to forestry activities, including on small scale investments for women  <u>MoV:</u> 1. Reports on small scale investments for women 2. Existing guidelines facilitate access to gender-sensitive business partnerships (Small-Medium scale business-UMKM)		
<b>2.1.2 Land rehabilitation</b>						
Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of forest land rehabilitation, forestry partnership and ecosystem services.	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguard Indicator 2.7a	Ensure women's equitable and meaningful participation in planning and management of environmental services (e.g. ecotourism and conservation partnership)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> % of women participants involved in activities related to environmental services <u>Target:</u> at least 20% increase (over baseline) of women participants involved in activities related to environmental services (e.g. ecotourism and conservation partnerships) <u>MoV:</u> (1) Meeting and activity reports (2) Sex disaggregated participant lists	DG watershed management and forest protection (Ditjen PSDAHL)	
		Safeguard Indicator 2.7b	Ensure women's equal access to	<u>Baseline:</u> 0	MoEF (DG KSDAE -	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
			benefit and meaningful participation in rehabilitation planning and implementation activities (including pre-condition activities, type of selection and seed preparation, planting)	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of women participants involved in land rehabilitation planning and implementation activities</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20% increase (over baseline) in women participating in forest rehabilitation activities</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(3) Meeting and activity reports</li> <li>(4) Sex disaggregated participants lists</li> </ul>	Ditjen PSDSRH , DG BRGM, DG PSKL)	
<b>2.1.3 Forest fire management</b>						
Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from participation on fire prevention and access to knowledge/skills related to forest fire management	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguard Indicator 5.1	Carry out gender assessment in forest fire management	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(3) Gender analysis to understand gender issues in forest and land fire management including recommendations</li> <li>(4) % of recommendations from gender analysis and key entry points integrated into forest and land fire management efforts</li> </ul> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(3) One gender assessment in forest fire management</li> <li>(4) 80% of recommendations and key entry points from gender</li> </ul>	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI MoEF)	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				<p>assessment integrated into forest and land fire management efforts</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <p>(3) Gender analysis report</p> <p>(4) Management plan and activities to improve women's equitable and meaningful participation</p>		
		Safeguard Indicator 5.1	(1) Women and men equitably involved in and included in activities of Manggala Agni	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>(1) Functional mechanism (SOP) to proactively improve women's participation in planning and implementing forest fire activities</p> <p>(2) % increase (over baseline) of women's participation in forest fire-management</p> <p>(3) % increase (over baseline) of women's recruitment for Manggala Agni</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>(1) One mechanism (SOP) developed /approved</p> <p>(2) &amp; (3) at least 30% of training participants on forest fire management and Manggala Agni recruits are women by Y3</p>	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)-MoEF	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				<u>MoV could include:</u> (1) Reports on forest fire management trainings that include gender disaggregated data (2) Pre and post-training survey (3) Result of scoring as part of 'auto evaluation' report (4) Evidence of gender inclusive advertisement for Manggala Agni recruitment (5) Sex disaggregated data for Manggala Agni		
	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguards Indicator 5.2	(1) Women of the Manggala Agni receive occupational health and safety training  (2) Women of the Manggala Agni provided with basic safety equipment	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (3) % of female Manggala Agni who equitably receive occupational health and safety training (4) % of female Manggala Agni who are provided with basic safety equipment  <u>Target:</u> (3) 100% of female Manggala Agni receive occupational health and safety training	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)- MoEF	2022-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
				<p>(4) 100% of female Manggala Agni provided with basic safety equipment</p> <p><u>MoV could include:</u></p> <p>(1) Training reports should document training events and provide gender disaggregated data</p> <p>(2) UPT field reports</p>		
Gender Based Violence and sexual harassment risks among forest fire brigades, both volunteers and institutional. Fire brigades, both institutional (manggala agni) and volunteers (masyarakat peduli api), are mixed while being a male dominated environment which	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguards Indicator 5.3	Develop gender-responsive Code of conduct in forest fire control	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>(1) Disseminated Code of conduct improve the gender relations among forest fire brigades</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>(2) Code of conduct developed and disseminated among forest fire brigades and volunteers</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <p>(1) Code of conduct that ensure protection for women to engage in Fire Brigades</p>	DG of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)- MoEF	2023-2024

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
could pose a risk of gender Based Violence and sexual harassment.						
<b>2.1.4 Sustainable livelihoods</b>						
Risks of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefits of sustainable livelihood activities, conservation partnership and ecosystem services. And while sustainable livelihood project activities will bring benefits to women, if a gender approach is not taken into account, they could also potentially have unintended risks, such as increasing	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguard Indicator 7.7	Ensure women's equitable and meaningful participation in sustainable livelihood activities	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Sex disaggregated baseline for women's equitable and meaningful participation in sustainable livelihood activities (2) % of women participating in conservation partnerships and environmental services <u>Target:</u> (3) Sex disaggregated baseline for women's participation in sustainable livelihood activities (e.g. training related to conservation partnership and environmental services) established (4) 30 % increase (over baseline) of women participating in conservation partnerships and environmental services <u>MoV:</u> (3) Study/survey report, Attendance list in the activity report	DG Conservation and Natural Resources Management (Ditjen KSDAE, DG PSKL, BRGM)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV (due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles, etc.)		Safeguard Indicator 7.5	Establish mechanism to target poor groups in buffer zones (including female headed household heads) to participate in conservation partnership and environmental service that function effectively	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> (1) Functional mechanism to target women and/or female household heads to participate in conservation partnerships and environmental services (2) % of women participating in activities related to conservation partnerships and environmental services within buffer zones <u>Target:</u> At least 30% (over baseline) of women participating in activities related to conservation partnerships and environmental services within buffer zones <u>MoV:</u> Training/activity reports that include sex disaggregated data	DG Conservation and Natural Resources Management (Ditjen KSDAE)	
<b>Activity 2.2 Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry Programme</b>						
Risk of exclusion and marginalization of women from decision making process and benefit of social forestry. Women's participation in activities and	<b>3. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Safeguard Indicator 1.2	Enhance women's land tenure security to ensure women's secure control over forestlands and resources by providing licenses to female-headed households	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicator:</u> Increase in % of female-headed households with secure control over forestlands and resources <u>Target:</u> 20% increase of female-headed households (from baseline) with legally recognized documentation of control over forestlands and resources <u>MoV:</u>	DG PSKL	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
<p>decision-making process as well as access to benefit related to social forestry could be constrained by cultural and social barriers (for instance, widely held perception that forestry is a male domain). Women are likely to face an additional layer of vulnerability as their tenurial rights are often more tenuous because of cultural and legal barriers for women land rights and ownership.</p> <p>In addition, while project activities around social forestry aims to increase women's involvement in decision-making,</p>				<p>(4) National baseline established on sex disaggregated data on the recipient of social forestry permits</p> <p>(5) SOP is developed and operational that specifically target marginalized women</p> <p>(6) Evidence of legally recognized documentation</p>		
		Safeguard Indicator 1.6	Facilitate women only/women led KUPS to get access to capital	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>(1) SOP to target women only or women led KUPS to get access to capital</p> <p>(2) % of increase in women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>(1) One mechanism (SOP) developed</p> <p>(2) At least 20% (over baseline) of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <p>(3) Data on # of women only or women led KUPS receiving capital access</p> <p>(4) SOP document or regulation</p>	DG PSKL, DG PHL and DG KSDAE	
		Safeguard Indicator 1.6	Gender integrated planning and sensitization training	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Gender integrated planning and sensitization training delivered to</p>	DG PSKL, IEF (PMU)	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
etc., gender measures will need to be in place to mitigate and address associated potential unintended risks of increasing women's time burden or posing a risk of GBV (due to challenge and change in gender norms and roles, etc.)			a provided for relevant units under Social Forestry DG, including Directorate of PKTHA (responsible for adat forest and community)	relevant units under DG Social Forestry, including Directorate of PKTHA (responsible for adat forest and community) <u>Target:</u> 80% of training participants demonstrate improved understanding on gender <u>MoV</u> (4) Training reports and materials (5) Sex disaggregated data on training participant lists (6) pre- and post- training survey		
		Safeguard Indicator 1.6	Female and male permit AND non-permit holders equitably participating in SF activities (such as preparation of management plans, post-harvest activities)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 Indicator: % increase (over baseline) of female and male permit AND non-permit holders equitably participating in SF activities <u>Target:</u> 20% increase (over baseline) in BOTH female permit AND non-permit holders participating in social forestry activities <u>MoV:</u> (4) Results of scoring as part of 'auto evaluation' in FGD report (5) Gender disaggregated data on persons receiving SF permits (6) Gender disaggregated data on persons involved in SF activities	DG PSKL	

Potential Risk	UNDP SES triggered	PBP Safeguard Indicator	Mitigation measure	Mitigation measure indicator, target & MoV	Responsible party	Frequency/timeline
		Safeguard Indicator 1.6	Ensure women's equitable and meaningful involvement in multistakeholder forums (e.g. social forestry working group), consultations and decision making on efforts to enhance implementation of the social forestry program	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % increase of meetings/consultations/forums that are gender-responsive (based on a scoring system of 1 to 4, where a score of 3 or 4 is gender-responsive) (See Annex 1 below for scoring system)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 20% (over baseline) increase in the gender-responsiveness (e.g. score of 3 or more) of consultations</p> <p><u>MoV:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) meeting/workshop reports</li> <li>(5) sex disaggregated participant list</li> <li>(6) workshop surveys</li> </ul>	DG PSKL	

## Annex 1 Scoring System for Consultations

The table will be used below to score the gender-responsive of consultations/meetings, etc. under Output 2.

Score	Requirement
1	Gender disaggregated data provided
2	Gender disaggregated data provided <b>AND</b> documentation on at least <b>ONE</b> of the following aspects: a) Evidence of mechanism women’s perspectives considered within decision-making processes on selected SF activities. For example, a suggestion made by a woman was taken on board and approved. b) Evidence that any meetings, consultations and/or trainings undertaken to promote women’s attendance and active involvement. For example, time, location and format (e.g., women’s only groups) of meetings took into account women’s daily roles and time constraints so that they can attend and also actively participate. c) SF plans explicitly document how vulnerable groups (e.g., women, <i>adat</i> communities, etc.) were 1) involved in design and 2) had their perspectives reflected in the plans (21)
3	Gender disaggregated data provided <b>AND</b> at least <b>TWO</b> of the point a-c above.
4	Gender disaggregated data provided <b>AND</b> at all <b>THREE</b> of the points a-c above.

## Annex 4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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## Introduction

This stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes the strategy and actions needed to ensure the effective involvement of relevant stakeholders in all processes related to the Indonesia GCF REDD+ RBP project. It aims at convening and encouraging stakeholders, as key social actors, to identify, understand and respond to issues and concerns, as well as to establish the procedures for reporting, explaining and holding government stakeholders to account for decisions, actions and performance. Indonesian culture places a high value on friendship and mutual cooperation, and establishing and maintaining good interpersonal relationships is considered key to creating a situation where all parties understand each other, trust each other, and respect each other. The overall aim is to ensure the successful implementation of the project. The Plan is closely aligned and articulated with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The SEP is structured as follows:

**Chapter 2** provides a summary of the project. A more detailed description can be found in Chapter 2 of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). This chapter also provides a summary of stakeholder engagement activities to date on the project.

**Chapter 3** provides describes the key stakeholders on the project as well as an analysis of the interrelationships.

**Chapter 4** is the stakeholder engagement plan.

## Project Description

With 120 million ha or 64% of Indonesia's entire land area designated as Forest Area,<sup>55</sup> Indonesia has the third-largest tropical forest cover in the world, after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted in July 2021, Indonesia has targeted to reduce 29% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions unconditionally and up to 41% conditionally, subject to the availability of international support for finance, technology transfer and development and capacity building, from 2030 BAU of 2.869 GtCO<sub>2eq</sub>. Nearly 97.2% of the NDC target comes from forest and the land and energy sectors. The forestry sector, which includes Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+ activities, is expected to contribute between 17.2% to 23% of the overall NDC target.

Through implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) and related policies and measures, Indonesia has reduced its emissions from deforestation by 244,892,137 tCO<sub>2eq</sub> for the 2013–2017 period compared to its reference period. This was largely based on the implementation of five priority policies developed to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, focused on (i) combating illegal logging and forest fires, (ii) restructuring the forestry sector industries including enhancing plantation development, (iii) rehabilitating and conserving forests, (iv) promoting sustainable forest area, and (v) strengthening local economies.

From the volume of emissions reductions (ER) achieved in the 2013–2017 period, and after application of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) scorecard, Indonesia offered 27 million tCO<sub>2eq</sub> to the GCF REDD+

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55 Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2020). The State of Indonesia's Forests 2020, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia. Accessible at: <https://kemlu.go.id/oslo/en/news/10525/e-book-the-state-of-indonesias-forests-2020#:~:text=%E2%80%8BThe%20State%20of%20Indonesia's,by%20the%20Indonesian%20Government%20to>

Results-based Payments (RBP) pilot program for the 2014–2016 period, which represented about 19% of the total volume available for these years. Based on the scorecard, GCF approved USD 103.78 million for 20.25 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e and an additional 2.5% of payment for non-carbon benefits in REDD+ RBPs<sup>56</sup> to Indonesia, to be used for climate action. With this, Indonesia became the first country in Asia-Pacific to access GCF funding under its REDD+ RBP pilot program.

The Ministry of Finance, supported by the Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF)<sup>57</sup> is the Implementing Partner, with technical inputs from the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The funds will be invested in the implementation of the STRANAS, which is aligned with Indonesia’s NDC under the Paris Climate Agreement.

The project is organized around two main results (components) and corresponding project outputs, with a third component dedicated to project management:

- a. The government’s capacity to coordinate and implement REDD+ at national and subnational level is strengthened.
- b. Decentralized sustainable forest governance is expanded and enhanced.

The main activities under each component are illustrated in the table below.

GCF Output	GCF Activities
Component 1. Strengthening REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture	1.1 Update and further develop the architecture for REDD+
	1.2 Capacity for REDD+ implementation
	1.3 Communication, knowledge management & adaptive management
Component 2. Support to decentralized sustainable forest governance	2.1 Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as SFM investments inside and outside FMUs
	2.2 Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry programme
Project Management	3.1 Project management

**Table 1: Summary of project components and activities.**

Under the 2<sup>nd</sup> component, payments will be made based on actual performance or results achieved. This component will, in addition to supporting the operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMU) provide payments for results related to (1) fire prevention and management, (2) reforestation, (3) forest restoration, (4) sustainable livelihood activities through Social Forestry program for indigenous peoples and local communities and (5) FMU business activities. Areas eligible for payment will be spread throughout Indonesia.

## Policy and regulatory framework for stakeholder engagement

Public participation and stakeholder engagement is enshrined in Indonesian legislation. The 1945 Constitution establishes the right for citizens to participate in government and in building their society and nation, and the right to public participation is reflected in over 15 laws and derivative regulations. For instance, the government mandates public participation when creating new policies, and the public

<sup>56</sup> REDD+ RBPs under the UNFCCC rewarded through the GCF reflect the agreement reached between the Parties to the UNFCCC in the context of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ which foresees the provision of results-based climate finance payments in return for measured GHG reductions and removals. This is different from credits of the voluntary carbon market over which the Government of Indonesia has no jurisdiction, and which create and certify units that are defined under private standards. GHG reductions and removals as defined by the GCF does not interfere with other national or subnational programs; payments received from the GCF are to reward efforts and successes in curbing deforestation by the Government of Indonesia.

<sup>57</sup> The Indonesian Environment Fund is a Public Service Agency (Badan Layanan Umum) under the Ministry of Finance, known as Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPDLH)..

also has a role in development monitoring.<sup>58</sup> Article 2 of the general environment law of 2009,<sup>59</sup> states that protection and management of the environment has to be carried out based on the participatory principle, and within the forestry sector and specifically related to the thematic areas that will be subject to PBPs, there are several regulations and guidelines describing the role of the public and how they should be effectively engaged in the planning, development and implementation of activities. The recent (2021) MoEF social forestry regulation<sup>60</sup> provides guidance on stakeholder participation in social forestry, while other regulations guide the establishment of partnerships and cooperation with the community including in nature conservation areas,<sup>61,62</sup> the role of the public in evaluating social forestry implementation,<sup>63</sup> the role of local stakeholders in providing guidance on social forestry acceleration<sup>64</sup> and the stakeholder role in providing assistance to social forestry implementation.<sup>65</sup> The role of stakeholders in the establishment of FMUs is also clearly established,<sup>66</sup> and there are several regulations guiding stakeholder engagement related to land and forest rehabilitation, primarily linked to nature reserves, conservation areas and essential ecosystem management areas, but also more generally related to watershed management.<sup>67</sup> For forest fire management, stakeholder engagement centers primarily around the establishment of fire-concerned community groups at site level.<sup>68</sup> Annex A of this document presents a full summary of relevant legislation related to stakeholder engagement and public consultation in Indonesia.

Principle 4 of SIS REDD+ regarding the effectiveness of participation by parties (stakeholder participation) states that REDD+ activities must be proactive and transparent in identifying relevant parties and involving them in the planning and monitoring process. This principle is translated into criteria, indicators, and assessment tools as follows:

Criteria	Indicators	Safeguards Assessment Tools (APPS)
<b>4.1 The entity responsible for REDD+ activities will coordinate with the appropriate authorities to identify the relevant parties, and then involve these parties in all planning process, and ensure that the process it is approved / known by the parties.</b>	4.1.1 Availability of records / records of problems / complaints, including the resolution process.	e. Attendance list (for parties only). f. List of related parties. g. Invitation list.
	4.1.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies.	h. List of visitors.
	4.1.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies.	g. MoU / agreement. h. Photograph of the activities for parties involved. i. Minutes / MoM.

<sup>58</sup> Law No. 14 2008 on Public Information Disclosure.

<sup>59</sup> Law No. 32 2009 on Protection and Management of the Environment

<sup>60</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 2021 concerning Social Forestry.

<sup>61</sup> Regulation of the MOEF General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships, No. P.18/PSKL/PSL.0/11/2016.

<sup>62</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No. P.6/KSDAE/SET/KUM.1/6/2018

<sup>63</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/3/2017 about Guidelines for the Development, Control and Evaluation of Social Forestry.

<sup>64</sup> Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.14/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/11/2016 about Facilities, Establishment and Working Procedures of the Working Group for the Social Forestry Acceleration.

<sup>65</sup> Decree of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.SK.33/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/5/2016 about Establishment of the Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (PPS Working Group).

<sup>66</sup> Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation Nomor P.8 the year of 2021 about Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, as well as Forest Utilization in Protection Forests and Production Forests

<sup>67</sup> Minister of Forestry Regulation No.37 the year of 2012 about Watershed Management

<sup>68</sup> Regulation of the Director General Director of Climate Change Control No P.3/PPT/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 about Forming and Fostering of a Fire Care Society.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. Documentation of stakeholder engagement activities.</li> <li>k. Reference framework for stakeholder engagement process.</li> <li>l. Guidelines (eg PERDA) concerning the involvement of parties.</li> </ul>
	4.1.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts and problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Report on REDD+ activities, maps of relevant parties.</li> <li>d. b. Documentation of proposals by the parties in the process planning.</li> </ul>
<b>4.2 Applied at the site level, REDD+ activities must have procedures or mechanisms to resolve problems / complaints and disputes.</b>	4.2.1 Availability of records / records of problems / complaints, including the resolution process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Documents / letters report on complaints of parties (emphasis on availability of grievance mechanism).</li> <li>e. Proof of meeting / photo handling complaints.</li> <li>f. Minutes of receipt of complaints.</li> </ul>
<b>3.3 REDD+ activities shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social economic wellbeing of indigenous and local communities, by sharing benefits fairly with them, including for the future generations.</b>	4.2.2 Documented evidence that a functioning resolution mechanism still applies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. SOP for resolving complaints / conflicts</li> <li>e. Implementation of SOP for resolving complaints / conflicts.</li> <li>f. Minutes of resolution of complaints / conflicts.</li> </ul>
	4.2.3 Evidence of active use of appropriate procedures or mechanisms for resolving conflicts and problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Minutes of resolution of complaints / conflicts.</li> <li>d. Complaint / conflict resolution report</li> <li>c. Reference to the mediation process (if any) related to conflict resolution.</li> </ul>

## Summary of stakeholder engagement activities so far

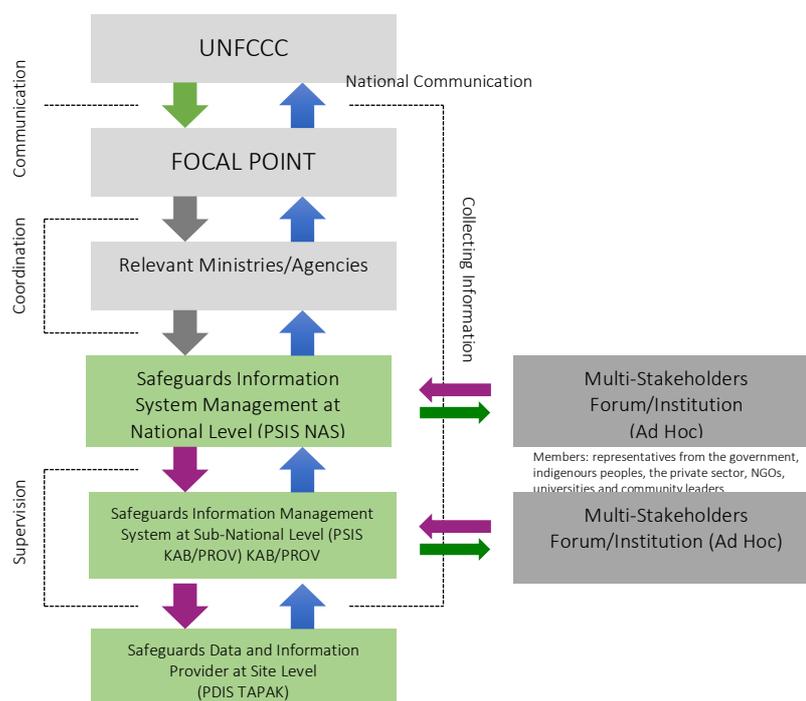
### 1.16 Stakeholder Consultation Activities in REDD+ Development in Indonesia

Effective and meaningful stakeholder consultation and engagement has been a cornerstone of REDD+ development in Indonesia since the early stages of preparation, including during the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy for Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as STRANAS). This engagement has covered the seven national and regional areas and 33 provinces in Indonesia and involved more than 300 experts representing 200 organizations. Stakeholders were also involved in key discussions around compliance and monitoring of the Cancun safeguards. There was also a concerted effort to involve women and ensure equal access to REDD+ information.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Despite this, only 12 percent of public consultation participants were women. Furthermore, during a National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) consultation held by members of the REDD+ Task Force with representatives of the MoWECP, there was an impression that MoWECP representatives had not received thorough information about REDD+, and had yet to consider REDD+ as an important issue. And that MoWECP should be engaged in the next process. Source: Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (2012). A Guidance Note to Integrate Gender in Implementing REDD+ Social Safeguards in Indonesia. UN-REDD Programme. Available at: <http://www.wocan.org/resources/guidance-note-integrate-gender-implementing-redd-social-safeguards-indonesia>

Similarly, the process of developing the Safeguards Information System (SIS)<sup>70</sup> carried out by the MoEF in early 2011 was an inclusive process, punctuated by multi-stakeholder participation through three national workshops and three FGD. Nine public consultation events were conducted, including national workshops and focus group discussions. The SIS REDD+ process was accompanied by the Safeguard Implementation Assessment Tool (APPS), 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 REDD+ safeguard implementation structure is illustrated in the diagram below.

Figure 1  
Safeguard REDD+ Implementation Structure



There was also extensive stakeholder engagement during the development of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). During this process there were consultations with stakeholders in 34 provinces, and during this period Indonesia also developed and promoted three types of spaces for dialogue and stakeholder consultations, these were: the Forestry Observers Forum, the National Forestry Council, and the Social Forestry Task Force (ST Taskforce).

As evidenced by the above, Indonesia's REDD+ process has demonstrated a robust stakeholder engagement process and inclusiveness in governance and advisory bodies, in the years leading up to and including the project period contributing to the GHG emissions reductions (2014 to 2016). Indonesia also has web-based portals for information access, some participatory monitoring and evaluation of social and environmental impacts, and the future development of an FPIC protocol

<sup>70</sup> The SIS-REDD+ system is a cornerstone of the safeguard system. 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).

(among others) will ensure that consultation with stakeholders remains the cornerstone of REDD+ activities going forward in Indonesia. These are the building blocks that this project will work with, to ensure that the important actions already taken are consolidated, to ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement on this (and other REDD+ activities).

### 1.17 Stakeholder engagement during this action plan development

A series of stakeholder engagements were carried out during the development of this SEP to develop a better understanding of some of the key issues and concerns related to both the stakeholder engagement process as well existing grievance redress procedures. This included:

- a. **Interviews.** Interviews were conducted with 43 resource persons (32 men and 11 women) using the virtual (zoom) method, direct consultations with relevant agencies in MoEF, and with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) accompanying the Social Forestry program, as well as community members of the Forest Farmers Group in social forestry. This included women and vulnerable groups (the poorest) in the village. For the latter, interviews were conducted at their homes or in the fields while they were working. This interview was conducted in the local language (Javanese) mixed with Indonesian. Stakeholder engagement also included focus group discussion (FGD) with
- b. **Focus Group Discussion (FGD).** The FGD was attended by 13 persons (9 men and 4 women) community members of the Forest Farmers group. In this FGD, information was extracted about the problems (both internal and external encountered), as well as the Grievance mechanism that have been used to resolve related problems.
- c. **Field Observation.** Some of the subjects (two women as the poorest members of the Forest Farmers Group in social forestry), or objects that were observed were the field conditions at one social forestry location in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. Annex 2 presents some of the issues raised including on the grievance resolution procedures in place.

This draft SEP was shared during a public consultation involving various stakeholders (35 participants: 21 men and 15 women) on January 31, 2022.

## Identification and analysis of stakeholders

A detailed stakeholder analysis was undertaken as part of this SEP development process. Stakeholder identification and analysis were carried out for activities in the field as well as at the overall project level. The analysis undertaken assessed two key elements; the level of interest (the goals and expectations of the stakeholders relative to the theme in question) and the level of influence (the ability of the stakeholder to influence the behavior of other stakeholders). The main purpose of the stakeholder analysis using these two variables was to better understand the position of each stakeholder on a particular issue (in this case social forestry, forest and land fire prevention and management, land and forest rehabilitation and FMU Institutions).

For each of the thematic areas covered by the project, a quadrant was developed, highlighting the relative scale of interest and influence of the various stakeholders analyzed. Detailed tables presenting the stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities, as well as the quadrant analysis for each thematic area, are presented in Annex 3.

The results of this analysis were used to inform the stakeholder engagement program.

## Stakeholder engagement plan

### 1.18 Objective of the plan

The main objective of this SEP is to ensure full and effective involvement of all stakeholders in the project. This involvement is fundamental to achieving the expected project results and ensure that benefits are shared equitably among all parties. The plan is based on an approach of partnership and collaboration and on the general principles of commitment, integrity, respect, transparency, gender equity, and inclusiveness.

The dialogue and dissemination process for stakeholder engagement is coordinated by the PMU, in close coordination with MoEF and with UNDP support. The costs for stakeholder engagement, as well as capacity building and training need to ensure effective stakeholder engagement is included in the capacity development and training budget presented in the ESMP.

### 1.19 Information to be disclosed and methods to do so

To ensure that stakeholders are fully aware of project activities and can participate in and benefit fully these activities, information disclosure is a central element of the SEP. The principles of information disclosure adopted include:

**On time Disclosure:** relevant project information will be provided prior to decision making whenever possible. This includes the disclosure of key documents such as the ESMP, the GAP, the ACP among others.

**Accessible Information:** Proper methodologies need to be considered in consultation with stakeholders. This can include posting on websites, public meetings, local councils or organizations, newsprint, television and radio reporting, pamphlets, local displays, direct mail.

**Language style and suitability:** Information should be in a form and language that is easily understood and adapted to the target stakeholder group.

Stakeholders will be provided with access to the relevant project information needed, in the appropriate format, to ensure that they fully understand the potential opportunities and risks associated with the project, as well as to facilitate their involvement in the design and implementation of project activities. The following information will be available to the public or in other words must be disclosed to stakeholders:

- Environmental and social safeguard information such as:
  - The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
  - The Stakeholder engagement plan and summary of stakeholder consultation reports;
  - The Adat Community Plan and summary of consultation/FPIC report;
- Communication protocols;
- Project activities, timelines, progress/milestones;
- Standard Operating Procedures (financial and program quality);
- Request for Proposals;
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms including how to access them;
- Any necessary social and environmental monitoring and verification reports.

Proposed Methods to disclose information include the following:

Types of Information	Method
Environmental and social safeguards	Presented Information on project-specific web pages, KLHK web pages, SIS--REDD+ and UN-REDD Programs globally
Communication protocols	Presented Information on project-specific web pages, making pamphlets
Project activities, timelines, progress/milestones	Periodic information on project status, will be developed by PMU, with technical support from KLHK and UNDP assistance. This information will be released regularly (periodically) to provide information to stakeholders. Information updates may be carried out through various media such as social media, web, print media, radio, or formal reports. All publicly available material will be published in Indonesian language and, to the extent possible, local languages (particularly where the material may have a special effect on a particular region or population).
Standard Operating Procedures (financial and program quality)	Presented Information on project-specific web pages
Requests for proposals (as relevant)	Promotion of events and dissemination of information through social media networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube), presentation to the public in various areas of concern, making question and answer pamphlets
Grievance Redress Mechanisms including how to access them	Presented Information on project-specific web pages Promotion of events and dissemination of information through social media networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube), presentation to the public in various areas of concern, making question and answer pamphlets PMU will publish the telephone number maintained throughout the project as a point of contact for inquiries, concerns, and information on how to submit grievances and/or complaints
Any necessary social and environmental monitoring and verification reports	Presented Information on project-specific web pages, KLHK web pages, SIS--REDD+ and UN-REDD Programs globally Promotion of events and dissemination of information through social media networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube), presentation to the public in various areas of concern, making pamphlets

The table below illustrates more specifically the project activities and the methods that will be used for involving stakeholders for the 2022 workplan.

Activities	Methods for Involving Stakeholders in the 2022 Work Plan	Important Notes
<b>Component 1 Strengthen coordination and implementation of REDD+ and the overall REDD+ architecture</b>		
<b>1.1 Updating and further developing the architecture for REDD</b>		
1.1.1 Updating and improving national FREL	Training, Workshop, Conference, Print and Publish	Participatory and meaningful public consultation at the national level is important for FREL documents, FGDs as a method to get in-depth input can also be done.
1.1.2 Updating and improving the national	Training, Workshop, Conference,	In evaluating the national forest monitoring system, interviews and FGDs with stakeholders can be used

	Forest Monitoring System	Information technology (MONTANA application)	
1.1.3 Support MRV System (including GHG Inverasi, SIMONELA and SIGN SMART)			
	1.1.3i Updating and improving the GHG Inventory System in the context of implementing the GHG Inventory, as well as monitoring, reporting and verifying GHG emission reductions that meet the criteria (TACCC) to support the full implementation of REDD	Information technology (SIGN SMART application)	For updating and perfecting the GRK Inventory System in the context of implementing the GRK Inventory, interviews and FGDs with stakeholders can also be conducted.
	1.1.3ii Increasing the capacity of the Provincial GHG Inventory and Human Resources in compiling and submitting the MPV IGRK report and being able to carry out capacity building independently in their districts/cities	Training, Workshop, Conference, Print and Publish	The importance of emphasizing gender equality in the capacity building efforts undertaken
	1.1.3iii Strengthening Indonesia's EFDB to fully support the implementation of REDD+ in achieving NDC targets	Training, Workshop, Conference, Information technology (SIGN SMART application)	The importance of emphasizing gender equality in the national EFDB development workshops conducted
1.1.4 Updating and improving SRN			
	1.1.4i Operationalization of SRN for REDD+ scheme	Training, Workshop, Conference, Print and Publish Information technology (SRN)	There is a need for a meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultation as a method for obtaining input for the SRN re-design. The importance of emphasizing gender equality in the dissemination of the SRN that is carried out
	1.1.5 Updating the national REDD+ implementation strategy	Training, Workshop, Conference	To finalize the REDD+ implementation strategy at the national level, you can use the method of formal meetings (high level meetings) at the Ministerial level and regular correspondence
	1.1.6 Updating sub-national REDD+ implementation strategies	Training, Workshop, Conference	To finalize the REDD+ implementation strategy at the national level, the method of formal meetings (high level meetings) at the Regional Leaders level and regular correspondence can be used.

			Followed by a workshop to synchronize the REDD+ Action Plan with the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan)
	1.1.7 Strengthen profit sharing plan for payments	Training, Workshop, Conference	To strengthen the related fiscal incentives for REDD+, it can be started with consultants who build mechanisms through the interview/FGD method for data collection. Followed by workshops and training

The mitigation table in the ESMP also highlights the specific areas or concern with respect to stakeholder engagement and defines specific stakeholder engagement mitigation measures and indicators. Stakeholder engagement will also be monitored through specific SES indicators (see annex 2 of the ESMP, the M&E table).

## Annex 1 — Reference policy, laws and regulations related to stakeholder engagement and public consultation in Indonesia

Issue	Policy	Project Relevant
<b>General Issues</b>		
Society Participation	1945 Constitution, Chapter 27 verse (1) & Chapter 28C verse (2)	Stated that the opportunity is given for citizens to participate in government and build society, nation and country.
	Law No. 41 the year of 1999 about Forestry	Article 11 Paragraph (2) states that "Forestry planning is carried out in a transparent, accountable, participatory, integrated manner, and takes into account regional characteristics and aspirations". More than that, there is a special chapter, namely Chapter X, which regulates the question of 'community participation' which is described in Articles 68, 69 and 70.
	Law No. 14 the year of 2008 about Public Information Disclosure	Mandates the participation in development, implementation and monitoring.
	Law No. 32 the year of 2009 about Protection and management of the environment	Article 2, Point k, states that the protection and management of the environment is carried out based on the participatory principle.
	Law No. 15 the year of 2019 about Amendment to law no. 12 of 2011 concerning the formation of laws and regulations	Contains the need for public participation in efforts to create policies.
	Law No. 11 the year of 2020 about Omnibus law / Work Creation Government Law No.23 the year of 2021 about Forestry Management	Participation is found in (Government Policy) PP No. 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry as the derivative regulations of the (Omnibus Law) Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020. Where in Article 119 Paragraph (2) it is stated that the preparation of a forest management plan takes into account the aspirations of the local community. In addition, Article 120 Paragraph (2) states that the short-term Forest Management Plan must contain elements, one of which is the participation of the parties.
Conflict Resolution	Law No. 7 the year of 2012 about Social Conflict handling	Conflict resolution policies are used as the basis for handling tenure conflicts in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
	Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 the year of 2015 about Implementation of Social Conflict Coordination Handling	
	Supreme court rules No.1 the year of 2016 about Mediation Procedure in Court	
Gender Equity	Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P31 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector	This regulation recognizes that acceleration is required in regard to the promotion, effectiveness and optimization gender mainstreaming in monitoring, policies, programs, and activities in the environment and forestry sector and emphasizes implementation in the field on the Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming. The guidelines themselves, issued based on Presidential Instruction in 2000, was a strategy aimed at closing the gendered disparity in access, participation, control, and benefits of development between women and men and increasing the social inclusion of other marginalized groups including children, the elderly, persons with disability, Adat communities and other groups.
Stakeholder Involvement and Grievance Redress Mechanism	Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) Stakeholder Engagement <a href="https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20GN_Final_Dec2020.pdf">https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20GN_Final_Dec2020.pdf</a>	About guidance for Stakeholder Engagement, This is one of the obligations in the framework of preparing the environmental and social management framework. This framework requires early identification of stakeholders, both affected and other interested parties, and developing a plan for effective and meaningful engagement. In addition, this framework requires an inclusive and responsive grievance mechanism, accessible to all parties, especially those affected.
	Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standard (SES) Stakeholder Engagement Supplemental Guidance: Grievance Redress Mechanisms <a href="https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Gui">https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Gui</a>	

Issue	Policy	Project Relevant
	<a href="#">dance_Grievance%20Redress%20Mechanisms.pdf</a>	
<b>Specific Issues</b>		
Social Forestry	Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 39 the Year of 2017 about Social Forestry in the working area of Perum Perhutani (State Forestry Company)	Especially for the management of social forestry in Java Island area or working Area of Perum Perhutani.
	Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 the Year of 2021 about Social Forestry Management	About stakeholders for the management of Social Forestry.
	Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.14/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/11/2016 about Facilities, Establishment and Working Procedures of the Working Group for the Social Forestry Acceleration	Regulate working group involves local stakeholders such as provincial/district/city government, heads of provincial/district/city forestry services, NGOs, academics, researchers, extension workers, permit holders, forest managers and the press. This working group will be the focal point for providing social forestry assistance in the field.
	Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.18/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/11/2016 about Guidelines for Drafting Cooperation Agreements	Regulate about partnership or cooperation with community.
	Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/3/2017 about Guidelines for the Development, Control and Evaluation of Social Forestry	Regulate evaluation of social forestry implementation.
	Regulation of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.P.1/PSKL/KELING/KUM.1/1/2019 about General Guidelines for Social Forestry Assistance	Regulate about how assistance is carried out in social forestry.
	Regulation of the General Director of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No.P.6/KSDAE/SET/KUM.1/6/2018 about Technical Guidelines for Conservation Partnerships in Nature Reserves Area and Nature Conservation Areas	Regulate about partnership in Nature Reserves Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.
	Decree of the General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership No.SK.33/PSKL/SET/PSL.0/5/2016 about Establishment of the Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (PPS Working Group)	Regulate working group involves local stakeholders such as provincial/district/city government, heads of provincial/district/city forestry services, NGOs, academics, researchers, extension workers, permit holders, forest managers and the press. This working group will be the focal point for providing social forestry assistance in the field.
Decree of Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment No. 126 the year of 2021 about National Working Group for Social Forestry Acceleration	The existence of this National Working Group (Pokjanas) is intended to be able to coordinate and synergize the cross-sectoral policies and programs implemented by Ministries/Institutions (K/L) and Regional Governments. In addition, it is hoped that the existence of this Pokjanas will strengthen active participation and budgetary support from Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments so that the target for distribution of access to Social Forestry covering an area of 12.7 million hectares by 2024, integration of assistance, improvement of Social Forestry business, tenure conflict resolution can be achieved as well as strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system.	
Forest Management Unit (FMU)	Government regulation No.23 the year of 2021 about Forestry Management	From this policy, the Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their respective authorities are responsible for the construction and development of FMUs as well as FMU facilities and infrastructure. From this policy, stakeholders related to the development and development of FMU are identified.
	Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation Nomor P.8 the year of 2021 about Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, as well as Forest Utilization in Protection Forests and Production Forests	
Land and Forest Rehabilitation	Minister of Forestry Regulation No.37 the year of 2012 about Watershed Management	About stakeholders in Watershed Management.
	Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 61 the year of 2013 about Watershed Management	Regulate coordination forum on Watershed Management.

Issue	Policy	Project Relevant
	<p>Coordination Forum</p> <p>Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 85 the year of 2014 about Procedures for Cooperation in the Implementation of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas</p> <p>Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation Nomor No. 43 the year of 2017 about Community Empowerment Around Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas</p> <p>Regulation of the General Director of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No.P.1/KSDAE/BPE2/KSA.4/2/2021 about Essential Technical Guidelines for Assessing the Effectiveness of Essential Ecosystem Management Areas</p>	<p>Regulate stakeholders in Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Regulate community participation in Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Currently the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the Protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas has not yet been stipulated, but in this policy shows that there is an KEE Management Forum which is a collaborative forum between the government, the community and other stakeholders in the location.</p>
Forest Management	<p>Fire Presidential Instruction No.3 the year of 2020 about Forest and Land Fire Management</p> <p>Regulation of the Director General Director of Climate Change Control No P.3/PPT/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 about Forming and Fostering of a Fire Care Society</p>	<p>The President instructed 16 (sixteen) Ministers, Cabinet Secretaries, General Attorney, TNI Commander, National Police Chief, 7 (seven) non-ministerial government institutions, governors and regents/mayors to carry out forest and land fire countermeasures through prevention, suppression and post-fire handling.</p> <p>Regulate about the formation of fire-concerned community groups in site level.</p>
Handling of Tenure Conflicts	<p>Presidential Decree No. 88 the year of 2017 about Completion of Land Tenure in Forest Areas</p> <p>Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 7 of 2021 about Forestry Planning, Change of Forest Area Designation and Change of Forest Area Function, and Use of Forest Area</p> <p>Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P84/MenLHK-Setjen/2015</p> <p>PSKL General Director Regulation No. 4/ PSKL/ SET/ PSKL.1/4/2016</p> <p>PSKL General Director Regulation No.6/2016 about Handling Tenure Conflicts in Forest Areas</p> <p>Guidelines for Mediation of Social Tenure Conflicts in Forest Areas</p> <p>Guidelines for Assessment of Forest Tenure Conflicts</p>	<p>In both policies, an Implementing Team for Settlement of Land Tenure is formed in the context of Forest Area Arrangement. In addition, the Inventory and Verification Team for Land Tenure Settlement is formed in the context of Forest Area Arrangement.</p> <p>The real difference is shown where in Presidential Decree No. 88 of 2017 the authority is placed at the Kemenkomarves (Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs) as the Head of the PPTKH Acceleration Team, while in Permen (Ministry Rules) LHK No. 7 of 2021 authority at the Minister of LHK.</p> <p>The PPTKH Implementation Team in the Presidential Regulation is led by the Deputy for Coordination of Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Management, the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy, while in the Ministerial Regulation the PPTPKH Implementation Team is led by the Director General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</p> <p>As implied in Article 1 paragraph 8, the settlement of tenure conflicts in forest areas will be resolved through a mediation mechanism. In the Article 1 paragraph 8 it is stated that "Mediation is a mechanism for resolving forest area tenure conflicts using a neutral third party who is directly appointed or agreed upon by the conflicting parties as mediators." Meanwhile, Article 12 paragraph 3a states that the Director General of PSKL appoints a certified mediator according to the agreement of the conflicting parties. And in Article 13 paragraph 1 it is stated that the implementation of the settlement of forest area tenure conflicts through social forestry and mediation as regulated in Article 12 paragraph 3 is carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.</p>

## Annex 2 — Examples of issues raised by Gunung Kidul forest farmers groups in Special Region Yogyakarta

Issue that exist in the Group, internally	Issue that exist in the Group, externally	The mechanism of conveying complaints/problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resources is insufficient so they are not optimal to take advantage of opportunities</li> <li>• Regeneration difficulties</li> <li>• Low commitment as a member of the group, some move to another group, some are not active, and some of them is leaving the group because they are impatient.</li> <li>• The orientation is focusing on the money, and all the work must be paid</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure and technology facilities</li> <li>• Female members are more active than the Male members</li> <li>• Taking the timber from internal groups due to lack of awareness, and economic pressure.</li> <li>• Rented to other parties/transfer of ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships with other parties are difficult to establish in order to obtain a market from the results of KUPS</li> <li>• Access to the capital is limited for the groups, for example Pesona Bank could only provide the capital once.</li> <li>• BLU provides loans only for the individuals and is not groups. Finally the loans are used according to individual needs (many of which are used for consumptive purposes). Even though the loan application is on behalf of the group so that the group is also responsible (not fair).</li> <li>• Security issues, e.g. ; an individuals who do not want to secure forest areas if they are not paid well.</li> <li>• Problems with the village, e.g. loans that cannot be realized.</li> <li>• The problems of the Village Funds that cannot be accessed by KTH for social forestry because of the minimum knowledge of the human resources in the village.</li> <li>• Imbalance number between the SF Assistant/Facilitator<sup>71</sup> and the number of groups</li> <li>• Access to assistants is still difficult, by far the facilitators is provided by the Provincial Forestry Service only meet with the Chair of the KTH (not a member), and then when they invited to the member meetings, which are generally held at night, the facilitators cannot attend.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are problem existed, the members will report to the management and then it step stages, the management goes to the SF Assistant/Facilitator from the Special Region of Jogjakarta Provincial Forestry Service, then to the RPH and to the FMU (usually it is about theft of log/security)</li> <li>• Report to the Lurah/Village Head as the person in charge that formed the KTH</li> <li>• Report to the assistant</li> <li>• Most felt close to KTH members are the Mantri (Forest Officer in Perhutani) , Foreman and Forest Rangers (this is specifically the case of security or forest fires)</li> <li>• Usually when there is a forest fire, members will report it to the community and directly to the Police.</li> <li>• When there is a log theft, a report will be made to the Mantri and Forest Police, as well as the Police. Even though in general there is no follow-up in the Police due to the lack of a budget.</li> <li>• But usually there are no follow-up.</li> <li>• Regarding the ban on logging except for their own plants that require verification from the Forestry Service, even Mrs. Darmi as Head of Farmers Group try to develop communication to the Director of BUPSHA at the Directorate General of PSKL – KLHK, because there is no GRM</li> </ul>

<sup>71</sup> SF Assistant/facilitator is a party who has competence in providing assistance to the holder of the Social Forestry Management Agreement, individually and/or in groups and/or institutions. Source: Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 the Year of 2021 about Social Forestry Management.

## Annex 3 — Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the thematic areas covered by the project

### Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in social forestry

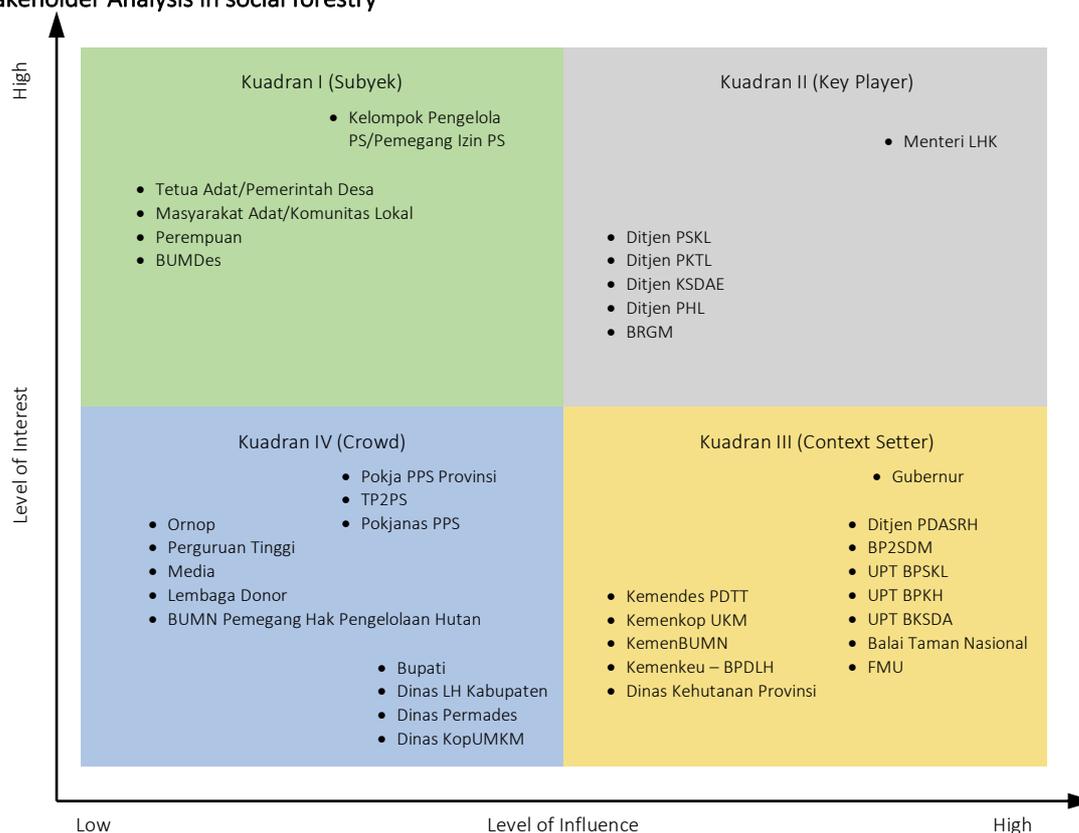
No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	
	Minister of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an Indicative Map of Social Forestry Areas (PIAPS).</li> <li>• Provide legal access to social forestry management through approval of social forestry management and determination of customary forest status.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Ditjen PSKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform administrative verification of approval applications for social forestry management, including carry out administrative validation of requirements completeness and the validity of application documents for status determination of customary and private forests.</li> <li>• Assign the UPT who is in charge of social forestry and environmental partnerships (Balai PSKL) to carry out technical verification of applications for approval of social forestry management.</li> <li>• Conduct field verification on applications for status determination for customary forests and private forests that have been declare completed by forming an integrated team.</li> <li>• On behalf of the Minister, General Director of PSKL issues a Decree on Approval of Social Forestry Management and a Decree on the Status of Customary Forests and Private Forests.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (Ditjen PTKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting PIAPS revision every 6 month (semesterly)</li> <li>• Become a member of the integrated team for field verification of requests for status determination of Customary Forests and Private Forests, which in the implementation can be assigned to technical implementing units in the Forest Area Stabilization Center (BPKH) in their respective areas.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Ditjen KSDAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officiate with carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of conservation management of natural resources and their ecosystems. In this case, conservation partnerships as part of Social Forestry are the matters of the Directorate of Conservation Area Management through the Sub-Directorate of Conservation Partnerships, Buffer Area Development, and Nature Love Development.</li> <li>• Facilitate the group formation, or forest farmer groups or a combination of forest farmer groups as the subject of a Conservation Partnership agreement.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officiate of organizing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of sustainable forest management, among others in the field of implementing the development of forest management units, business and utilization of timber forest products, development of business diversification of environmental services and non-timber forest products, processing and marketing of forest products, forestry dues and distribution of forest products.</li> <li>• The Directorate of Forest Utilization Planning is in charge of implementing policies in the field of patterning and structuring of production forest and protected forest areas.</li> <li>• The Directorate of Forest Utilization Business Development is in charge of implementing policies in the field of business utilization of production and protected forests.</li> <li>• The Directorate of Forest Utilization Business Control is in charge of controlling business work plans, production and business development as well as forest utilization business performance in production forests and protected forests.</li> <li>• The Directorate of Contributions and Forest Products Administration is in charge of forest product administration, measurement and testing of forest products, forestry dues and management of non-tax state revenues for the use of state forests, as well as orderly dues and distribution of forest products.</li> <li>• The Directorate of Forest Product Processing and Marketing is in charge of forest product processing patterning, business licensing of forest product processing, forest product processing, raw material control of forest product processing, product certification of forest product processing , product marketing of forest product processing, notification of forest product processing exports and imports.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of River Basin Management and Forest Rehabilitation (Ditjen PDASRH)	Officiate with implementing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of watershed management, forest plant seeding, forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and controlling damage to inland water ecosystems.
	Agency for Extension and Development of Human Resources (BP2SDM)	BP2SDM has the task of organizing environmental and forestry human resource counselling and development.
	Technical Implementation Unit	
	- BPSKL (Center for Social Forestry and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a member of the Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (PPS Working Group).</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
	Environmental Partnership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive and carry out task orders from the General Directorate of PSKL to carry out technical verification requests for social forestry management and field verification requests for status determination of customary forests and private forests.</li> <li>• The head of BPSKL assigns a technical verification team and/or field verification team to carry out technical verification and/or field verification.</li> <li>• Report the results of technical verification and or field verification to the General Directorate of PSKL.</li> <li>• Officiate to ratify the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS) submitted by the Social Forestry Group and has been assessed by the Head of the Forest Management Unit (FMU).</li> </ul>
	- BPKH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the technical implementing unit of the General Directorate of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management.</li> <li>• Become a member of the integrated team for field verification for status determination request of Customary Forests and Private Forests.</li> </ul>
	- BKSDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As an UPT (Technical Implementing unit) from the KSDAE (Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation) General Director</li> <li>• Facilitate the formation of groups, or forest farmer groups or a combination of forest farmer groups as the subject of a Conservation Partnership agreement.</li> </ul>
	- National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As an UPT (Technical Implementing unit) from the KSDAE (Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation) General Director</li> <li>• Facilitate the formation of groups, or forest farmer groups or a combination of forest farmer groups as the subject of a Conservation Partnership agreement.</li> </ul>
1.2 Other Ministries and Non-Structural State Institutions		
	Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As Chair of the Steering Committee in the National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry.</li> <li>• Has issued a Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment No.126 of 2021 concerning the National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry.</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a member of the National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry in the access acceleration division and business development division.</li> <li>• Has issued Permendes PDDT Number 7 of 2021 concerning priorities for the use of Village Funds in 2020, including mentioning that the priority of using funds is for economic recovery for rural communities, utilizing the potential of forest areas and optimizing social forestry. In environmental fund management, BPDH has several funding schemes, namely Program Funds (RBP/Grant), Revolving Fund Facilitation (FDB) Reforestation Funds, Carbon Trading, Planned Pooling Funds (PFB), and Social Forestry (RPH).</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a member of the National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry in the business development division and the mentoring division.</li> <li>• Provide guidance, assistance and assistance for social forestry business groups.</li> </ul>
	Ministry of State Owned Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a central role in forest management carried out by state-owned enterprises such as Perum Perhutani in Java.</li> </ul>
	Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDH) Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In environmental fund management, BPDH has several funding schemes, namely Program Funds (RBP/Grant), Revolving Fund Facilitation (FDB) Reforestation Funds, Carbon Trading, Planned Pooling Funds (PFB), and Social Forestry (RPH).</li> </ul>
	Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) is a non-structural institution and it is under and responsible to the President.</li> <li>• The task of BRGM is to facilitate the acceleration of peat restoration implementation and the efforts to improve community welfare. In this case, Social Forestry is part of the strategy to restore peat and improve the welfare of the community.</li> <li>• Social Forestry in peat ecosystems is in accordance with the peat ecosystem protection and management plan made by BRGM.</li> </ul>
2.	Regional Government	
	2.1 Provincial Government	
	Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approving the social forestry management if it is delegated by the Minister of LHK in certain circumstances.</li> <li>• Certain conditions referred was including: provincial areas have included Social Forestry in the regional medium-term development plans; has a regional regulation on social forestry, and has an income and expenditure budget of at least 35% of the total forestry sector budget for social forestry.</li> <li>• Provide guidance and carry out control and evaluation of the implementation of social forestry.</li> <li>• Form and establish a working group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (PPS Working Group) at the provincial level.</li> <li>• Establishing Customary Law Community (MHA), if MHA is outside the state forest area.</li> <li>• Conduct identification, inventory, and registration of forests community.</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
	Department of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the Governors orders, the Department of Environment and Forestry shall carry out administrative verification and technical verification on applications for social forestry management.</li> <li>• On the orders of the Governor, the Environment and Forestry Service shall provide guidance, control, and evaluation of the implementation of social forestry.</li> <li>• Become a member of the PPS Working Group</li> </ul>
2.2 District Level Government		
	Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can become a member of the Provincial PPS Working Group.</li> <li>• Members of the integrated field verification team requesting the determination of the status of Customary Forests and Private Forests.</li> <li>• Using the district spatial plans to examine overlapping maps of areas proposed to be designated as customary and private forests.</li> </ul>
	Community Empowerment Agency and Village Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can become a member of the Provincial PPS Working Group.</li> <li>• Provide assistance for community empowerment through social forestry groups.</li> </ul>
	Department of Trade, Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can become a member of the Provincial PPS Working Group.</li> <li>• Provide assistance for community empowerment through social forestry groups.</li> </ul>
3.	Forest Management Unit (FMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Management Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as FMU, is a forest management area according to its main function and designation, which can be managed efficiently, effectively and sustainably.</li> <li>• Signing as a form of 'knowing' the map of the area of the application for Social Forestry.</li> <li>• Have a long-term forest management map plan which is used as one of the thematic maps to examine the area of the requested social forestry application.</li> <li>• Member of the technical verification team for social forestry management applications</li> <li>• Assess and ratify the Annual Work Plan (RKT) prepared by the applicant for social forestry management.</li> <li>• Establish a Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS)</li> <li>• Involved in founding, controlling, and monitoring the evaluation of the implementation of Social Forestry.</li> <li>• Become a member of the PPS Working Group</li> </ul>
4.	Village	
	Village Government/Customary Elder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Village Government establishes a Village Forest Management Institution as a group that proposes social forestry management in the form of a Village Forest.</li> <li>• Together with BPD, allocate village budget for social forestry activities.</li> <li>• Customary elders or customary holders as representatives of applicants for the determination of customary forest status.</li> </ul>
	BUMDesa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a village business unit with business capital from the village government.</li> <li>• Can become a social forestry proposing group whose status is equal with the cooperative.</li> <li>• Become a social forestry business group.</li> </ul>
	Social Forestry Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants for social forestry management</li> <li>• Make arrangement for area boundaries</li> <li>• Prepare a medium term (10 year) management plan and an annual work plan.</li> <li>• Implement social forestry management.</li> <li>• Responsible for the sustainability of social forestry management.</li> <li>• Account for the management of social forestry to the giver of approval in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and or the Governor.</li> </ul>
	Womens Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's groups are an important element in social forestry management. Apart from being a lot of advocates for social forestry, women's groups are also actors managing social forestry both on land and outside the land.</li> <li>• The choice of plant species and forest management techniques is mostly done by women.</li> </ul>
5.	Private Sectors and State Owned Enterprises Holders of Forest Management Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can assist and facilitate the application of social forestry management.</li> <li>• As a strategic partner of social forestry groups.</li> </ul>
6.	Multi-Stakeholder Organizations at National and Regional Levels	
	Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry in Provincial Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a national working group to speed up the access and improve the quality of social forestry management.</li> <li>• Accelerate the implementation of social forestry in accordance with government targets.</li> <li>• Assist in the socialization of social forestry policies to the community.</li> <li>• Observing PIAPS.</li> <li>• Assist in facilitating social and tenure conflicts in social forestry management.</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist and facilitate the preparation of management plans, development, control, and evaluation of social forestry management.</li> </ul>
	Team for the Acceleration of Social Forestry (TP2PS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a provincial working group to accelerate access and improve the quality of social forestry management.</li> <li>The PPS Working Group is determined by the Governor.</li> <li>Facilitate the formation of groups, or forest farmer groups or a combination of forest farmer groups as the subject of social forestry management approvals.</li> <li>Develop and implement strategies and work programs for accelerating social forestry in their respective areas.</li> <li>Conducting coaching, controlling, and evaluating the implementation of social forestry.</li> </ul>
	National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a national working group to accelerate the management of the Social Forestry program in an integrated and comprehensive manner across sectors.</li> <li>The national working group was established by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment.</li> <li>Coordinate and synergize cross-sectoral policies and programs that can be implemented by Ministries/Agencies (K/L) and Local Governments.</li> <li>Strengthening active participation and budgetary support from Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments to achieve the target of distribution of access to Social Forestry in an area of 12.7 million hectares by the year of 2024.</li> <li>Integrate mentoring, increasing Social Forestry business, resolving tenure conflicts, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.</li> </ul>
7.	Other Stakeholders	
	Non-Government Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Become a member of the PPS Working Group.</li> <li>Can provide assistance to social forestry groups.</li> <li>As a group that provides criticism and suggestions on the formulation and implementation of social forestry policies.</li> </ul>
	Academics/University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Become a member of the PPS Working Group</li> <li>Provide academic views on the formulation and implementation of social forestry policies.</li> <li>Can provide assistance to social forestry groups</li> </ul>
	Donor Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide supporting facilitation in various forms of resources in accelerating the implementation of social forestry.</li> <li>Provide funding facilitation for social forestry management groups.</li> </ul>
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covering and disseminating information on the implementation of social forestry policies.</li> <li>As public control over the implementation of social forestry.</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder Analysis in social forestry



Stakeholders in **Quadrant I** (subjects) are parties categorized as having high interest but low influence in social forestry management. In general, the parties categorized as subjects are marginal parties, outside government institutions and are parties who will be affected by the existence of social forestry. These parties include the Social Forestry Management Group. This party has the highest level of interest in the management of PS because as the party submitting it de facto requires agricultural land to meet daily needs.

On the other hand, the PS management has a slightly greater degree of influence than traditional elders, village governments, women's groups, and BUMDes. This slightly higher influence is happening because of the planning and implementation of social forest management at the site level is actually determined by the PS manager. Meanwhile, we consider other parties in this quadrant to have high interest but low influence because social forestry policies are still centralized, except that the Village Government still has the power to allocate Village Funds for the benefit of Social Forestry. Interestingly, the women's group is a group that has a high interest in land. Because in many cases, the determination of the types of crops and farming systems is determined by women as laborers who intensively work on the land. But on the other hand, they do not have enough influence or power in the map of importance and influence here.

In **Quadrant II** (Key Players) are stakeholders who have a high level of interest and influence in social forestry. All stakeholders in this quadrant are structural and non-structural state institutions (ie BRGM). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is a stakeholder at the national level with the highest interest and influence. This is because the Minister of Environment and Forestry makes decisions on Social Forestry, and issues or not issues approvals for social forestry and the determination of the status of customary forests and private forests. The next layer that has high importance and influence is the General Directorate of PSKL. As an official echelon 1 under the Minister of LHK in charge of social forestry, the Director General of PSKL has high authority in the technical implementation of this social forestry agreement. Meanwhile, the General Directorate of PKTL has a strategic role in determining the Indicative Map of Social Forestry Areas (PIAPS). We include BRGM in this quadrant because determining the location of social forestry, especially in peat and mangrove areas, is very dependent on the map and area arrangement carried out by BRGM.

**Quadrant III** (Context Setter) contains stakeholders who have high influence in social forestry but have relatively low interest. As in Quadrant II, Quadrant III is also filled by state institutions, both structural and non-structural. Therefore, the stakeholders have strong institutions, supported by resources and regulations. We place the governor in quadrant III because although he has high influence, in reality forestry affairs, especially social forestry, have not yet become the main agenda of the provincial government. This can be seen from the lack of provincial heads who issue regional regulations on social forestry.

Meanwhile, stakeholders in this area are also filled by parties who have a sectoral level of interest. For example, the General Directorate of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation has an interest in watershed management and forest rehabilitation. Sometimes, these sectoral interests collide with other sectoral interests including social forestry. Meanwhile, we place the UPT-UPT of the Ministry of LHK such as Balai PSKL and BPKH in quadrant III because these parties will only operate if they receive instructions from the directorate in charge of them.

The last one is, **Quadrant IV** (Crowd) consists of stakeholders who have a low level of influence and interest. Quadrant IV is filled with stakeholders with various backgrounds, such as NGOs, Donor

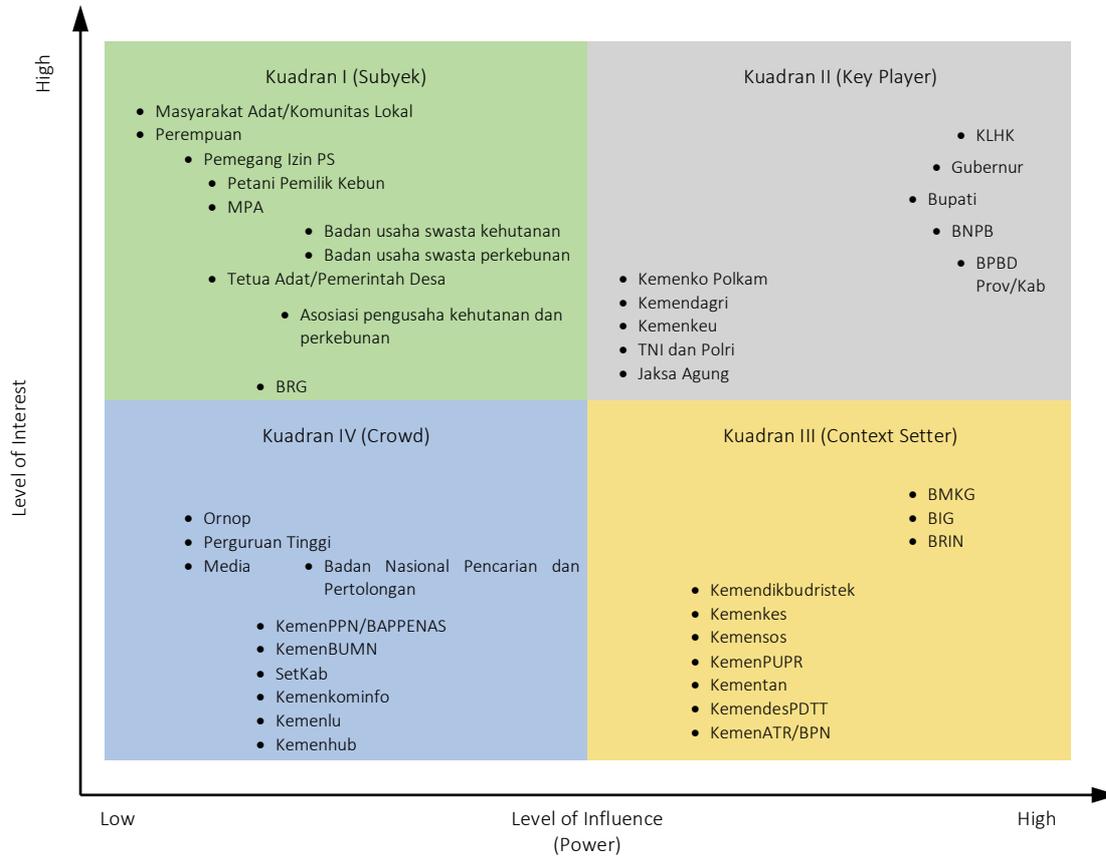
Institutions, Academics, Media/Press, and State Own Enterprise (BUMN) forest management. The parties in this quadrant do not have the authority to determine strategic policies related to forest and land fire prevention. We highlight two things in this quadrant. First, we place PPS Working Group both at the central and provincial levels in this quadrant because so far it has not been able to significantly determine policies on Social Forestry. The Working Group will be active if there is policy and funding support from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Second, we also place the Regent and his staff in this quadrant because since forestry affairs have become the affairs of the central and provincial governments, the Regent and his staff seem to suddenly let go of this matter.

## Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in forest and land fire prevention

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environments and Forestry	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out guidance and supervision of the policies and actions of governors and regents/mayors;</li> <li>• Increasing the patrols of the Forestry Police in forest areas;</li> <li>• Supervision of permit holders;</li> <li>• Streamlining the imposition of administrative sanctions on permit holders;</li> <li>• Streamlining criminal law enforcement related to forest fires;</li> <li>• Coordinating efforts to restore the environment due to forest fires;</li> </ul>
	1.2 Other Ministries and Non-Structural Institutions	
	Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate policies;</li> <li>• Coordinate and control ministries;</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and evaluation of efforts to overcome forest and land fires</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Internal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance and supervision of policies and actions of Governors and Regents/Mayors;</li> <li>• Guidance and supervision to ensure the allocation of regional budgets for efforts to combat forest and land fires</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring certainty of health services for communities affected by forest fires on land</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia (PUPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize human resources and equipment;</li> <li>• Provide analytical and technical assistance in the construction of facilities and infrastructure;</li> <li>• Carry out water management through canal blocking, physical construction, pumping and other activities in an effort to combat forest and land fires</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of agricultural business;</li> <li>• Encourage the application of land clearing and processing without burning it down;</li> <li>• Streamlining the imposition of administrative sanctions and criminal law enforcement against business actors who clear/process land by burning it down.</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Village , Acceleration Development Backward Regions and Transmigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting priorities for the use of village funds, one of which is the prevention of forest and land fires</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR/BPN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify abandoned land that has been granted a business license;</li> <li>• Impose sanctions on permit holders who neglect land causing fires;</li> </ul>
	(BAPPENAS) Ministry of National Land Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support for synchronizing planning and budgeting in efforts to combat forest and land fires at the national, provincial and district/city levels.</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talks about forest fires, the impact is not only in the national but also international realm</li> </ul>
	General Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving coordination of law enforcement officers and optimizing law enforcement efforts in handling forest and land fire crimes</li> </ul>
	TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) and Polri (Indonesian Police Department)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with extinguishing;</li> <li>• Forest area patrol;</li> <li>• Community development;</li> <li>• Forest fire criminal law enforcement;</li> <li>• Impose sanctions on members who are involved in criminal acts of forest fires.</li> </ul>
	National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support in the form of funds and firefighting facilities;</li> <li>• Firefighting command and coordination functions;</li> <li>• Support KLHK in inventorying and resolving overlapping regulations related to forest and land fires</li> </ul>
	Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG),The Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), National Innovation Research Agency (BRIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide data support that supports efforts to combat forest and land fires</li> <li>• Carry out weather modification operations and develop land clearing technology without burning it down</li> </ul>
	National Search and Rescue Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the implementation of search and rescue operations for communities facing forest fire emergencies</li> </ul>
	Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the acceleration of the implementation of peat restoration and efforts to improve community welfare in peat restoration work areas;</li> <li>• Implement accelerated mangrove rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
2.	Regional Government	
	2.1 Provincial Level Regional Government	

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
	Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and become the Head of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Handling</li> </ul>
	Regional Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	Department of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	Plantation Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	Regional Disaster Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
	Regional Environment Agency (BLHD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the Provincial Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Management</li> </ul>
2.2 District Level Government		
	Regent/Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and become the Head of the District Controlling Task Force for Forest and Land Fire Handling</li> </ul>
3. Village		
	Traditional Elders/Village Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community role models so that they can provide advice on the dangers of forest and land fires and inform what activities can trigger them</li> <li>The vanguard for monitoring the emergence of hotspots</li> <li>Engage in firefighter</li> </ul>
	Groups of Social Forestry permit holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlling the emergence of forest and land fires</li> <li>The vanguard for monitoring the emergence of hotspots</li> <li>Engage in firefighter</li> </ul>
	Womens Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The vanguard for monitoring the emergence of hotspots</li> <li>Can become victims because they belong to a vulnerable community</li> <li>Engage in firefighter</li> </ul>
	Fire Care Community (MPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The vanguard for monitoring the emergence of hotspots</li> <li>Engage in firefighter</li> </ul>
4. Private Sector and State Owned Enterprise (BUMN) holder of Forest Management Rights		
	BUMN Holding Forest Management Rights Forestry Business Entity (Private) Plantation Business Entity (Private) Association of Indonesian Forest Concession Holders (APHI), in the plantation sector, there are the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) and the Indonesian Palm Oil Farmers Association (APKASINDO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not clearing and processing land by burning it down.</li> <li>Forming and strengthening the availability of rapid response personnel and the application of technology in monitoring forest and land fires in the concession area and its surroundings.</li> <li>Increase the patrols frequency both land and air and continue to coordinate with the task force for forest and land fire control.</li> <li>Building the cooperation and coordination with local communities in preventing forest and land fires.</li> <li>Reducing fire risk by focusing on increasing community knowledge, capacity and resilience in fire management.</li> </ul>
5. Other Stakeholders		
	Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring land clearing and processing practices and reporting to the government, law enforcement and the public if companies are found to be burning land.</li> <li>Provide input to the government in order to strengthen the formulation and implementation of policies related to forest fire management.</li> <li>Provide assistance and community empowerment in order to support the prevention of forest and land fires.</li> <li>Implement programs in the context of increasing knowledge, capacity and resilience of the community in fire prevention and land management without burning it down.</li> </ul>
	Academics/Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of research and techniques for the rehabilitation and improvement of water systems on degraded peatlands.</li> <li>Provide education and awareness to the public as well as the private sector not to clear and cultivate land with fire.</li> <li>Development of research and strengthening of weather modification technology in fire prevention and suppression.</li> <li>Act as an expert witness in the handling or legal process of forest fire cases.</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder analysis on fire and land fire prevention



Stakeholders in **Quadrant I (Subject)** are parties categorized as having high interest but having low influence in handling forest and land fires. In general, the parties categorized as subjects are marginal parties, outside government institutions and are parties who will be affected if a forest fire occurs. In this case, even though BRG is a government institution (non-ministerial) it is included in the subject category because it is based on observations and also reads Presidential Decree 120 of 2020 concerning the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency. A study evaluating the performance of BRG (before it was changed to BRGM) stated that there were internal factors that caused the ineffectiveness of BRG's performance in restoring forests and peatlands, such as delays in budget distribution and lack of regulations governing peat<sup>72</sup> restoration activities. In addition, women and children are the most vulnerable groups to being affected by land fires. They are the most potential group to have any health problems and their daily activities also disturbed.

In **Quadrant II (Key Players)** are stakeholders who have a high level of interest and influence in overcoming forest and land fires. All stakeholders in this quadrant are structural and non-structural state institutions. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the stakeholder at the national level with the highest interest and influence, the Governor is the stakeholder with the highest interest and influence at the provincial level followed by his apparatus, while the Regent/Mayor is the stakeholder with the highest interest and influence at the district level followed by his apparatus. All three of them have the ability to influence and even coerce others, they have institutional support and budgetary power. We include several other state institutions in this quadrant, although they do not have the same

<sup>72</sup> Evaluation of the Peatland Restoration Agency Program in Restoring Forests and Peatlands in Teluk Nilap District, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2018., Rulia Ananti, 2020 in JOM FISIP Vol. 7: Issue II July-December 2020

importance as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, we also include in this quadrant such as BNPB, Provincial/District/City BPBD, Coordinating Ministry for Political and Security Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, TNI, Polri and the Attorney General. . The TNI and Polri, apart from having a major role in forest fire prevention operations, the two institutions together with the Attorney General also have a role in handling legal cases related to forest fires.

In **Quadrant III (Context Setter)**, it contains stakeholders who have high influence in overcoming forest and land fires but have relatively low importance. As in Quadrant II, Quadrant III is also filled by state institutions, both structural and non-structural. Therefore, the stakeholders here have strong institutions, supported by resources and regulations. Stakeholders in this area have a sectoral level of interest. For example, the Ministry of Education and Culture has an interest in ensuring that forest fires do not interfere with the teaching and learning process, the Ministry of Health plays a role and has an interest in providing services to communities affected by fires. In Quadrant III there are also non-governmental state institutions such as BMKG, BIG, and BRIN. These institutions contribute to the prevention of forest and land fires, are helpful and specific to certain activities. For example, BMKG plays a role in providing data and information regarding the location of hotspots, weather, and seasonal cycles. After the disbandment of BPPT and LAPAN, BRIN played a role in modifying the weather and making artificial rain.

Finally, **Quadrant IV (Crowd)** consists of stakeholders who have a low level of influence and interest. Quadrant IV is filled with stakeholders with various backgrounds, such as NGOs, Universities, Media/Press, a number of Ministries and the National Search and Rescue Agency. The parties in this quadrant do not have the authority to determine strategic policies related to forest and land fire prevention.

## Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in forest and land rehabilitation

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	
	General Directorate of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (Ditjen PDASRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formularization and implementation of policies in the field of forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and control of damage to inland water ecosystems.</li> <li>• Composing the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in the field of forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and control of damage to inland aquatic ecosystems.</li> <li>• Coordination and synchronization of policy implementation in the field of forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and control of damage to inland water ecosystems.</li> <li>• Providing technical guidance and supervision in the field of forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and controlling damage to inland water ecosystems.</li> <li>• Implementation of evaluation and reporting in the field of forest and land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and control of damage to inland water ecosystems.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (Ditjen PTKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing the land cover and forestry data</li> <li>• Providing critical land data</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Ditjen KSDAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration in conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas (KEE)</li> <li>• Composing the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for ecosystem restoration in conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas (KEE)</li> <li>• Coordination and synchronization of the implementation of ecosystem restoration in conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas (KEE)</li> <li>• Providing technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of ecosystem restoration in conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas (KEE)</li> <li>• Implementation of evaluation and reporting of ecosystem recovery in conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas (KEE)</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Ditjen PSKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide data on social forestry areas and holders of social forestry management approvals.</li> <li>• Provide support in the form of assistance to social forestry managers in the implementation of land and forest rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Increase the capacity of social forestry managers in land rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the implementation of land and forest rehabilitation as an effort to mitigate climate change.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of peat and mangrove rehabilitation as an effort to mitigate climate change.</li> </ul>
	General Directorate of Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the preparation of land rehabilitation plans for forest management units, forest management business permit holders and social forestry approval holders.</li> </ul>
	Technical Implementing Unit	
	- BKSDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an inventory and identification of potential and damage to nature and wildlife reserves, natural tourism parks, hunting parks and essential ecosystem areas.</li> <li>• Develop technical plans and implement ecosystem restoration in nature and wildlife reserves, natural tourism parks, hunting parks and essential ecosystem areas.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ecosystem rehabilitation in nature and wildlife reserves, natural tourism parks, hunting parks and essential ecosystem areas.</li> </ul>
	- National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an inventory and identification of potential and damage to the National Park area.</li> <li>• Develop technical plans and implement ecosystem restoration in the National Park area.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ecosystem rehabilitation in the National Park area.</li> </ul>
	- BPDASHL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an inventory and identification of potential and damage to watersheds.</li> <li>• Develop technical plans for forest and land rehabilitation as well as soil and water conservation.</li> <li>• Carry out forest and land rehabilitation as well as soil and water conservation.</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of forest reclamation, damage to inland waters and management of protected forests.</li> </ul>
	1.2 Non- Structural State Institutions	
	Peat and Mangrove Agency (BRGM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement peat and mangrove restoration.</li> <li>• Planning, controlling and evaluating the implementation of peat and mangrove restoration.</li> <li>• Implementation of construction, operation and maintenance of peatland discussion infrastructure.</li> <li>• Strengthening community institutions in the context of peat and mangrove restoration.</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
2.	Local Government	
	2.1 Provincial Level Government	
	Environment and Forestry Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the preparation of land and forest rehabilitation plans in FMU areas</li> </ul>
	2.2 Local Government in District Level	
	Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare plans and carry out land rehabilitation activities in Other Used Areas (APL).</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate land rehabilitation activities in Other Used Areas (APL)</li> </ul>
3.	FMU	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a land and forest rehabilitation plan in the area.</li> <li>Carry out land and forest rehabilitation activities in its territory.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate land and forest rehabilitation in its territory.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance in the implementation of rehabilitation in the areas of forest management business license holders, and social forestry permit holders in their respective areas.</li> </ul>
4.	Village	
	Traditional Elders/Village Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support land and forest rehabilitation activities in village areas or customary areas.</li> <li>Organizing community empowerment in order to support land rehabilitation activities.</li> <li>Support the success of the community nursery program.</li> </ul>
	Village/Indigenous People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support land and forest rehabilitation activities in village areas or customary areas.</li> <li>Organizing community empowerment in order to support land rehabilitation activities.</li> <li>Support the success of the community nursery program.</li> </ul>
	Social Forestry Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and implement land rehabilitation activities in social forestry areas.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate land rehabilitation activities in social forestry areas.</li> <li>Establish a nursery to support land rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>
	Womens Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in land and forest rehabilitation activities.</li> <li>Assist in the identification and determination of native species for land rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>
5.	Private Sector and State Owned Enterprise of Forest Management Rights	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify potential and forest damage in the concession area.</li> <li>Plan and implement land rehabilitation activities in the concession area.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate land rehabilitation activities in the concession area.</li> <li>Establish nurseries to support land rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
6.	Other Stakeholder	
	Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information on forest potential and damage to support land and forest rehabilitation planning.</li> <li>Participate in land rehabilitation activities in the working area.</li> <li>Participate in monitoring and evaluation of land and forest rehabilitation activities.</li> <li>Empowering communities in the context of land and forest rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
	Academist/Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information on forest potential and damage to support land rehabilitation planning.</li> <li>Conducting research and identification of species to support land rehabilitation activities.</li> <li>Empowering communities in the context of land and forest rehabilitation.</li> <li>Participate in monitoring and evaluation of land and forest rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>
	Donor Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide supporting facilitation in various forms of resources in land and forest rehabilitation.</li> <li>Provide funding facilitation for social forestry management groups.</li> </ul>
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information on forest potential and damage to support land rehabilitation planning.</li> <li>Participate in monitoring and evaluation of land and forest rehabilitation activities</li> </ul>

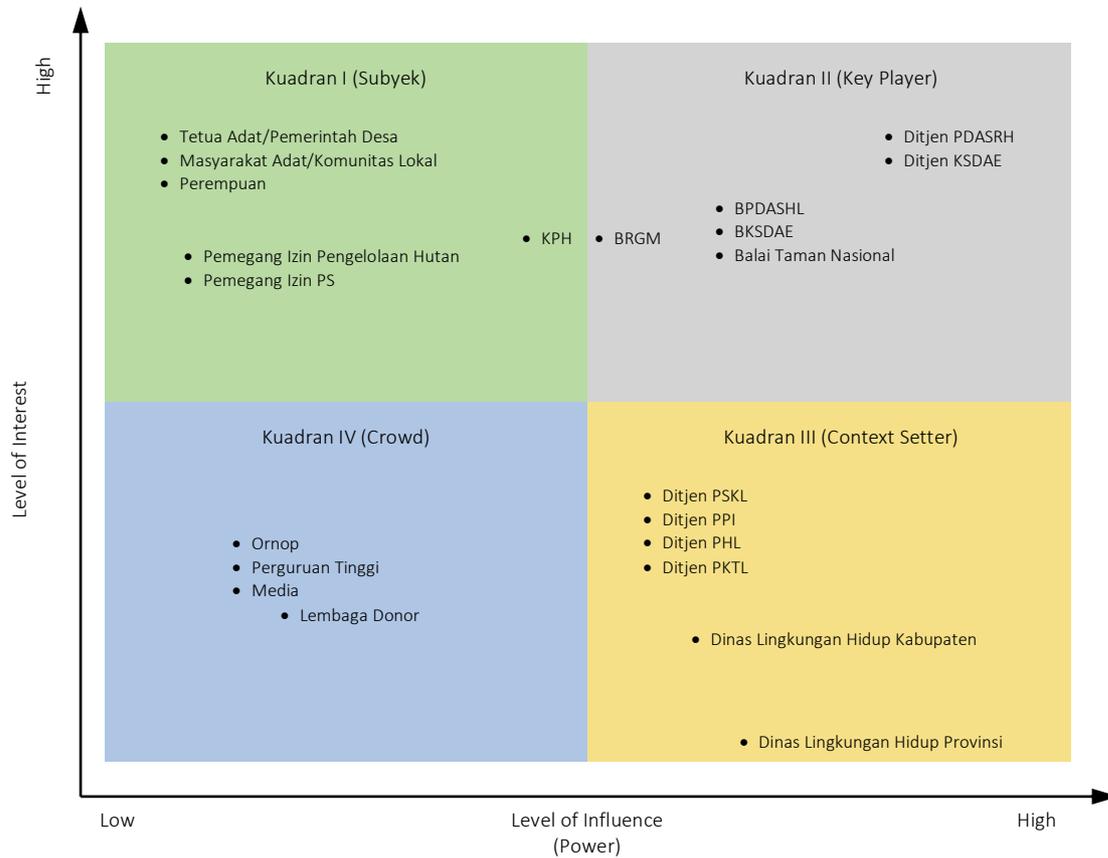
## Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in forest management units

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	
	General Director of Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On behalf of the Minister to ratify the Forest Management Map prepared by the Head of the FMU.</li> <li>Conduct an assessment (verification and validation of data/information) on the proposed RPHJP and its supporting documentation.</li> <li>On behalf of the Minister to issue a decision on the ratification of the RPHJP FMU based on the results of the assessment of the revised RPHJP proposal.</li> <li>On behalf of the Minister to issue a decision ratifying the changes to the RPHJP FMU which is an integral part of the previous RPHJP decision.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (Ditjen PTKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of forest inventory, gazettement of forest areas, management of forest areas and preparation of forestry plans for FMU.</li> <li>Facilitation of forest area management in the context of forest area gazettement and forest area utilization.</li> <li>Facilitation of food and energy security carried out in FMU.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Ditjen PSKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification, preparation and mapping of potential areas for social forestry management.</li> <li>Identification and verification of prospective social forestry management approval holders.</li> <li>Provide technical guidance on the implementation of social forestry management.</li> <li>Identification and mapping of community land tenure within forest areas and facilitation of tenurial conflict resolution.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (Ditjen PDASRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate identification of critical land in FMU areas.</li> <li>Preparation of technical plans for forest and land rehabilitation.</li> <li>Strengthening community institutions to support land rehabilitation.</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of forest and land rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Ditjen GAKKUM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist/support the implementation of forest security patrols in the FMU area.</li> <li>Ensuring the legal process for forest and land fire cases and other forest crimes</li> </ul>
	Director General of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the forest protection and security</li> <li>Controlling the forest and land fires in FMU areas.</li> <li>Facilitate the restoration of peat, forest and land ecosystems after fires occur.</li> </ul>
	Agency for Extension and Development of Human Resources (BP2SDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved technical competence for extension workers, manggala agni and forest police.</li> <li>Counseling and capacity building for community businesses in FMU areas.</li> <li>Developing and institutional assistance of social forestry management business groups.</li> </ul>
	Technical Implementing Unit	
	- Production Forest Management Center (BPHP) and Forest Area Stabilization Center (BPKH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involved in the preparation of the RPHJP FMU.</li> <li>Obtain a copy of the RPHJPD which has been ratified by the Head of the Office in charge of forestry.</li> <li>Facilitate the provision and improvement of forestry technical personnel (ganis) such as planning officers.</li> <li>Implement forest area gazettement, prepare regional forestry planning materials, prepare data on changes in function and changes in forest area status/designation, presentation about the data and information on forest area utilization, assessment of the forest area use, and presentation about the forest information data resource.</li> </ul>
	1.2 Other Ministries and Non-Structural Institutions	
	Indonesian Police (Polri) and Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMU partners in securing forest areas</li> <li>FMU partners in forestry criminal case law enforcement</li> </ul>
2.	Local Government	
	2.1 Provincial Level Government	
	Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine the establishment of FMU organizations and FMU areas in Protection and Production Forest.</li> </ul>
	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit a request for assessment and approval of the RPHJP proposal to the General Director of Sustainable Forest Management.</li> <li>Submitting proposed changes to the RPHJP to the General Director of Sustainable Forest Management for evaluation.</li> <li>Establish the RPHJPD proposed by the Head of the FMU</li> </ul>
	2.2 District Regional Government	
	Regent/Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having an interest in the welfare of the community and carrying out development in its territory. Forests have the potential to support community welfare.</li> <li>The district government has both the authority and the interest in preparing the district's RTRW.</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Regent/Mayor is the head of the forest and land fire management task force, therefore they have an interest in ensuring that the FMU can prevent forest and land fires from occurring in their area.</li> </ul>
	Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interested in ensuring that forest management in the area complies with the principles of good environmental management.</li> <li>Interested in ensuring that forest management in their area supports or is in line with district/city programs related to climate change and global warming mitigation.</li> </ul>
	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be concerned that the forest management can be a means of improving the welfare of indigenous/village communities.</li> <li>Be concerned that the FMU Manager can collaborate with the village government/customary elders to realize the welfare of the indigenous/village community.</li> </ul>
	Dinas Perdagangan, Koperasi dan UMKM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the development and strengthening of small business groups in the utilization of forest resources.</li> <li>Assisting in developed the marketing of forest products from community business groups.</li> </ul>
3.	FMU (Forest Management Unit)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead the FMU</li> <li>Implement Forest Management which includes forest inventory activities; Forest Management Design; Boundary arrangement within the Forest management unit; Mapping of Forest Management.</li> <li>Prepare RPHJP and report to the head of the provincial service in charge of forestry.</li> <li>Prepare a Short Term Forest Management Plan (RPHJPd) and submit it to the Head of the Office in charge of forestry for assessment and approval.</li> </ul>
4.	Village	
	Traditional Elder/Village Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned in improving the welfare of the community, especially people whose lives depend on forest areas.</li> <li>Concerned in the forest area especially in the customary/village area can be recognized as customary forest or village forest.</li> <li>Ensure forest management does not damage sites or places used by indigenous peoples for cultural and spiritual activities.</li> <li>Traditional elders or village government have the power to influence indigenous peoples or their village communities.</li> </ul>
	BUMDesa (Village Owned Enterprise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMU partners in running the business of utilizing forest resources and empowering the economy of rural communities.</li> <li>FMU partners in the development of ecotourism potential.</li> </ul>
	Social Forestry Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the design of the FMU Forest Management with the area design made by the holder of the social forestry management approval</li> </ul>
	Womens Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned in obtaining access rights to forest resources.</li> <li>Concerned in obtaining guarantees that forest management does not destroy or eliminate resources that have been widely used or accessed by women's groups such as medicinal plants, clean springs, etc.</li> </ul>
	Indigenous People/Locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned in obtaining access rights to forest resources.</li> <li>Concerned in obtaining guarantees for the sustainability of forests, the environment and nature.</li> </ul>
5.	Private Sector and (State Owned Enterprises) BUMN Holders of Forest Management Rights	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the design of the FMU Forest Management with the area design made by the PBPH holder.</li> <li>Ensure that the RPHJP prepared by the FMU has taken into account the PBPH plan.</li> <li>Ensure that the PBPH activity plan in one year has been included in the RPHJPd FMU.</li> <li>There is no boundary conflict with other parties.</li> </ul>
6.	Other Stakeholder	
	Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned in ensuring that forest management continues to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of indigenous/local communities, especially in terms of empowerment, welfare improvement and capacity (knowledge and skills).</li> <li>Ensure the participation of indigenous peoples/local communities and the public in the management of forest resources.</li> <li>Interested in ensuring the realization of sustainable forest management to maintain the carrying capacity of nature and the environment for the benefit of mankind and all creatures.</li> </ul>
	Academics/Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide knowledge and skills support to forest management units to realize sustainable forest management.</li> <li>Conducting research for the development of forestry, environmental, biological sciences.</li> <li>Provide education and counseling to the community and support community empowerment programs.</li> </ul>
	Donor Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide supporting facilitation in various forms of resources in the development and strengthening of FMU.</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain balanced information about the factual situation of our forest resource management to be conveyed to the public</li> <li>• Have the ability to build public opinion in order to influence the process of public policy formulation.</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder analysis related to forest and land rehabilitation



In **Quadrant I (Subject)** there are at least seven parties, i.e. the Village Government/Traditional Elders, MA/Village Women's Groups, Indigenous/Village Communities, FMUs, PS Permit Holders and Forest Management Business Permit Holders. Stakeholders in this quadrant are parties who have a high interest in the success of land rehabilitation but their ability to influence other parties is relatively low. Groups of elements of indigenous/village communities will be greatly affected if their forest and land conditions are degraded, which is why in our view they have a high interest in land rehabilitation activities. Likewise with social forestry permit holders, business license holders and FMUs. They will be judged to have failed in managing the forest area if there is a lot of damaged forest/land in the concession area.

In **Quadrant II (Key Player)** there are parties who in our view besides having an interest in the success of land rehabilitation, also have great power to influence other parties to carry out land rehabilitation. Most of the parties in quadrant II are institutions from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In addition, there is also a BRGM which was established and given a special mandate to carry out restoration of peatlands and mangroves. The groups in here is not only have a well-established institutions, but also support human resources in budgeting. There are two parties who have high interests and power, i.e. the General Director of PDASRH and the General Director of KSDAE. The

General Director of PDASRH is the party that is mandated to carry out forest and land rehabilitation activities, especially in production, protected and APL forest areas. Meanwhile, the General Director of KSDAE is mandated to restore ecosystems in all conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas.

In **Quadrant III (Context Setter)**, it contains parties who have high power but relatively low level of interest. In this quadrant there are parties from the Ministry of Forestry but are not given a specific mandate to carry out their duties and functions in land rehabilitation, but their resources are needed to support the success of land rehabilitation. The Director General of PKTL, for example, who has the task of carrying out an inventory of forest potential and identification of damaged forests, is the party whose information is urgently needed in preparing land rehabilitation plans.

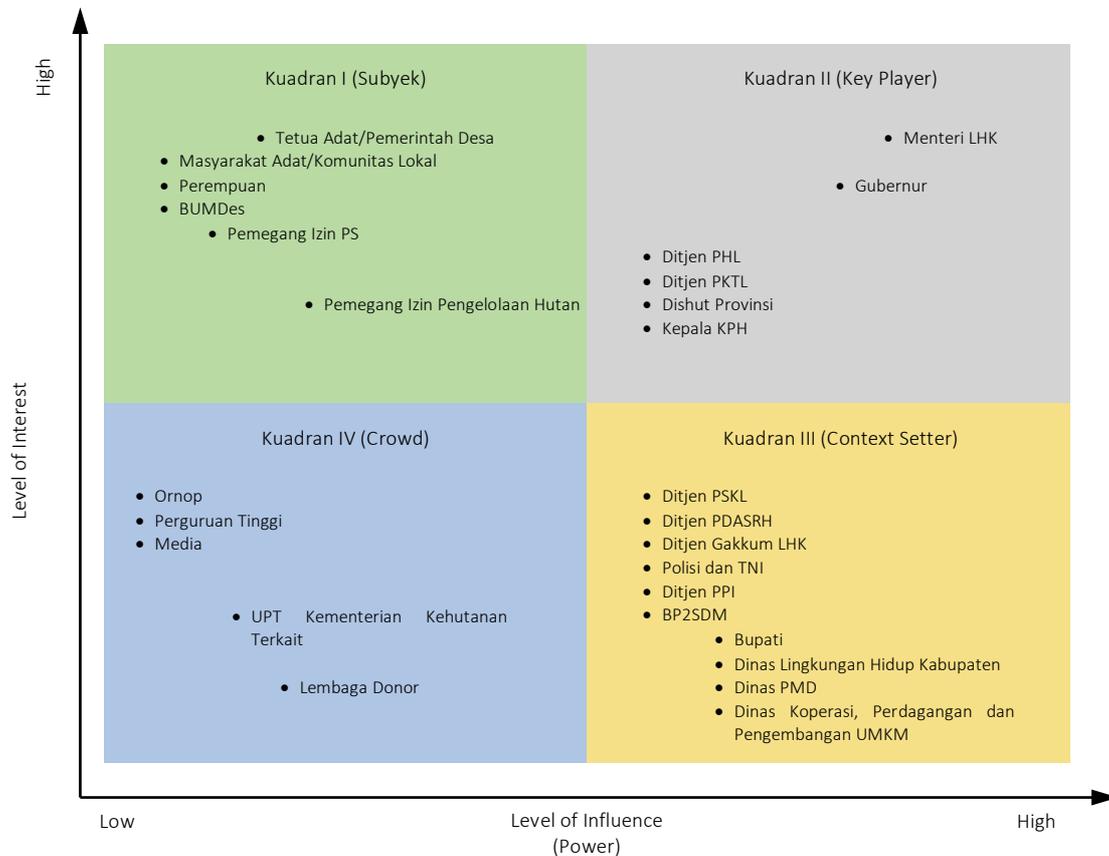
In **Quadrant IV (crowd)**, which is a party with a low level of interest, in the sense that the parties here actually do not receive too much threat from the destruction of forests and land. Unlike those in Quadrant I, those in Quadrant IV do not depend too much on forest and land resources. The parties in quadrant IV actually do not have the formal power to influence other parties. However, their ability to build networks, seek information and build opinions makes this group able to influence other parties. Parties from Quadrant I, II and III still need to maintain relations and communication with parties in Quadrant IV.

## Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in Forest Management Unit

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	
	General Director of Sustainable Forest Management (Ditjen PHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On behalf of the Minister to ratify the Forest Management Map prepared by the Head of the FMU.</li> <li>Conduct an assessment (verification and validation of data/information) on the proposed RPHJP and its supporting documentation.</li> <li>On behalf of the Minister to issue a decision on the ratification of the RPHJP FMU based on the results of the assessment of the revised RPHJP proposal.</li> <li>On behalf of the Minister to issue a decision ratifying the changes to the RPHJP FMU which is an integral part of the previous RPHJP decision.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (Ditjen PTKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of forest inventory, gazettement of forest areas, management of forest areas and preparation of forestry plans for FMU.</li> <li>Facilitation of forest area management in the context of forest area gazettement and forest area utilization.</li> <li>Facilitation of food and energy security carried out in FMU.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Ditjen PSKL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification, preparation and mapping of potential areas for social forestry management.</li> <li>Identification and verification of prospective social forestry management approval holders.</li> <li>Provide technical guidance on the implementation of social forestry management.</li> <li>Identification and mapping of community land tenure within forest areas and facilitation of tenurial conflict resolution.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (Ditjen PDASRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate identification of critical land in FMU areas.</li> <li>Preparation of technical plans for forest and land rehabilitation.</li> <li>Strengthening community institutions to support land rehabilitation.</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of forest and land rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
	General Director of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Ditjen GAKKUM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist/support the implementation of forest security patrols in the FMU area.</li> <li>Ensuring the legal process for forest and land fire cases and other forest crimes</li> </ul>
	Director General of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the forest protection and security</li> <li>Controlling the forest and land fires in FMU areas.</li> <li>Facilitate the restoration of peat, forest and land ecosystems after fires occur.</li> </ul>
	Agency for Extension and Development of Human Resources (BP2SDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved technical competence for extension workers, manggala agni and forest police.</li> <li>Counseling and capacity building for community businesses in FMU areas.</li> <li>Developing and institutional assistance of social forestry management business groups.</li> </ul>
	Technical Implementing Unit	
	- Production Forest Management Center (BPHP) and Forest Area Stabilization Center (BPKH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involved in the preparation of the RPHJP FMU.</li> <li>Obtain a copy of the RPHJpd which has been ratified by the Head of the Office in charge of forestry.</li> <li>Facilitate the provision and improvement of forestry technical personnel (ganis) such as planning officers.</li> <li>Implement forest area gazettement, prepare regional forestry planning materials, prepare data on changes in function and changes in forest area status/designation, presentation about the data and information on forest area utilization, assessment of the forest area use, and presentation about the forest information data resource.</li> </ul>
	1.2 Other Ministries and Non-Structural Institutions	
	Indonesian Police (Polri) and Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMU partners in securing forest areas</li> <li>FMU partners in forestry criminal case law enforcement</li> </ul>
2.	Local Government	
	2.1 Provincial Level Government	
	Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine the establishment of FMU organizations and FMU areas in Protection and Production Forest.</li> </ul>
	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit a request for assessment and approval of the RPHJP proposal to the General Director of Sustainable Forest Management.</li> <li>Submitting proposed changes to the RPHJP to the General Director of Sustainable Forest Management for evaluation.</li> <li>Establish the RPHJpd proposed by the Head of the FMU</li> </ul>
	2.2 District Regional Government	
	Regent/Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having an interest in the welfare of the community and carrying out development in its territory. Forests have the potential to support community welfare.</li> <li>The district government has both the authority and the interest in preparing the district's RTRW.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regent/Mayor is the head of the forest and land fire management task force, therefore they have an interest in ensuring that the FMU can prevent forest and land fires from occurring in their area.</li> </ul>
	Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interested in ensuring that forest management in the area complies with the principles of good environmental management.</li> <li>• Interested in ensuring that forest management in their area supports or is in line with district/city programs related to climate change and global warming mitigation.</li> </ul>
	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be concerned that the forest management can be a means of improving the welfare of indigenous/village communities.</li> <li>• Be concerned that the FMU Manager can collaborate with the village government/customary elders to realize the welfare of the indigenous/village community.</li> </ul>
	Dinas Perdagangan, Koperasi dan UMKM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the development and strengthening of small business groups in the utilization of forest resources.</li> <li>• Assisting in developed the marketing of forest products from community business groups.</li> </ul>
<b>3. FMU (Forest Management Unit)</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the FMU</li> <li>• Implement Forest Management which includes forest inventory activities; Forest Management Design; Boundary arrangement within the Forest management unit; Mapping of Forest Management.</li> <li>• Prepare RPHJP and report to the head of the provincial service in charge of forestry.</li> <li>• Prepare a Short Term Forest Management Plan (RPHJPd) and submit it to the Head of the Office in charge of forestry for assessment and approval.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Village</b>		
	Traditional Elder/Village Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned in improving the welfare of the community, especially people whose lives depend on forest areas.</li> <li>• Concerned in the forest area especially in the customary/village area can be recognized as customary forest or village forest.</li> <li>• Ensure forest management does not damage sites or places used by indigenous peoples for cultural and spiritual activities.</li> <li>• Traditional elders or village government have the power to influence indigenous peoples or their village communities.</li> </ul>
	BUMDesa (Village Owned Enterprise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FMU partners in running the business of utilizing forest resources and empowering the economy of rural communities.</li> <li>• FMU partners in the development of ecotourism potential.</li> </ul>
	Social Forestry Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the design of the FMU Forest Management with the area design made by the holder of the social forestry management approval</li> </ul>
	Womens Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned in obtaining access rights to forest resources.</li> <li>• Concerned in obtaining guarantees that forest management does not destroy or eliminate resources that have been widely used or accessed by women's groups such as medicinal plants, clean springs, etc.</li> </ul>
	Indigenous People/Locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned in obtaining access rights to forest resources.</li> <li>• Concerned in obtaining guarantees for the sustainability of forests, the environment and nature.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Private Sector and (State Owned Enterprises) BUMN Holders of Forest Management Rights</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the design of the FMU Forest Management with the area design made by the PBPH holder.</li> <li>• Ensure that the RPHJP prepared by the FMU has taken into account the PBPH plan.</li> <li>• Ensure that the PBPH activity plan in one year has been included in the RPHJPd FMU.</li> <li>• There is no boundary conflict with other parties.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Other Stakeholder</b>		
	Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned in ensuring that forest management continues to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of indigenous/local communities, especially in terms of empowerment, welfare improvement and capacity (knowledge and skills).</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of indigenous peoples/local communities and the public in the management of forest resources.</li> <li>• Interested in ensuring the realization of sustainable forest management to maintain the carrying capacity of nature and the environment for the benefit of mankind and all creatures.</li> </ul>
	Academics/Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide knowledge and skills support to forest management units to realize sustainable forest management.</li> <li>• Conducting research for the development of forestry, environmental, biological sciences.</li> <li>• Provide education and counseling to the community and support community empowerment programs.</li> </ul>
	Donor Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide supporting facilitation in various forms of resources in the development and strengthening of FMU.</li> </ul>
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain balanced information about the factual situation of our forest resource management to be conveyed to the public</li> </ul>

- Have the ability to build public opinion in order to influence the process of public policy formulation.



Based on the identification of stakeholders above, the following is a stakeholder analysis based on their interests and their influence related to the development and strengthening of FMU.

Stakeholders with a high level of interest but low power are classified as **Quadrant I (Subjects)**. Some of the stakeholders that fall into this category are the Village Government/customary leaders, indigenous/village communities, women's groups in indigenous/village communities, holders of social forestry management approvals, holders of forest management business permits. As mentioned above, their interest in the FMU unit is very high, but they do not have enough power to influence other parties. The social forestry permit holder hopes that the FMU can facilitate the development of social forestry businesses in their area.

Stakeholders with a high level of interest and influence are classified as **Quadrant II (Key Players)**. All stakeholders included in the key player category are state institutions that play a direct role in the formation and strengthening of FMU. The Minister of Forestry and the Governor are the parties most responsible for the development and strengthening of FMU. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry can mobilize resources in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to achieve goals. Likewise with the Governor who can mobilize human resources and also the provincial budget. In quadrant II there are also a number of parties who have high roles and interests but whose power is not strong enough compared to the Minister of Environment and Forestry and the Governor. They are the Director General of PHL, the Director General of PTKL, the Provincial Forestry Office and the Head of the FMU.

Stakeholders in **Quadrant III (Context Setters)** are stakeholders who have high power but low interest. Most of them are central and local government institutions that influence the development of FMUs. These stakeholders, if their interests are not accommodated, can bring risks, so their existence needs to be monitored and managed properly. Relationships with these stakeholders need to be continuously fostered. All necessary information must be provided so that they can continue to play an active role in achieving goals.

Stakeholders in **Quadrant IV (Crowd)** are stakeholders who have low interest and influence. They are not unduly affected by the existence or activities of FMU. Relationships with stakeholders in Quadrant IV must still be maintained because their knowledge and ability to build opinions can affect efforts to develop FMU. In certain situations, they can turn into context setters.

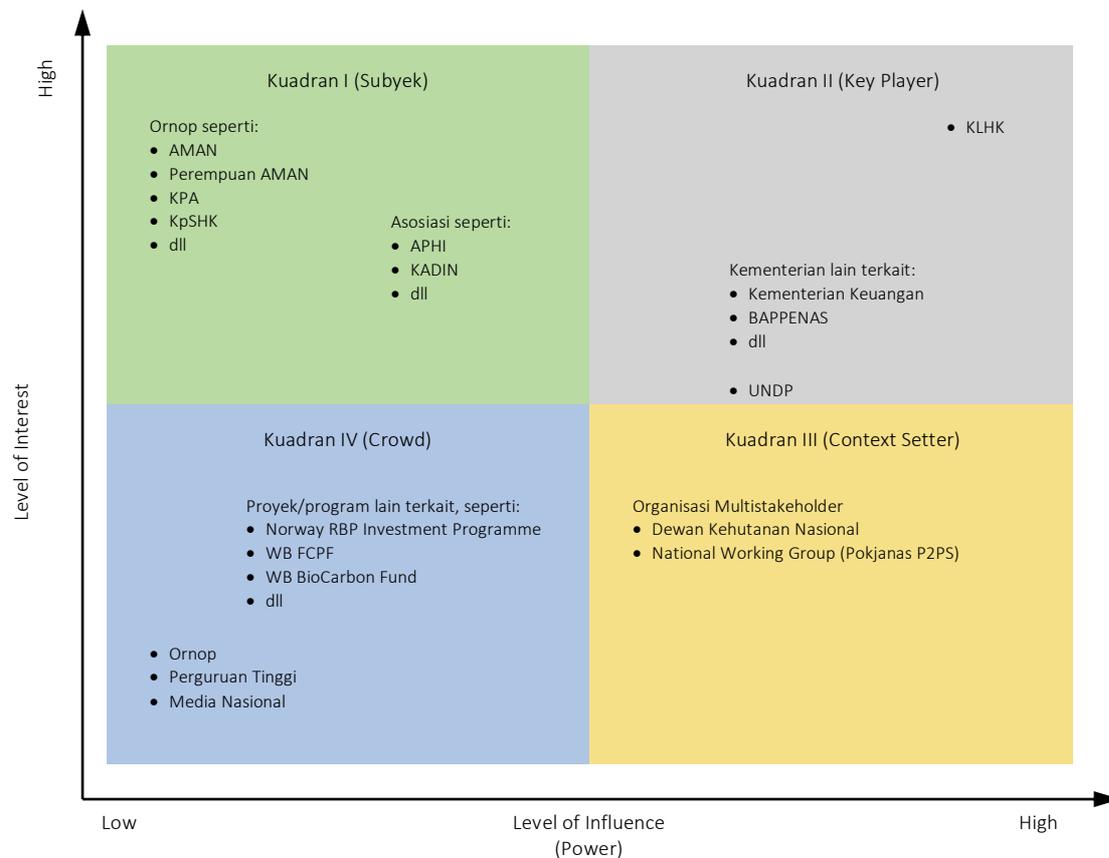
## Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the Overall Project

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Central Government	
	1.1 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main partner of BPDHL to implement and achieve Output 1 and Output 2</li> <li>• It is important for KLHK to harmonize infrastructure activities related to REDD+, both funded by APBN (State budget) and donors.</li> <li>• Within this ministry there are various levels and directorates where the working group for gender mainstreaming must also be taken into account.</li> </ul>
	1.2 Other Ministries and Non-Structural Institutions	
	Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fiscal Policy Agency is the designated national body for the GCF.</li> <li>• The Agency will ensure that the implementation of this project continues to complement the objectives outlined in the GCF Indonesia Program.</li> </ul>
	Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ starts early in the preparation phase including the development of the National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS).</li> <li>• STRANAS was released on September 19, 2012 based on Decree No. 2/Satgas REDD+/09/2012 is coordinated by the State Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) based on a mandate from the Coordinating Minister for the Economy.</li> </ul>
2.	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some relevant UNDP support to the Government of Indonesia was aligned, including direct support to BPDHL and support to KLHK on climate change.</li> </ul>
3.	Other Supportive Program	
	World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It aims to address deforestation and forest degradation and further strengthen REDD+ Infrastructure in East Kalimantan.</li> <li>• Along with General Directorate of Climate Change, and the East Kalimantan Province, BPDHL will ensure that any GCF support to the East Kalimantan province is complementary to and in synergy with FCPF support.</li> </ul>
	World Bank BioCarbon Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with the Directorate General of Climate Change, and Jambi Province, BPDHL will ensure that any GCF support to Jambi province complements and synergizes with the support of the Biocarbon Fund.</li> </ul>
	World Bank Capacity Building Program for BPDHL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It aims to accelerate BPDHL readiness to manage the received fund from various sources and effectively disburse them</li> <li>• BPDHL will align the support received from the World Bank Capacity Building Programme with other similar supports to BPDHL, making sure there is no overlaps.</li> </ul>
	World Bank Support for Social Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting KLHK to accelerate delivery of the social forestry priority program will be complementary to and in synergy with the GCF project</li> <li>• The GCF proceeds will contribute to further strengthen and scale up the social forestry programme, and it is essential to make sure that targeted support will create a more significant impact.</li> </ul>
	World Bank-FIP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank provided a grant to strengthen 10 FMU in eight provinces (North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara).</li> <li>• The Project supports FMU in forest protection, access to social forestry, carbon enhancement via agroforestry and forest fires prevention.</li> <li>• BPDHL will have regular coordination meetings to align partner supports in targeted Forest Management Units.</li> </ul>
	FIP ADB Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the Indonesian government and customary community in sustainable forest management and reducing greenhouse gas emission (GHG).</li> <li>• The project is expected to provide environmental and livelihood benefits for the community and advance the implementation of REDD+ in West Kalimantan Province.</li> </ul>
	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and livelihood for forest-dependent people. It contributes to addressing the climate change agenda from the forestry sector.</li> </ul>
	GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIZ supports Indonesia to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector while improving the livelihoods of Indonesia's poor rural communities.</li> <li>• It will be accomplished through better policy and proven REDD+ demonstration activities.</li> </ul>
	GGGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides technical support to BPDHL for GCF accreditation process-related activities.</li> <li>• BPDHL will align the accreditation support coming from GCF REDD+ RBP and World Bank Capacity Building for better impact.</li> <li>• BPDHL, along with General Directorate of Climate Change, will navigate support provided by GGGI to strengthen other REDD+ Infrastructure.</li> </ul>
	ADB-FIP 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support REDD+ pilot project in 4 FMU and National Park in two districts, in the West Kalimantan province. It includes access to social forestry, carbon enhancement via agroforestry and forest fires prevention.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project provides support to strengthen REDD+ Infrastructure in West Kalimantan. IEF will have regular coordination meetings to align partner supports in West Kalimantan Province.</li> </ul>
5.	Multi-stakeholder Organizations at National and Regional Levels	
	National Forestry Council (DKN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisting the Minister of Environment and Forestry in formulating, implementing and evaluating performance as well as revising policies in the forestry sector.</li> <li>Realizing cooperation between the government, local governments, local communities, non-governmental organizations, educational and research institutions, the business world, mass media, and other institutions that are relevant to the vision and mission of DKN</li> <li>Discussing the key issues that require additional consideration and expertise.</li> </ul>
	Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To coordinate and synergize cross-sectoral policies and programs that can be implemented by Ministries/Agencies (K/L) and Local Governments.</li> <li>Strengthen active participation and budgetary support from Ministries/Agencies and Regional Governments to achieve the target of distribution of access to Social Forestry covering an area of 12.7 million hectares by 2024, integration of mentoring, improvement of Social Forestry business, resolution of tenure conflicts. , as well as strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system.</li> </ul>
	Team for the Acceleration of Social Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate the implementation of social forestry in accordance with government targets,</li> <li>Assist in socializing social forestry policies to the community,</li> <li>Observe PIAPS,</li> <li>Assist in facilitating social and tenure conflicts in social forestry management</li> <li>Assisting and facilitating the preparation of management plans, guidance, control, and evaluation of social forestry management.</li> </ul>
6.	Private Sector Association	
	Association of Indonesian Forest Concession Holders (APHI) and Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop, enhance and protect the businesses of its members in accordance with the rules of law in order to increase the value of sustainable forests to encourage the creation of competitiveness in the forestry industry.</li> </ul>
7.	Other Stakeholder	
	Non-Government Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned in ensuring that forest management continues to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of indigenous/local communities, especially in terms of empowerment, improvement of welfare and capacity (knowledge and skills).</li> <li>Ensure the participation of indigenous peoples/local communities and the public in the management of forest resources.</li> <li>Concerned in ensuring the realization of sustainable forest management to maintain to carrying capacity of nature and the environment for the benefit of mankind and all creatures.</li> <li>Play a role in monitoring and evaluation in forest areas as well as providing information on forest potential and damage, reporting to the government, law enforcement and the public if any discrepancies are found.</li> <li>Provide input to the government in order to strengthen the formulation and implementation of policies related to sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>
	Academics/University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide knowledge and skills support to achieve sustainable forest management.</li> <li>Conducting research for the development of forestry, environmental, biological sciences, providing information on forest potential and damage, and so on.</li> <li>Development of technology to support the realization of sustainable forest management.</li> <li>Provide education and counseling and support community empowerment programs.</li> </ul>
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain balanced information about the factual situation of our forest resource management to be conveyed to the public</li> <li>Have the ability to build public opinion in order to influence the process of public policy formulation.</li> </ul>

Based on the identification of stakeholders above, the following is a stakeholder analysis based on their interests and influence in the overall project.

## Stakeholder Analysis on The Entire Project Level



Stakeholders with a high level of interest but low power are classified as **Subjects (Quadrant I)**. Some of the stakeholders that fall into this category are people who live in and around forest areas who are directly affected by various policies and programs. At the national level, these people are represented by several non-governmental organizations that have direct members or have relationships in the organizational structure with relevant stakeholders such as the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), AMAN Women, Consortium for Supporting Community Forest Systems (KpSHK), Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA), HuMA etc. As mentioned above, their interest in forest areas is very high, but they do not have enough power to influence other parties. In this quadrant, the holder of a business license becomes a part, although with a higher influence than people who live in and around the forest area. At the national level, these business license holders are represented by professional organizations such as APhi and KADIN.

Stakeholders with a high level of interest and influence are classified as **Key Players (quadrant II)**. KLHK is included in the key player category because it is a state institution that plays a direct role in forest area management. KLHK can mobilize resources to achieve goals. In quadrant II there are also a number of parties who have a high role and interest but whose power is not strong enough compared to KLHK, such as the Ministry of Finance, BAPPENAS and other relevant ministries. In addition, UNDP also falls into this category, as it directly supports the Indonesia GCF REDD-Plus project 'Results-Based Payment (RBP) for results for the period 2014-2016'.

Stakeholders in **Quadrant III (Context Setters)** are stakeholders who have high power but low interest. Such as, among others, multi-stakeholder organizations formed by/with the Government (DKN, National Working Group for the Acceleration of Social Forestry Management). These stakeholders, if

their interests are not accommodated, can bring risks, so their existence needs to be monitored and managed properly. Relationships with these stakeholders need to be continuously fostered. All necessary information must be provided so that they can continue to play an active role in achieving goals.

Stakeholders in **Quadrant IV (Crowd)** are stakeholders who have low interest and influence. They are not less affected by the existence or activities of this project, like other projects or related programs. However, relationships with stakeholders in Quadrant IV must still be maintained because synergy between programs is important in order to achieve common goals. Likewise some non-governmental organizations, academics/universities and the national media. Of course, this can change because in certain situations, they can be context setters.