

# SUMMARY INFORMATION OF SAFEGUARD REDD+ INDONESIA

The Implementation of Safeguard Reducing Emissions from  
Deforestation and Forest Degradation



Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
of the Republic of Indonesia  
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# SUMMARY INFORMATION OF SAFEGUARD REDD+ INDONESIA

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## FOREWORD

Indonesia's commitment to contribute to the global temperature goal under the Paris Agreement has been reflected in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS – LCCR 2050) with forestry and land uses to reach net-sink in 2030 (Indonesia's FOLU Net- Sink 2030). Nearly 97.2 % of the NDC target comes from forest and land and energy sectors, while the remaining 0.8 % is shared by agriculture, industrial process and product use (IPPU) and waste sectors.

REDD+ plays a strategic role in achieving Indonesia's NDC target from forestry sector. Indonesia had gradually progressed in REDD+ implementation from readiness, transition, and has entered the full implementation since 2014. With a long history of engagement in REDD+ negotiation at the international level and the implementation at the national level, Indonesia has shown the ability to achieve REDD+ objectives. Over the past few years, Indonesia has received commitment on REDD+ RBP, namely GCF and Norway for pre-2020 results, FCPF Carbon Fund, and BioCF-ISFL for results between 2019 - 2024 and 2021-2025.

Currently Indonesia is at result based payment phase and was submitted REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030. According to the UNFCCC decision (12/CP.17, 12/CP.19) safeguards shall be addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities. The development and implementation of Safeguards-SIS REDD+ has been well documented in various publications, presentations, and internal reports issued between 2011 and 2023. Safeguards and SIS and other elements of REDD+ architecture are integral part of the national regulation for REDD+ implementation.

This Summary Information of Safeguards REDD+ provides information on remaining gaps and identifies key steps related to efforts to address the Cancun Safeguards. The document also presents how Indonesia's efforts in implementing the safeguards listed in decision 1/CP.16 appendix I are being addressed and respected, in accordance with decisions 12/CP.17, 12/CP.19.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to those who contribute in various ways to the completion of this document.



Ir. Laksmi Dnewanthi, MA, IPU  
Director General of Climate Change

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1. UNFCCC Requirements on REDD+ Safeguards

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP. 16)<sup>1</sup> require countries that will implement REDD+ to address and respect seven broad safeguards related to governance, social and environmental risks and benefits, and emission reduction risks. Furthermore, according to the Durban Outcome (Decision 12/CP.17)<sup>2</sup>, a safeguard information system (SIS) shall explain how all Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (Decision 9/CP.19)<sup>3</sup> reinforced this, asking countries to submit, among other things, a summary of information (SOI) on how all safeguards have been handled and respected before they may access result-based payments.

Although implementing REDD+ activities, countries desiring to obtain results-based payments for REDD+ must give the most recent summary of safeguards information. Country summaries will be made available to the public. Following the submission of the first Summary of Information (SOI) of Safeguard, the frequency of subsequent summaries shall be consistent with the provisions for the submission of national communications. A country may also provide an overview of information to the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform anytime. There is no UNFCCC-mandated format for a country's summary of safeguards information. However, in Decision 17/COP21<sup>4</sup>, the UNFCCC provides an idea of the intended contents of the Summary of Information, including, where applicable:

- a) National circumstances relevant to addressing and respecting the safeguards;
- b) A description of each safeguard by national circumstances;
- c) A description of existing systems and processes relevant to addressing and respecting safeguards, including the information systems referred to in decision 12/CP.17, following national circumstances; and,
- d) Information on how each safeguard has been addressed and respected under national circumstances.

Identifying safeguards is crucial to effectively implement the REDD+ program, which aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation emissions, promote forest conservation and sustainable management, and enhance forest carbon stocks in developing nations. These safeguards are necessary to prevent or minimize adverse impacts on governance, society, and the environment.

Indonesia, a leader in developing REDD+ initiatives, swiftly implemented the Cancun decisions within its national context. In 2011, the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Forestry's Centre for Standardisation and Environment (*Pustanling*), began a collaborative effort with stakeholders to create a system for reporting on the implementation of REDD+ safeguards (known as SIS-REDD+). This information system involves collecting,

<sup>1</sup> The full text of the Cancun Agreements is available at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> The full text of the Durban Outcome is available at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The full text of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ is available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> The full text of UNFCCC Decision 17/CP.21 is available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2021\\_02E.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2021_02E.pdf)

processing, analyzing, and presenting data and information on how the Cancun safeguards (as defined by Annex 1 Paragraph 2 of COP16 Decisions) were addressed and upheld.

### **3.2. Addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards**

While there is no official definition of the terms “addressed” and “respected” concerning the Cancun safeguards and the provision of information on the national context by Parties to the UNFCCC, Indonesia applies these terms in its SIS, and this SOI in line with their generally understood meaning<sup>5</sup> as follows:

- Addressed: the governance arrangements of the Party relevant to the contents of the Cancun safeguards, such as policies, laws, and regulations (PLRs), institutions, grievance and redress mechanisms (GRMs), etc.
- Respected: How these governance arrangements work in practice and the outcomes of their implementation.

From the beginning, UNFCCC parties have agreed that the REDD+ safeguards framework and information system must fit the context, conditions, and capacity of participating countries. At COP17, UNFCCC stated that the development of safeguards must be led by the forest-rich countries keen to implement REDD+. Through this approach, REDD+ countries are expected to be more able to respond to diverse commitments and requirements from donors, investors, and programs. Country-led initiatives can also promote the contributions of REDD+ beyond the reduction of greenhouse emissions, such as biodiversity conservation and support for green growth strategy, where REDD+ can be used as a catalyst for sustainable development in a broader scale.

UNFCCC also stated that REDD+ safeguards should be built based on the existing systems and frameworks. In developing countries, frameworks that commonly exist that may support this approach can be divided into<sup>6</sup>:

1. Legal and policy frameworks, both mandatory and voluntary, including laws, regulations and best practices;
2. Institutional frameworks, including existing institutions and agencies, their capacities, and procedures to implement regulations and policies; and
3. Compliance framework includes elements needed to guarantee and demonstrate effective implementation of legal frameworks, such as information systems, complaint management mechanisms, and applications and mechanisms to handle non-compliance.

### **3.3. Ensuring the safeguard of Cancun in REDD+ Indonesia was addressed with the SISREDD+**

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<sup>5</sup> Based on the best practices of other countries and the recommendations of a UNFCCC workshop in October 2011, the term "addressed" refers to having relevant institutions, policies, regulations, agreements, and strategies in place. Meanwhile, "respected" means successfully implementing the safeguard.

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see A Country-Led Safeguards Approach: Guidelines for National REDD+ Programmes, published by SNV, REDD+ Programme

Indonesia submitted the first SISREDD+ summary in 2016. The first summary report discusses the development of REDD+ as a climate change mechanism to provide context and review international guidelines for developing safeguards from COP16 in 2010 to the latest convention in December 2015. The first summary discusses the development of SIS-REDD+ in Indonesia, including its Principles, Criteria and Indicators, institutional structure, and information flow, as well as extensive consultation with various stakeholders. It also explains the lessons learned, which will guide further operationalisation of SIS-REDD+ and other parties interested in developing similar safeguard frameworks.

### **3.4. Objectives of the summary of information**

Given the progress made in Indonesia on the REDD+ program in line with the UNFCCC requirements and the country's long-term interest in accessing results-based payments for REDD+ actions, Indonesia is now submitting its second update of the Summary of implementation of safeguard in Indonesia.

This second update of the Summary of Information Safeguard is intended to provide the UNFCCC with an overview of Indonesia's approach to REDD+ safeguards, including up-to-date information on the status of designing and implementing the national Safeguard Information System (SIS), the national clarification of the Cancun Safeguards and how these safeguards are addressed within Indonesia including policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) and how Indonesia have to ensure that these safeguards are respected during national REDD+ implementation. The Summary of Information also outlines key initiatives, mechanisms, and approaches related to REDD+ safeguards in Indonesia, including the safeguards policies related to Indonesia implementing the [Emissions Reduction Programme in East Kalimantan Province and Jambi Province for the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility \(FCPF\)](#) and BioCarbon [Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes \(BioCF ISFL\)](#).

Submission and dissemination of the Summary of the Second Update on Safeguard Implementation Information at this stage also provides an opportunity for Indonesia to receive feedback and recommendations from the UNFCCC and related key stakeholders at home and abroad.

This Information Summary provides information on remaining gaps and identifies key steps related to efforts to address the Cancun Safeguards. This second safeguard REDD+ (2016-2022) implementation report aims to strengthen Indonesia's position as a recipient of results-based payments from the REDD+ program in Indonesia and a recipient of RBP from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Over the past few years, Indonesia has received commitment on REDD+ RBP, namely GCF and Norway for pre-2020 results, FCPF Carbon Fund, and BioCF-ISFL for results between 2019 - 2024 and 2021- 2025.

#### **Detail of the Summary Safeguard;**

Chapter 1: This chapter explains how safeguards are one of the requirements that must be built, updated, and fulfilled by developing countries, especially countries that have REDD+ programs. This is related to CANCUN Safeguard and how Indonesia addresses building a system. This section also explains the purpose and content of the document, the limitations,

and the process of preparing the document. This chapter is divided into four parts to describe in more detail and detail.

Chapter 2: This chapter deals with the Summary of the REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030, the linkages of REDD+ to NDCs and Carbon Pricing Regulation, and Safeguards and SIS as REDD+ Pillars.

Chapter 3: This chapter describes the objectives of the SIS, its regulations, the process, and the status of implementing the SIS REDD+ and the GRM.

Chapter 4: The process is carried out from the provincial to the national level, including the results obtained from the sub-national level and implementation in several sub-national.

Chapter 5: Contains Indonesia's next steps in developing a REDD+ safeguard information system. This is also connected to the plans in the Indonesia Redd+ National Strategy 2021 – 2030 document.



## Chapter 2. National REDD+ Context in Indonesia

In November 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia published and submitted the Indonesia Redd+ National Strategy 2021 – 2030 to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks<sup>7</sup>. This REDD+ National Strategy is intended to guide the implementation of REDD+ in the context of achieving the NDC target and FOLU net-sink by 2030, with national and international partners supporting REDD+ as intended users, taking into account relevant COP decisions on REDD+ (including the Warsaw Framework) and the Paris Agreement. With this Strategy, it is anticipated that REDD+ implementation will generate national and international benefits. Additionally, REDD+ should be utilised to ensure consistency between climate-related initiatives within the sector and other sectors.

Indonesia's commitment to contribute to the global temperature goal under the Paris Agreement is reflected in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021- 2030 and Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS – LCCR 2050), with forestry and land uses achieving a net-sink by 2030 (Indonesia's FOLU Net- Sink 2030). Almost 97.2% of the NDC target is derived from the forest, land, and energy sectors. The remaining 0.8% is split between the agriculture, industrial process and product use (IPPU), and waste sectors.

The First NDC (2016) established a very ambitious objective for the forest sector. The contribution of forestry to the 29 to 41 per cent emission reduction target for 2030 is between 17.2 and 23 per cent. An ambitious goal has been established, particularly for rehabilitating degraded forest and land (12 million ha), restoring peatlands (2 million ha), and protecting the remaining natural forest through REDD+ and sustainable plantation forests. The enhanced NDC (2022) has increased the unconditional emission reduction target from 29 per cent to 31.89 per cent and the conditional emission reduction target from 41 to 43.20 per cent. Among these targets, forestry and land use contribute 17.4 per cent to 25.4 per cent by enhancing land rehabilitation (afforestation, reforestation, rehabilitation) and peat water management.

The REDD+ is crucial in achieving Indonesia's forestry sector NDC target. The Cancun Agreement (Decision 1/CP.16) permits developing countries to engage in the following activities, depending on their national circumstances, capacities, and capabilities, as well as the level of support received: (a) reducing emissions from deforestation, (b) reducing emissions from forest degradation, (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks, (d) Sustainable management of forests, and (e) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Therefore, the scope of REDD+ activities will vary between countries and at the national level can be dynamic over time, depending on the activities included in the establishment of Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) / Forest Reference Level (FRL) during the first period and its revisions during subsequent periods.

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<sup>7</sup> The full text of the Cancun Agreements is available at <sup>7</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia\\_redd\\_national\\_strategy\\_2021-2030.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia_redd_national_strategy_2021-2030.pdf)

With a long history of participation in REDD+ negotiations and other related processes at the international level, as well as its implementation at the national level, Indonesia has made rapid progress from readiness transition to full implementation since 2015. In conjunction with the adoption of the Paris Agreement with the NDC commitment, the progress of REDD+ implementation, changes in institutional setting, and the strategic role of REDD+ in achieving the NDC target from the forestry sector, the existing National Strategy for REDD+ was reviewed as a starting point for the development of the REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030. In addition, under LTS – LCCR 2050, which established a goal of achieving a net-sink in forests and land uses by 2030 (FOLU net-sink 2030), the REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030 should support the achievement of this goal.

Furthermore, the REDD+ National Strategy will be necessary as the guidance for both national stakeholders and international partners providing REDD+ support. The National Strategy consists of substantive elements from historical background, vision, and missions to be achieved, strategy pillars, and directions for the strategy implementation. The strategy pillars, which comprise strengthening REDD+ architecture and institution, managing REDD+ implementation, paradigm shift, and stakeholder engagement and benefit sharing, are the basis for determining directions for the strategy implementation. With the release of this REDD+ National Strategy, it is expected that REDD+ in Indonesia can be implemented more effectively and contribute meaningfully to achieving the NDC target, FOLU net-sink 2030, and other national and global goals.

### **3.1. The Vision, Mission, and Objectives of the REDD+ Indonesia Program**

This REDD+ National Strategy has a solid commitment to REDD+, with the vision, mission, and objective for Sustainable management of forest and land to achieve the NDC target in the Forestry sector by 2030, on a Mission to Enhance sustainable practices and law enforcement and compliance in forest and land use sector (1) Strengthening REDD+ architecture and SRN; (2) Strengthening forest and land governance and; (3) Improving livelihood of forest-dependent people.

The main objective of the REDD+ Program is to achieve the FOLU net-sink 2030 target and provide a solid basis for maintaining its increasing trend after 2030 to contribute to low carbon and climate resilience in 2050 and net-zero emissions in 2060 or sooner, to complement the efforts towards sustainable, inclusive, just and more equitable Covid-19 recovery, and climate-resilient future.

### **3.2. The linkages of REDD+ to NDCs and Carbon Pricing**

Along with current REDD+ development, national and subnational management of REDD+ implementation must be strengthened. Prerequisites at the subnational level include aligning REDD+ actions with national directives and enhancing horizontal and vertical coordination. FOLU net-sink 2030, NDC for the FOLU sector, and REDD+ overlap in the scope of their respective activities. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation, NDC and FOLU net-sink 2030 activities, are REDD+ activities defined in Paragraph 70 of the Cancun Agreement. Consistent with the guidance for FREL/FRL establishment (Decision 12/CP. 17), Indonesia

also included peat decomposition in establishing the 1st and 2nd FREL-REDD+, considering its significant contribution to the total emissions from FOLU.

Depending on the activities to be included in the establishment of FREL/FRL in the first period and the activities to be included in its revisions in subsequent periods, the scope of REDD+ activities can change over time. Depending on the actions to be taken to reduce forest degradation and sustainable forest management, reducing emissions via sustainable forest management, which currently falls under the category of reducing emissions from forest degradation, could be categorised separately. Similarly, it applies to conserving forest carbon stocks, covered under REDD+'s existing activities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation emissions.

As a party of three closely related Conventions – UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD – Indonesia has significant potential for synergizing the implementation of the three conventions. Enhanced REDD+ implementation will be used as an entry point for materializing synergy in implementing the three conventions and linked to SDGs.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is a national commitment to address global climate change to achieve the Paris Agreement's goals to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The NDC describes enhanced actions and supportive conditions over the period 2015-2019 that will lay the groundwork for setting more ambitious goals beyond 2020, which will contribute to efforts to prevent global temperature rise by 2°C and pursue efforts to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C compared to preindustrial times—nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Regarding mitigation, Indonesia's GHG emission reduction commitment is expressed in percent (%) reduction to baseline emission levels in 2030. In the INDC document, Indonesia's GHG emission reduction commitment is stated in two categories of commitments, namely unconditional and conditional. Indonesia's first NDC and Updated NDC targets a 29% reduction in GHG emissions and a 41% reduction *in conditional commitments*. An additional 12% reduction target in *conditional commitments* is expected to be achieved if international cooperation includes technology transfer, capacity building, technical assistance, funding, and performance-based payments. The Enhanced NDC increased the commitment to the emission reduction target to 31.89% unconditional and 43.20% conditional. Indonesia set a nationally determined contribution (*ENDC*) target for the forestry and land use sector of 17.4% of the 29% sector-wide reduction target in the self-effort scenario (*Counter Measures–1 - CM1*) and 25.4% of the 41% sector-wide emission reduction target in the internationally supported scenario (*Counter Measures–2 - CM2*).

#### Sector emission reduction targets in NDC and Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030

| No | Sektor              | Emisi 2010 (Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e) | Tingkat emisi 2030 (Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e) |       |       |       | Penurunan Emisi 2030       |      |      |            |      |      |
|----|---------------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|
|    |                     |   |   |       |       |       | Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e |      |      | % dari BaU |      |      |
|    |                     |   | BaU   | CM1   | CM2   | IFNS  | CM1                        | CM2  | IFNS | CM1        | CM2  | IFNS |
| 1  | Energy <sup>1</sup> | 453,2                                   | 1.669   | 1.355 | 1.223 | 1.223 | 314                        | 446  | 446  | 11,00      | 15,5 | 15,5 |
| 2  | Waste               | 88                                      | 296   | 285   | 256   | 256   | 11                         | 40   | 40   | 0,38       | 1,4  | 1,4  |
| 3  | Industry            | 36                                      | 70  | 67    | 66    | 66    | 3                          | 3,25 | 4    | 0,10       | 0,11 | 0,1  |
| 4  | Agriculture         | 111                                     | 120   | 110   | 116   | 116   | 9                          | 4    | 4    | 0,32       | 0,13 | 0,1  |

| No | Sektor                           | Emisi 2010 (Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e) | Tingkat emisi 2030 (Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e) |              |              |              | Penurunan Emisi 2030       |              |              |              |           |              |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
|    |                                  |   |   |              |              |              | Juta ton CO <sub>2</sub> e |              |              | % dari BaU   |           |              |
|    |                                  |   | BaU   | CM1          | CM2          | IFNS         | CM1                        | CM2          | IFNS         | CM1          | CM2       | IFNS         |
| 5  | Forest and land use <sup>2</sup> | 647                                     | 714   | 217          | 22           | -140         | 497                        | 692          | 854          | 17,2         | 24,1      | 29,8         |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>1.344</b>                            | <b>2.869</b>                                    | <b>2.034</b> | <b>1.683</b> | <b>1.521</b> | <b>834</b>                 | <b>1.185</b> | <b>1.348</b> | <b>29,00</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>46,99</b> |

Catatan : <sup>1</sup> termasuk emisi fugitive; <sup>2</sup> termasuk kebakaran gambut  
: CM1 = Counter Measure 1 (unconditional mitigation scenario)  
: CM2 = Counter Measure 2 (unconditional mitigation scenario)  
: IFNS= Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030

The key NDC strategy consists of key programs for pre-2020 and post-2020 programs. Each main program must be developed into indicative programs with nomenclature prepared for mainstreaming into national and regional (subnational) development planning. The main programs of NDC are outlined as follows.

1. Ownership Development Program *and* Commitment of Ministries/Institutions, Local Governments, and Legislative Institutions
2. NDC Communication Framework and Network Development Program  
The preparation of the NDC Implementation Framework has become a common need after the Sub-National Commitment throughout Indonesia. The substance of 'DC's Implementation Framework is to build coordination between sectors and regions without building new institutions for NDC implementation. In addition, coordination between sectors and regions is needed without building new institutions but through strengthening existing institutions.
3. Enabling Environment Program
4. Capacity Building Program
5. One Data Policy Program on Greenhouse Gas Emissions
6. Intervention Policy, Plan, and Program Development Program (KRP)
7. NDC Implementation Guidelines Preparation Program
8. NDC Implementation Program
9. Program Review NDC

In the BAU scenario, GHG emissions in the AFOLU sector after 2010 or the base year will experience a considerable increase in the first 5 years by 16%, namely from 757 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e to 880 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, and then decrease slowly until 2030 with a rate of decline of 0.37% per year to reach a GHG emission level of 833 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. In the CM1 scenario, there is no increase in GHG emissions after the base year but decreases steadily at a rate of around 4.12% per year, so that in 2030, it reaches a GHG emission level of 327 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. In the CM2 scenario, it is the same as CM1, but the rate of GHG emission reduction is faster at a rate of 7.58% per year until 2020 and then slows down and in 2030 reaches a net GHG emission level of 152 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Strategies to achieve emission reduction targets from deforestation must consider biogeophysical conditions (BGF). IBGF is an Index used to consider the amount of emission allocation given to a region following its biogeophysical conditions. IBGF is determined based on historical deforestation rates (Historical Emissions Index, IEH) and the percentage of natural forest cover currently remaining in the region (Forest Cover Index, ITH).

#### Forestry and Land Use Mitigation Actions:

1. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
  - Reducing the Deforestation Rate of Mineral Land;
  - Reducing Peatland Deforestation Rate
  - Reducing the Rate of Mineral Land Degradation
  - Reducing the Rate of Peatland Degradation
2. Sustainable Forest Management
3. Increasing Carbon Stocks
  - Land Rehabilitation Without Rotation
  - Land rehabilitation by rotation
  - HTI Development
4. Peatland Management
  - Peat Restoration
  - Peatland Water Management

Monitoring and reporting mitigation activities in the forestry sector will require the support of forestry information, such as the results of mapping land cover change, carbon sequestration rates of various plant species, and permanent plots.

#### **REDD+**

REDD+ is implemented by reducing deforestation and forest degradation emissions, conserving forest carbon stocks, maintaining forest management, and increasing forest carbon stocks. REDD+ implementation encompasses the entire nation, with implementation occurring in sub-nationals. REDD+ is applied to every land cover within the scope of REDD+ implementation areas. The area measured, reported, and verified (MRV) for result-based payments for emission reduction outcomes and non-carbon benefits must fall within the area used to determine the FREL/FRL. With result-based payments, REDD+ is being implemented gradually and is geared toward full implementation.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation infrastructure, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (Perangkat REDD+) is an instrument of REDD+ implementation consisting of a National Strategy, Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/Forest Reference Level (FRL), Measuring, Reporting, Verifying (MRV), National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS), Funding Instruments, Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems REDD+, and National Registry System (SRN).

Regarding the scope of REDD+ activities, the Cancun Agreement (Decision 1/CP. 16<sup>8</sup>) as has been reflected in PERMEN LHK No. P 70/2017 is the guidance for defining the scope of

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<sup>8</sup> Decision 1/CP.16. The Cancun Agreement : Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, *Section C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries*

activities to be included in establishing FREL/FRL as the benchmark to measure carbon-based results of REDD+ activities. The REDD+ activities encompass:

- 1) reducing emissions from deforestation.
- 2) reducing emissions from forest degradation.
- 3) conservation of forest carbon stocks.
- 4) sustainable management of forest.
- 5) enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Considering technical and methodological requirements for establishing FREL/FRL, national context and priorities, capacities and capabilities, and additional activities, such as peat decomposition, additional activities, such as peat decomposition, can be included in Indonesia's First FREL document. Similarly, activities can be separated/combined/integrated, for example, the integration of conservation of forest carbon stocks into reducing emissions from deforestation and sustainable forest management into reducing emissions from forest degradation.

Beyond activities which directly generate emission reduction/removals, the following enabling activities are needed for successful REDD+ implementation in Indonesia:

- 1) enhancing human resources and institutional capacities.
- 2) strengthening policies and REDD+ architecture.
- 3) research and development,
- 4) and other enabling conditions.

Indonesia has defined non-carbon benefits (NCBs) to be considered in REDD+ implementation, which may increase the value of carbon in RBP of REDD+, as follows:

- 1) conservation of biological diversity.
- 2) protection of hydrological function
- 3) protection of ecological function
- 4) improved livelihood
- 5) improved forest and land governance
- 6) protection of essential ecosystems.

Along with the progress in implementing REDD+ and other relevant forest and land-use climate actions, other potential NCBs will be explored.

### **3.3. LTS-LCCR 2050 Scheme and Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030**

LTS-LCCR is a document that communicates Indonesia's vision in a more ambitious scenario (Low Carbon Scenario Compatible with Paris Agreement target; LCCP) that Indonesia will increase its GHG emission reduction ambition with a peak of national GHG net emissions (all sectors) achieved by 2030 of 1,244 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, or 4.23 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita. After that, the net emission value will continue to decline until it reaches 540 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2050, which is equivalent to 1.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita, and continue to explore opportunities to achieve net zero emissions (NZE) by 2060 or earlier. To meet its most ambitious LTS-LCCR commitments, Indonesia must substantially reduce

emissions from its energy sector while transforming its forestry and land use sectors from net emitters to net sinks. Significant efforts must be made by 2030 to reduce FOLU sector emissions and transform them into net sinks (in the LCCP scenario).

*NDC-CM1 and LTS-LCCP mitigation action targets (000 ha)*

| Mitigation action                                     | NDC CM1   |           |           | LTS LCCP  |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | 2013–2020 | 2021–2024 | 2025–2030 | 2013–2020 | 2021–2024 | 2025–2030 |
| Mineral Deforestation                                 | 3.638     | 1.418     | 2.136     | 2.279     | 675       | 1.019     |
| Peatland Deforestation                                | 36        | 19        | 20        | 145       | 43        | 65        |
| Concession forest degradation                         | NA        | NA        | NA        | 1,320     | 385       | 578       |
| Sustainable Forest Management                         | 798       | 1.542     | 3.058     | 1,010     | 1.413     | 2.207     |
| Plantation Forest                                     | 2.560     | 1.280     | 1.920     | 2.560     | 1.280     | 1.920     |
| RHL without rotation                                  | 831       | 415       | 623       | 1,004     | 502       | 753       |
| RHL with rotation                                     | 1.384     | 692       | 1.038     | 1.115     | 558       | 836       |
| Peatland water management                             | 713       | 864       | 864       | 624       | 785       | 946       |
| Peatland Restorations                                 | 558       | 279       | 419       | 1,140     | 579       | 728       |
| Integration of livestock and plantations and forestry | NA        | NA        | NA        | 1,280     | 580       | 812       |

The Indonesian FOLU Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan was developed to address the NDC and LTS-LCCP 2050 goals for the Forestry and Land Use sector. FOLU Net Sink 2030 is a condition that must be met through mitigation actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry and land sectors with conditions where the absorption rate is greater than the emission level in 2030, with a projected target of a net sink figure of 140 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e or harmful emissions of 140 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. As stated in LTS-LCCP 2050 and NDC 2030, Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan is a planning document that outlines targets, policies, and work steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. RENOP pays close attention to several environmental and forestry-related instruments, including the National Level Forestry Plan (RKTN) 2011-2030 and the Environmental Protection and Management Plan (RPPLH).

## Chapter 3. Safeguard and Safeguards Information System (SIS) REDD+ Indonesia

### 3.1 Objectives of Safeguard and SIS REDD+

Safeguards are a framework that protects and ensures that negative impacts of REDD+ activities do not occur or are minimised and encourages as many positive impacts as possible regarding governance, social and environmental aspects<sup>9</sup>. Or, Safeguards are procedures and approaches that can help to ensure that REDD+ activities “do no harm” to people or the environment, but rather enhance social and environmental benefits - definition refers to more than the avoidance of risk.

Safeguards SIS<sup>10</sup> and other elements of REDD+ architecture are integral parts of the national regulation for REDD+ implementation<sup>11</sup>. Taking into account the Cancun Agreement (Decision1/CP.16, Part C) and Decision 12/CP. 17, the REDD+ safeguards policy is described in seven following principles, which reflect the seven Cancun safeguards and national regulatory framework as well as related safeguards practices:

1. **Principle 1.** Legal compliance and consistency with national forest programs. REDD+ activities shall comply with government regulations and nationally ratified international conventions/agreements and be consistent with national forest programs' objectives.
2. **Principle 2.** Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance. REDD+ activities at all scales and contexts shall contribute to transparent and effective forest governance following national sovereignty.
3. **Principle 3.** Rights of indigenous people and local communities (*masyarakat hukum adat/MHA dan masyarakat lokal*). REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous peoples and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation.
4. **Principle 4.** Effectiveness of stakeholder participation. REDD+ activities shall be based on proactive and transparent identification of relevant stakeholders and their engagement in planning and monitoring processes, with an increasing intensity from national to site level scales.
5. **Principle 5.** Conservation of biodiversity, social and environmental services. REDD+ activities will include effective strategies that maintain, conserve or restore biodiversity and ecosystem services for social and environmental benefits.
6. **Principle 6.** Reducing the risk of reversals. REDD+ activities shall seek to reduce risks of reversals through means appropriate to the scale and context, emphasizing sub-national action and national-level policy initiatives.
7. **Principle 7.** Reduction of emissions displacement.

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<sup>9</sup> Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.70-year 2017 on the Procedure for REDD+ Financing, which provides financing procedures for this ER Program.

<sup>10</sup> SIS – Safeguard Information System

<sup>11</sup>PERMEN LHK No. P 70/2017 (Article 14 on SIS-REDD+ and Article 13 on SRN).



Recognizing that monitoring and reducing emissions displacement is the responsibility of sub-national (KPH, district, province) and national government, REDD+ activities shall include strategies to reduce emissions displacement and support sub-national and national monitoring.

The seven safeguard principles are further elaborated into 17 criteria and 32 indicators (Principles, Criteria, and Indicators/PCI) and evaluation tools for safeguard implementation (*Alat Penilai Pelaksanaan Safeguards/APPS*). Safeguards Information System for REDD+ in Indonesia: Moving Towards an Operational SIS-REDD+ provides a detailed explanation of the PCI, APPS, institutional arrangement, and flow of information on safeguards implementation, as well as their development process and other related aspects (DGCC, 2016). Existing safeguards and safeguard-related instruments are currently applied to the forestry and other land-based sectors for various purposes, including safeguards instruments applied to REDD+ at the jurisdictional and project levels. For reporting safeguards to SIS-REDD+, REDD+ implementers must provide information and evidence of safeguards implementation in their REDD+ activities by APPS elements.

An institutional arrangement and information flow for SIS-REDD+ have been developed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in gathering, processing, analyzing, and presenting necessary information on how safeguards are addressed and respected in REDD+ activities. Furthermore, SIS-REDD+ has been designed as a web-based information provision that consists of a database to manage data and information on safeguards implementation and a web platform that presents and displays information on safeguards implementation for ease of access and transparency.

The reporting procedures require REDD+ implementers to report on implementing the safeguards via SIS-REDD+ and SRN. In this regard, primary data synchronization between SIS-Web and SRN-Web is critical for increasing efficiency.

Reporting safeguards implementation and operationalization of SIS-REDD+ have not progressed significantly because of technical and non-technical challenges. Technical challenges include system user-friendliness (SIS and SRN) and the need to synchronize the main data requirement between SIS and SRN. Non-technical challenges relate to institutional arrangement and capacity at the sub-national level and different safeguards requirements from other sources of REDD+ finance. Some steps have been taken to improve user-friendliness and necessary synchronization between SIS and SRN, as well as harmonize institutional arrangement at the national and sub-national levels, increase capacity of sub-national institutions and human resources, and integrate reporting of non-Cancun safeguards into SIS-REDD+ and using APPS to assess compliance to the Cancun safeguards.

### **3.2 Summary of Key Policies, Laws, and Regulations Consistent with Cancun Safeguards**

Since 2012, the Indonesian government has issued several regulations as part of the safeguarding framework to regulate the REDD+ program in Indonesia. These regulations are indirectly connected to the Cancun Safeguard, where REDD+ activities must implement sustainable development principles, including environmental, social, cultural, and economic

considerations, and comply with all applicable federal and regional regulations. An analysis of these policies is attached in annex 1.

### **For the Regulatory Enforcement And Capacity Assessment**

Implementations of the policy and regulatory framework have been assigned to the following levels of governance:

- **National-level policies (forest and protected areas)** mainly fall under the Sub National of MoEF. Policies are related to forest area designation, issuance of licenses, moratorium on licenses (PIPPIB), peatlands, agrarian reform (TORA), social forestry, and environmental/conservation partnership mechanisms. The Ministry of Home Affairs policy is relevant to the national policy on the recognition of customary community (MHA).
- **National level policies (other use areas/APL):** Policies related to land allocation validation fall under the Sub National of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning. Authorities for this ministry are mandated to offices at the provincial level (*Kantor Wilayah/Kanwil*) and the district level (*Kantor Pertanahan*).
- **Provincial-level policies:** BAPPEDA ensures synergy between forestry and plantation sectors. Policies on forest management fall under the Sub National of the Forestry Agency, while grassroots implementation is administered through the FMUs (KPH). Kesbangpol (National Unity and Political Stability Agency) and Infokom (Information and Communication Agency) can support provincial-level policies, especially on FGRM implementation. Capacity gaps include more capacity for FGRM, conflict resolution, FREL, MRV, and HCV assessment and management.
- **District-level policies:** BAPPEDA/SEKDA is essential in recognising customary (Adat) communities and ensuring proper ER implementation at the grassroots level. The District Agency for Village Empowerment and Development (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa/DPMPD*) is essential in ensuring policies for channelling funds to the villages under the village fund (*Dana Desa/DD*) and village fund allocation (*Alokasi Dana Desa/ADD*) from provincial and national government authorities. These institutions can support provincial policies on FGRM, conflict resolution, and HCV assessment and management. DPR-D (local legislative body), district heads (Bupati) and mayors are also involved in mediating plantation conflicts.

Recent changes in forestry regulations (e.g., social forestry, indigenous people/customary access, environmental partnerships) and REDD+ Program requirements, such as FPIC, FREL, and MRV, require a new approach at national and sub-national levels. These new regulations and requirements may not be familiar to government officials at national and sub-national levels. Therefore, relevant capacity-building sessions may need to be conducted. However, the most important aspect, considering the new developments, is the need to establish collaboration with NGOs. Such collaboration would allow knowledge sharing between government and non-government organisations.

### **3.4. Regulations regarding the implementation of the SIS REDD+**

There are two regulations directly related to the REDD+ Safeguard Information System in Indonesia, both of which are binding for implementing safeguards. The two regulations are PermenLHK P.70/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/12/17 concerning the Procedures for Implementing Reducing Emissions From Deforestation And Forest Degradation, Role Of Conservation, Sustainable Management Of Forest And Enhancement. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 21 of 2022 concerning Procedures for Implementing Carbon Economic Value. This regulation regulates general provisions, procedures for implementing carbon trading, performance-based payments, levies on carbon, other NEK implementation mechanisms, measurement, reporting and verification of NEK implementation, SRN PPI implementation, certification of greenhouse gas emission reductions, management of funds for carbon trading, participation of parties, monitoring and evaluation and closing provisions.

### **3.4 Institutional arrangement and flow of information of SIS**

#### **REDD+ Institutions and Governance on Safeguard**

The role of forestry in the global climate regime has gradually increased since COP-13 in Bali. From 2008 to 2014, the institutions responsible for coordinating climate change issues underwent numerous changes. Alongside the establishment of the Global REDD+ Partnership and the signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Governments of Indonesia and Norway in 2010, Indonesia established a REDD+ Task Force to coordinate REDD+ implementation, which was subsequently renamed the REDD+ Agency in 2013.

Along with the global processes of both REDD+ negotiations under UNFCCC and REDD+ Partnership activities, the implementation of the Indonesia-Norway LoI mainly addressed the readiness phase of REDD+ implementation as guided by the Cancun Agreement, including the development of REDD+ National Strategy (STRANAS REDD+), coordinated by REDD+ Task Force (SATGAS REDD+). The STRANAS REDD+ covers key components to be prepared during the readiness and transition phase and actions to be implemented from 2012-2020.

With change in Government in 2014, the REDD+ Agency was discharged in 2015, and since then, REDD+ has been part of the mandate of the MoEF, with the DGCC coordinating its implementation. Along with completing the REDD+ negotiation process and developing overall climate negotiations under UNFCCC, the culmination of the REDD+ Partnership's tasks and the changes in domestic policy, REDD+ policy, and institutional setting have been adjusted. During the institutional and program transition of REDD+ after its integration into the MoEF mandate, at the same time, Indonesia was also at the start of entering the complete implementation phase of REDD+, which was marked by the establishment of FREL for REDD+ and REDD+ Performance Report as the basis for its RBP. Figure 1 shows the stages of REDD+ development in Indonesia from readiness to full implementation. The full implementation of REDD+ reflects the pre-2020 situation with a voluntary commitment to emission reduction and post-2020 with a mandatory contribution to reduce emissions as determined nationally.

In line with Indonesia's commitment under the Paris Agreement, REDD+ activities have been part of NDC's activities for the forestry sector and FOLU net-sink 2030. PERMEN LHK No. P 70/2017 is the guidance for REDD+ implementation on technical-methodological, finance, and institutional aspects.

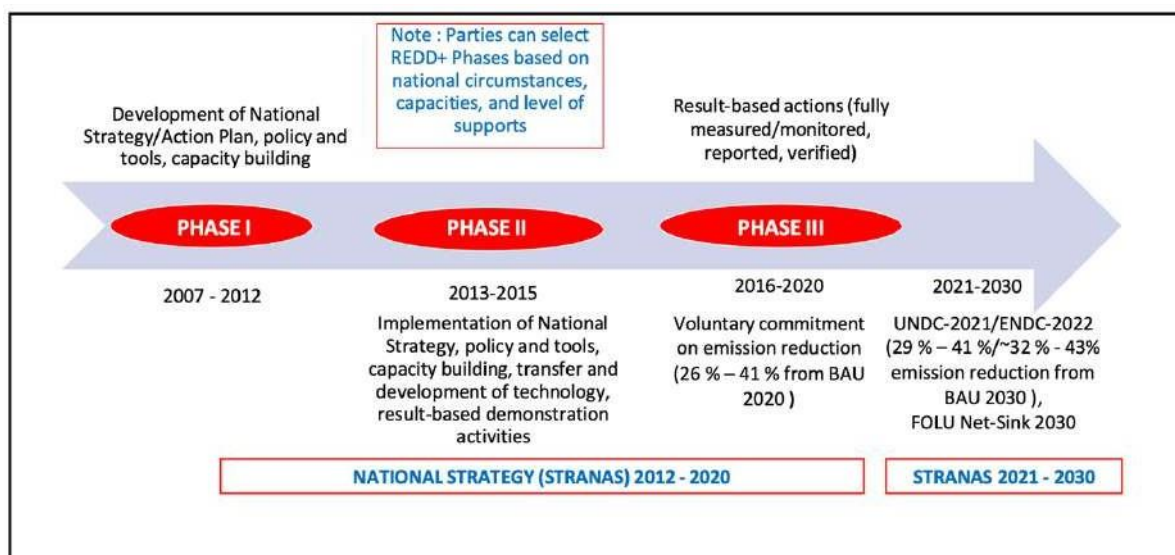


Figure 1. Development of REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia Based on COP Decision No.1/ CP. 16

### The SISREDD+ management data

SIS-REDD+ aims to collect, process, analyze, and present the necessary information on how safeguards are handled and respected in REDD+ activities. SIS-REDD+ has established institutional structures and shared responsibilities from the site to the national level to ensure data is available and collected efficiently.

In Indonesia's climate change control, the responsibility for developing, implementing, and regulating SISREDD+ has been transferred from Pustanling under the Ministry of Forestry to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The person in charge of data and information on the implementation of safeguards in the smallest institutional unit (PDIS Tapak) is the implementer of REDD+ activities, who independently assesses the implementation of safeguards at the site level by filling in the form provided by the REDD+ Sub-Directorate under the Director General of PPI at the MoEF and providing related documents.

PDIS Tapak, or 'users,' will regularly update data on implementing safeguards at the site level and submit it to SIS management institutions at the sub-national level, namely districts or provinces (PSIS Kab/Prov, or PSIS Sub-National). PDIS Tapak is also tasked with preparing information on implementing safeguards at the site level for the public in easy-to-understand language, establishing mechanisms for submitting and resolving complaints, establishing communication channels with parties, and disseminating information.

At the sub-national level, both PSIS Prov and PSIS Kab act as clearing houses that collect, verify, consolidate, process, and store data from PDIS Tapak. Consolidated information is reported regularly at the national level and is publicly accessible. PSIS Sub-Nas is also tasked with providing direction for constructing lower-level information systems and databases. The national SIS Agency (PSIS Nas), which the MoEF's REDD+ Sub-division currently tasks, plays a role in the design and maintenance of the system as well as an administrator and manager. See Figure 1.

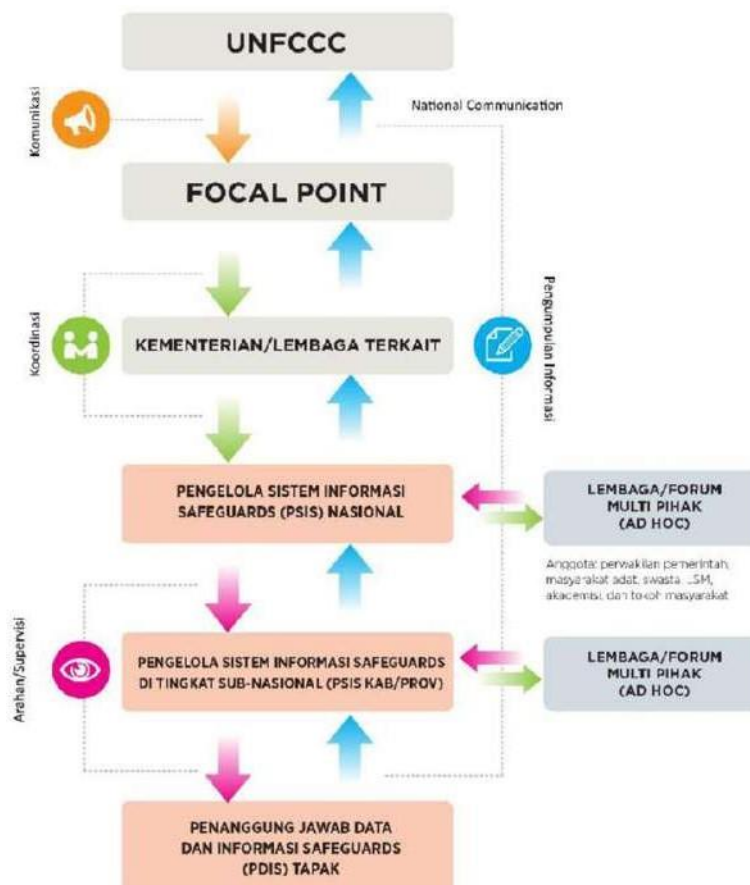


Figure 2. Institutional Structure and Information Flow of SIS REDD+

Data and information verified and collected on a tiered basis from PSIS at lower levels are managed and presented by PSIS National, which will update such data regularly. PSIS National is also responsible for data storage at the national level and providing information on implementing safeguards to the public. PSIS National will prepare a summary of the implementation of REDD+ safeguards to be integrated by MoEF, as Indonesia's representative, into the National Communication document and/or Biennial Update Report submitted to the UNFCCC.

As a national agency, PSIS National will provide direction and facilitate the development of safeguards information systems at the sub-national level, including issuing standards, operating procedures, reporting mechanisms, and other technical implementation guidelines. SIS-REDD+ is also designed to be open to input from stakeholders. Therefore, SIS management agencies at the subnational and national levels can work with independent third parties.

Multi-Party Institutions/Forums (L/FMP) can be formed by government representatives, indigenous peoples, local communities, the private sector, NGOs, academics, and community leaders. L/FMP functions to communicate and coordinate between relevant agencies, provide policy recommendations, center complaints on issues in implementing REDD+ safeguards, and conduct socialization and education. It is important to note that REDD+ safeguards management agencies and information systems at the subnational and national levels, which are familiar institutions. PSIS can also use existing bodies and systems to strengthen the capacity and infrastructure needed to implement SIS-REDD+ efficiently.

### **Safeguard Information System REDD+**

The Indonesian government has developed a Safeguard Information System (SISREDD+). This system combines information technology and many activities that use technology to support operation and management. Information systems refer to the relationship between humans and processes, algorithms, data, and technological advances <sup>12</sup>. In SIS-REDD+, safeguards implementation information is designed to be delivered from the activity level in the field or site to SIS managers at the district level, then to the provincial level, and finally to the national PSIS.

In the preparatory phase, the information will be communicated directly to REDD+ implementers and SIS managers at the national level. Once REDD+ is fully implemented, information will be delivered in tiers according to the SIS-REDD+ design. If REDD+ is carried out within conservation forests still under the central government's authority, reporting can be done either in stories or at the national level.

To promote transparency and facilitate access to safeguards information available in SIS-REDD+, two components have been built that support each other, namely:

1. Database to manage data and information on the implementation of safeguards; and
2. Web platforms in Indonesia and the UK will be used to present and show details on implementing safeguards.

On this website, REDD+ implementers need to register as users, or "users," to be able to report information on safeguards implementation in their activities. Users fill out forms and lists prepared by the REDD+ Sub-Directorate at MoEF as part of the APPS and include a brief description of the implementation of safeguards per the assessment tool. This system can be accessed at the following link <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/>.

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Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030, [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia\\_redd\\_national\\_strategy\\_2021-2030.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia_redd_national_strategy_2021-2030.pdf)

### 3.5. Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tool (APPS) SIS REDD+

Indonesia has 7 principles, 17 criteria, and 32 SIS REDD+ indicators, and Each indicator has a safeguard implementation assessment tool (APPS) as a parameter of whether safeguards have been implemented. Gender and social inclusion are included in each principle and criterion, especially in Principle Three. This section presents the fulfilments of the availability of supporting documents for each APPS safeguard.

The following is a summary of the SISREDD+ safeguards Principles and Criteria and their relationship to the 7 safeguards of COP 16.

| SAFEGUARDS  | PRINCIPLE  | CRITERIA |  |
|---|--|----------|--|
| Actions that Complement or be consistent with the objectives of the national forestry program and relevant international conventions and agreements | Principle 1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and are relevant to international conventions and agreements.  | 1.1      | REDD+ activities shall be coordinated/ governed/ managed under the authority of the appropriate sub-national or national institution and, where appropriate, under a legal entity incorporated under Indonesian laws and regulations.  |
|   |  | 1.2      | REDD+ activities at national and subnational levels must comply with applicable laws and international conventions that ratified by Indonesia.   |
|   |  | 1.3      | REDD+ activities should be in line with the objectives of national forestry programs as outlined in the sector's long-term and strategic plans Indonesian.   |
| Forest governance structure<br>Transparent and effective national, with Considering national legislation and sovereignty                            | Principle 2. Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance<br>REDD+ activities should contribute to good forest governance.<br>transparent and effective, by adhering to the principle of national sovereignty. | 2.1      | Given the scale and context of REDD+ activities, institutional arrangements support good communication among the parties for effective supervision of the implementation of the principles of good governance.   |
|   |  | 2.2      | The entity responsible for REDD+ activities shall publicize commitment not to offer or accept bribes in money or any other form of corruption [FSC: Criteria 1.7], and shall comply with Indonesia's anticorruption legislation [Anti- corruption Law No. 31/1999; Anti- corruption convention PBB, ratified by Indonesia with Law UU 7/2006; Permenhut No. 67/2011; Instruksi Menteri Kehutanan, 2012; Pakta Integritas]. |
| Respect the knowledge and rights of   | Principle 3. Rights of indigenous and local  | 3.1      | REDD+ activities shall include identification of the rights of indigenous  |

| SAFEGUARDS   | PRINCIPLE  | CRITERIA |   |
|--|--|----------|---|
| <p>indigenous peoples and local populations, taking into account relevant international obligations, national laws, and situations, and taking into account that<br/>The UN General Assembly has adopted the UN Declaration Regarding Rights Indigenous.</p> | <p>communities (masyarakat adat dan lokal).<br/><br/>REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation.</p>   |          | <p>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</p>   |
|  |  | 3.2      | <p>Applicable at the site level, REDD+ preparation activities shall include a process to obtain the free, prior, informed consent of affected indigenous peoples and local communities before REDD+ activities commence</p>                         |
|  |  | 3.3      | <p>REDD+ activities shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social economic wellbeing of indigenous and local communities, by sharing benefit fairly with them, including for the future generations</p>                                   |
| <p>Full and effective participation of relevant parties, in particular indigenous peoples and local populations, in Actions referenced in Paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision.</p>   | <p>Principle 4. REDD+ activities shall be based on proactive and transparent identification of relevant stakeholders, and the engagement of them in planning and monitoring processes, with an increasing level of intensity from national level to site level scales.</p> | 4.1      | <p>The entity responsible for REDD+ activities will coordinate with appropriate authorities to identify relevant stakeholders, will engage these stakeholders in the planning process, and will ensure the process is recognized by stakeholder</p> |
|  |  | 4.2      | <p>Applicable at the site level, REDD+ activities 4.2.1 include a procedure or mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes.</p>  |
| <p>Actions must be consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, to ensure that the measures referred to in paragraph 70 of this Decree are not used to convert natural forests, rather it is used for</p>                           | <p>Principle 5. REDD+ activities will include effective strategies that maintain, conserve or restore biodiversity and ecosystem services for social and environmental benefits.</p>   | 5.1      | <p>REDD+ activities shall include the identification and assessment of the potential impacts of activities on social and environmental services. Assessments shall be designed in accordance with the scale and intensity of the activities.</p>    |
|  |  | 5.2      | <p>REDD+ activities shall include an assessment of the impacts on biodiversity and develop a strategy to implement biodiversity management</p>  |



| SAFEGUARDS   | PRINCIPLE   | CRITERIA |  |
|--|---|----------|--|
| provide incentives to Protection and Conservation natural forest services and its ecosystem, and for increase other social and environmental benefits. |   |          | to ensure its conservation and protection  |
| <b>Reducing risk of reversals</b>  | Principle 6. REDD+ activities shall seek to reduce risks of reversals through means appropriate to the scale and context, emphasizing sub-national action and national level policy initiatives.  | 6.1      | Depending upon the scale and context, REDD+ activities shall define the risks from internal and external threats to carbon stock and forest maintenance, and develop a mitigation plan to address these.   |
|  |   | 6.2      | REDD+ activities shall include periodical monitoring of threats and implement adaptive management to mitigate reversals.   |
| Reduction of emissions displacement  | Principle 7. Recognising that monitoring and reduction of emissions displacement is the responsibility of sub-national (FMU, District, Province) and national governments, REDD+ activities shall include strategies to reduce displacement of emissions and support sub-national and national monitoring | 7.1      | Appropriate to scale and context, REDD+ activities shall include a strategy to reduce emissions displacement within the national boundary.   |
|  |   | 7.2      | Appropriate to scale and context, periodic monitoring of forest-related emissions and carbon stock changes in the area of REDD+ activities shall be implemented, and should include monitoring of efforts and results in reducing emission displacement. |

### 3.6. Linkage of Indonesia's SIS REDD+ with Other Environmental and Social Safeguards

Conference of the Parties (COP) 16 in Cancun, Mexico, resulted in the agreement to formulate safeguards mechanisms for future REDD+ implementation. Safeguard implementations must refer to the seven principles formulated in COP 16 (i.e., Cancun Safeguards) that consisted of seven principles and the requirement to develop a transparent Safeguard Information System (SIS-REDD) as a web-based platform to monitor safeguards performance across program interventions. Indonesian SIS-REDD+ was developed based on existing policies and other instruments from COP 16 and additional REDD+ guidance

from COP 17 and COP 19. SIS-REDD+ Indonesia was administered by the Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC) of MoEF and was developed to enable accessible and direct reporting of safeguards performance across implementing entities.

The SIS-REDD+ Indonesia was designed to be transparent and inclusive, aligned with national legislation, and follow national contexts. SIS-REDD+ Indonesia is simple, ensuring completeness, accessibility, and accountability of information contained therein. The establishment of SIS-REDD+ Indonesia included the development of database structure, mechanisms for data update/retrieval, and institutionalization of the system under DG CC, MoEF. SIS-REDD+ Indonesia contains safeguard principles (including ESMF and FGRM) and tools to assess the implementation of safeguards in Indonesia.

The formulation of safeguards at the national level In compliance with the Cancun Safeguards, the Indonesian government formulated a Safeguards Information System that outlines seven principles (translated from Cancun Safeguards). Social and environmental safeguards have been tested in several sites in East Kalimantan (Berau and Kutai Barat districts, 2012), Central Kalimantan, and Jambi provinces.

In the East Kalimantan Province (Kaltim), To ensure that local contexts are accommodated in 2013, East Kalimantan developed specific Social and Environmental Standards known as SES-REDD+ Kaltim. SES-REDD+ Kaltim contains seven principles compatible with Cancun Safeguard, PRISAI, SIS, and SESA, including a particular principle on benefit sharing. Additionally, SES-REDD+ Kaltim was aligned with the Forestry Information System (*Sistem Informasi Kehutanan* – SIK) Kaltim, which was ultimately aligned with the SIS-REDD+ Indonesia. This ensures consistencies of information on safeguard implementation at the provincial level with the structure and

Requirements at the national level, as mandated by the COP 16 agreement. From that explanation, as mentioned above, ERP in East Kalimantan follows the seven safeguard principles established as the global reference for REDD+ and complies with the World Bank Safeguards requirements. Detail of the principle comparison of the Cancun Safeguard or SIS REDD+ and World Bank policy in the table below:

| Safeguard / SIS REDD+ (P.70/2017)   | East Kalimantan Jurisdictional Emission Reduction Program – EK – JERP (FCPF-CF)              | Jambi Emission Reduction Program – JERP (BioCF ISFL)  | Green Climate Fund (GCF Safeguard)  |
|---|--|---|---|
| Principle 1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and are relevant to international conventions and agreements.   | Environmental assessment (OP 4.01)<br>Natural Habitat (OP 4.04)<br>Pest Management (OP 4.09) | ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts<br>ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources | ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts<br>ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources |
| P2. Principle 2. Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance REDD+ activities should contribute to good forest governance. transparent and effective, by adhering to the principle of national sovereignty.  | Forest (OP 4.36)   |   |   |
| Principle 3. Rights of indigenous and local communities (masyarakat adat dan lokal).  | Indigenous Peoples (OP4.10)<br>Cultural Objects (OP4.11)                                     | ESS4: Community Health and Safety<br>ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement   | ESS4: Community Health and Safety<br>ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement   |
| Principle 4. REDD+ activities shall be based on proactive and transparent identification of relevant stakeholders, and the engagement of them in planning and monitoring processes, with an increasing level of intensity from national level to site level scales. | Resettlement (OP 4.12)   | ESS7: Indigenous Peoples<br>ESS8: Cultural Heritage<br>ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure   | ESS7: Indigenous Peoples<br>ESS8: Cultural Heritage<br>ESS9: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure  |
| Principle 5. REDD+ activities will include effective strategies that maintain, conserve or restore biodiversity and   | Natural Habitat (OP 4.04)<br>Pest Management (OP 4.09)                                       | ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management  | ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management  |

|   |                  |  |  |
|---|------------------|--|--|
| ecosystem services for social and environmental benefits.   | Forest (OP 4.36) | of Living Natural Resources<br>ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management | of Living Natural Resources<br>ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management |
| Principle 6. REDD+ activities shall seek to reduce risks of reversals through means appropriate to the scale and context, emphasizing sub-national action and national level policy initiatives.  |                  |  |  |
| Principle 7. Recognising that monitoring and reduction of emissions displacement is the responsibility of sub-national (FMU, District, Province) and national governments, REDD+ activities shall include strategies to reduce displacement of emissions and support sub-national and national monitoring |                  |  |  |
|   |                  | ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions   |  |
|   |                  |  | ESS10: Financial Intermediaries  |

In selecting East Kalimantan and Jambi Province for the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ERPIN) stage, the Gol proposed a district approach to ER with seven districts (Kabupaten) participating in the ERP. Since then, a critical next step toward national REDD+ implementation has been finalizing and implementing sub-national REDD+ frameworks. The proposed ERP offers to test a comprehensive approach to REDD+ that covers policy-level changes and field-based activities that address drivers of deforestation that are prevalent in most of Indonesia's forested regions.

With the recent issuance of Law No. 23/2014, which replaced the previous Local Government Law No. 32/2014, there have been significant shifts of authority and distribution of governmental functions among the central, provincial, and district governments, especially concerning land-based sectors, including forestry, land, agriculture, and spatial planning. The old law distributed most governmental functions between the central and district/municipal governments. The new law distributes most governmental functions between the central and provincial governments. District/ municipal governments retain the authority for several positions, but to a much lesser degree than that was allowed under the previous law.

### **3.7. Financial Resources**

The Decree No. P 70/2017 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry defines REDD+ finance as part of climate finance, which may come from international (bilateral and multilateral) and national sources. It is divided into four categories: grant, RBP state budget (APBN), and other sources (Article 16). REDD+ finance is managed by BPD LH (Article 15), which can be distributed or used through a variety of mechanisms, including (a) RBP at the sub-national level based on their contributions to emission reduction, which may include payment for non-carbon benefits (NCBs); (b) grant to support enabling activities; (c) carbon trading; and (d) other mechanisms.

The use of REDD+ financing that the Indonesia Environment Fund (IEF) receives from various sources (grant, RBP, APBN, and other sources) may be predetermined. However, it must comply with the mechanisms outlined in The Decree No. P 70/2017 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. While grant and APBN sources may have specific arrangement mechanisms for their uses, RBP received for Verified Emission Reduction (VER) from REDD+ activities for a specified period at the national and jurisdictional levels may cover a broader scope of arrangement mechanisms for their uses. Under the guidance of the Investment Framework for REDD+17, BPD LH develops an investment plan for allocating each source of finance.

Over the past fifteen years, Indonesia has received funding from bilateral and multilateral sources, including REDD+, for climate change-related programs and activities in the forestry sector. REDD+ readiness and transition phase programs and activities received funding from a variety of sources, including UNREDD+ (USD 5 Million), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Carbon Fund (FCPF – CF) Readiness (USD 8.6 Million), BioCarbon Fund - Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscape (BioCF – ISFL) (USD 1.5 Million for Preparation and USD 13.5 Million for Pre-Investment), FIP (USD 38 Million), Norway (part of USD 1 billion commitment), Republic of Korea, and (TA). Green Climate Fund (GCF) (USD 103.8 Million)

and Norway (USD 56 Million) for pre-2020 results, FCPF-CF (USD 110 Million) and BioCF-ISFL (USD 70 Million) for post-2020 results have recently committed RBP for REDD+.

REDD+ RBP will continue to be the backbone of international finance to support NDC in the forestry sector and FOLU net-sink 2030, taking into consideration the possible dynamic of REDD+ scope of activities alongside REDD+ implementation under NDC and FOLU net-sink 2030, as well as the existing commitment from international partners for REDD+ RBP between 2020 and 2030. Along with the implementation of the Presidential Regulation on The Implementation of Carbon Pricing to Achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control Over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the National Development (PERPRES No. 98/2021 on The Implementation of Carbon Pricing to Achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control Over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the National Development), other opportunities under different mechanisms will be explored.

Several enhancements will be made for 2021 to 2030, including implementing funding distribution mechanisms. Considering the need to finance the FOLU-Net Sink 2030 target, the existing REDD+ Investment Framework will be reviewed in light of developments in the forest and land-use sector following COP-26 in Glasgow. Considering the review's findings, the REDD+ investment framework will be improved and aligned with the FOLU-Net Sink 2030 financing. In addition, the mobilization of funds for REDD+ will be strengthened, as will its management.

### **3.8. Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM)**

Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) is a process for receiving, evaluating, handling, and recording complaints directly related to REDD+ implementation, including the (FCPF-CF and BioCF ISFL) from involved stakeholders and the broader public who may have concerns and interest in the program activities.

Complaints within the scope of the project FRGM are the submissions of information orally or in writing from each reporter to the responsible agency regarding the alleged occurrence of violations, potential and/or impacts in the environmental and/or forestry sector from the business and/or activities in the planning, implementation and/or post-implementation. Complainants can be individuals, groups of people, legal entities, or government agencies who submit their complaints about the alleged environmental and social impacts of project implementation. FGRM is a means for early identification, assessment, and resolution of any complaints or conflicts over physical activities and investments in the REDD+ Program.

The government of Indonesia has set up A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) system to provide a clear set of procedures to enable affected and interested stakeholders to raise their concerns and suggestions regarding the REDD+ Program and how those concerns and recommendations will be acted upon.

The design of REDD+ FGRM has been consulted with relevant stakeholders at the national level to arrange the institutional arrangement for handling complaints and to agree with the standard operational procedure of the system.

The FGRM for the REDD+ refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.22 of 2017 on Grievance Management Mechanism of Pollution and/or Environment Destruction and/or Deforestation and Forest Degradation. Its general

provisions state that complaints are defined as “verbal or written communication from complainants to the respective institution(s) in charge, on matters related to infringements of the laws, potential impacts on the environment and/or forests as a result of planning, implementation, and post-implementation of commercial activities.” *Grievance redress is the management of complaints, consisting of grievance receipt, investigation, verification, reporting, and follow-ups.* Grievance categories under the law include:

- a. Environmental pollution is introducing organisms, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment through human activities, causing the exceedance of environmental threshold standards.
- b. Environmental destruction is human actions that cause direct and/or indirect changes to the environment's physical, chemical, and/or biological elements, leading to exceeding the environmental threshold standards.
- c. Forest destruction is the process, means, or actions that destroy the forest through illegal logging, unauthorised use of forests, or inappropriate use of a license in a forest concession area that has been granted, assigned, or in the process of giving.

The FGRM system on the RDDD+ program is an umbrella for the REDD+ program in Indonesia, such as FCPF in the East Kalimantan Program and BioCF ISFL in the Jambi Province Program, and another program in the future. The REDD+ Program Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) is a four-tier system that covers village, district/city, provincial and national levels. FGRM at the lower level may hierarchically relate to the higher levels (and vice versa), depending on the nature of the complaints and follow-up actions. Complainants could submit their complaints directly to the authorised institution (OPD) at each level or may be facilitated by a dedicated function/ PIC. A dedicated function/PIC will ensure that reported complaints/grievances reach relevant authorised agencies for settlements.

Fundamental grievance mechanisms and conflict resolution principles will be based on applicable regulations. At the national level, FGRM is hosted under the Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment & Forestry (Ditjen PHLHK also well-known as Ditjen GAKUM), Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan/Ditjen PSKL), or a new established unit for ERP-FGRM under Directorate General Climate Change (DGCC), in which SIS (Safeguard Information System) is placed. At the national level, grievance/complaint submissions can be made through relevant websites managed by DGLE, DGSFEP, and DGCC. The MOEF has mandated the DGCC to handle complaints or grievances related to the ER Program covering all provinces.

At the provincial level, on the other hand, the responsible party for grievances or complaints related to environmental issues, including climate change, is the Provincial Environmental Service (DLH and Dishut)/Safeguards Committee acting as coordinator or undertaking the day-to-day management of the ER Program.

At the district/city level, the overall grievances or complaints related to environmental issues are overseen by the District Environmental Service (DLH) under coordination with the District Secretary (SEKDA). District-level implementing agencies will be responsible for managing grievances that may emerge from project activities each of these agencies is implementing. The grievance redress mechanism process is based on the existing mechanism in each

authorised institution (OPD) and the prevailing Indonesian Regulation. The district safeguards committee will support district SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA in the overall coordination and monitoring of grievance management, including making recommendations on grievance escalations to the higher level.

At the village level, communities and/or individuals may bring their grievances to the village chiefs, respected figures/village representatives, village councils, and/or customary leaders. If these village stakeholders fail to mediate and/or settle grievances, unresolved complaints/grievances may be dispositioned to the higher level (i.e., district or province). Grievance mechanisms shall respect existing traditional practices and/or customary laws (if any) or acceptable mechanisms facilitated by the local government based on community request.

At the project level, the process of feedback and grievance mechanism includes: a) receiving and recording grievances; b) screening and categorising grievances; c) acknowledging receipt and its follow-up action; d) referring to the relevant agencies and/or ministries, particularly for aspects broader than or not directly related to the ER-Program, e) investigate grievances, which includes field visit for verifying and validating grievances; f) act/follow up and g) conclude.

Within affected customary communities, the grievance mechanism shall follow existing customary law (if any) or any mechanism the local government provides based on community request. Based on Decree No. 24/Menhut-II/2015, communities can raise their grievances to MoEF on establishing a Team for Addressing Environmental and Forestry-Related Grievances. At the village level, individual PAPs may bring their grievances to the village and/or customary leader. If the village/customary leader cannot settle the grievance, the process will be escalated to a higher level.

On complaints/grievances related to business interruption in the plantation sector, particularly oil palm, the handling of complaints will be managed by the Provincial and District Integrated Team (TIMDU), headed by the Governor and District. Complaints submitted through other channels, such as the Human Rights Commission (KOMNASHAM), Ombudsman, President's Office, or Ministry of Agriculture, will be consolidated and coordinated for resolution under the Tim Terpadu (TIMDU).

The extension of complaint channels is done by synchronising the BioCF and FCPF-CF-compliant systems with the internet-based national complaint system (website) and the National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N). The People's Online Aspiration and Complaint Service (LAPOR!) in the future, referred to as SP4N-LAPOR!, is a service for submitting all aspirations and complaints from the public integrated nationally with the website access page [www.lapor.go.id](http://www.lapor.go.id). In addition, there is also the BioCF ISFL Jambi website <https://biocf.jambiprov.go.id/> and <https://diskominfo.kaltimprov.go.id/hubungi-kami>, or <https://mrv.kaltimprov.go.id/> a reporting channel that is connected to SP4N-LAPOR. Complainants can directly access this website to submit complaints. LAPOR! has been established as the National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N) based on Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2013 and Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (Kemenpan-RB) Regulation Number 3 of 2015. SP4N - LAPOR! was established to realise a "no wrong door policy," which guarantees the public's right to channel complaints to the public service provider authorised to handle them.



## Chapter 4. SIS REDD+ Implementation

Since its beginning, SIS-REDD+ has been developed to build on existing instruments and systems and the collective knowledge of numerous stakeholders while considering the diverse conditions across Indonesia's 38 provinces and hundreds of districts/cities. As a result, the development of Principles Criteria and Indicators (PCI), the assessment tool (APPS), and the SIS-REDD+ institutional structure was carried out through extensive consultation processes from 2011 to 2013 and was aided by consultant analysis.

DGCC provided consultation and training to sub-nationals for capacity building over the previous three years, from 2020 to 2023. The emphasis is on gaining a fundamental grasp of safeguards mainstreaming and implementation. This approach is intended to help the subnational identify and compile a SIS REDD+ summary report and design REDD+ institutions.

Aside from consultation, SIS-REDD+ profited from many national and provincial exercises, explicitly highlighting iterations required to achieve effective SIS-REDD+ operationalisation. This learning strategy enabled the system to be continuously enhanced.

Today, Indonesia has 38 provinces and more than 17,000 islands, each with forest conditions, local legislation, and communities. SIS-REDD+ has been designed to accommodate this variability and as a multilayer information system to enhance transparency at all stages of REDD+ implementation. As a result, developing and testing SIS-REDD+ at the sub-national level is critical to ensuring the system's efficiency. Several efforts have been carried out in collaboration with partners and local governments since 2013 to collect feedback from various stakeholders on building SIS-REDD+ at the sub-national level, establishing trial systems, and strengthening regional technical staff expertise.

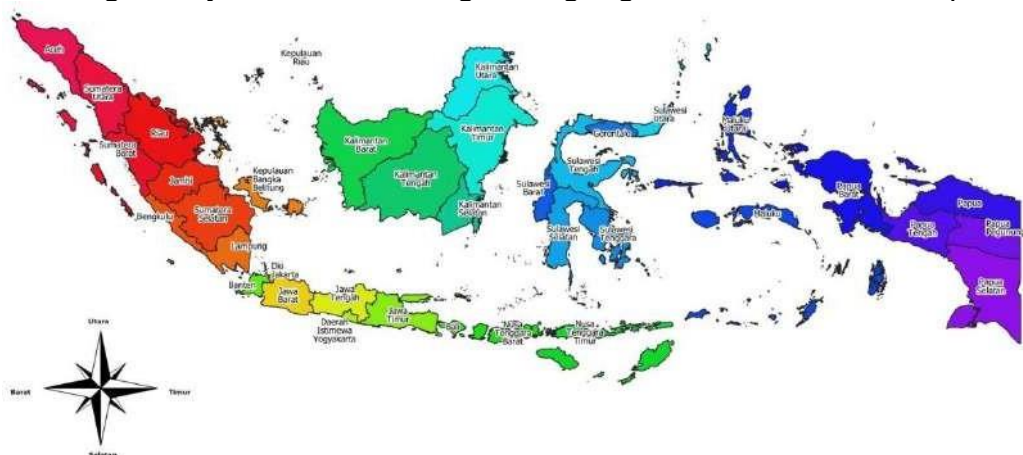


Figure 5.1 Indonesia Map with 38 Province

In 2021, DGCC developed a template for sub-national to report the SIS REDD+. Several steps were taken to pilot this safeguard reporting at the subnational level and capture ideas and learnings related to safeguards at the subnational level. Currently, ten provinces have been designated to prepare safeguard summary reports, and 4 have already finished the summary report using the *template* of a summary report of SISREDD+.

The process began with some DGCC requirements, and it was prompted by the Local governments' commitment to REDD+, the availability of a REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (SRAP), and their commitment to implementing the REDD+ Program. They had already established the institutional frameworks for legislation to prevent deforestation and forest degradation. East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Jambi, Bengkulu, Riau, West Sumatra, Aceh, Papua, and West Papua are among the ten Indonesian provinces that have contributed to the compilation of the SIS REDD+ summary report, which the DGCC led.

These provinces have very large forest regions with amazing biodiversity and environmental services. Nonetheless, they face huge expansion pressures, such as agriculture and mining. According to the most recent Ministry of Environment and Forestry data, Jambi, East Kalimantan, and Aceh have at least ten ongoing REDD+ Demonstration Activities, and some other provinces are in the readiness phase to prepare for the REDD+ program (straightening the REDD+ Architecture – MRV, Safeguard, BSM and Money). In collaboration with the safeguard specialist, the DG CC began identifying safeguard data at the sub-national level in stages, beginning with forming a REDD+ Implementation Team, which included the Safeguard team specified in the Governor's Decree. The DGCC Safeguard Team introduces Safeguards in workshops or technical guidance, then fills in the data of the Safeguards implementation assessment tool (APPS), fills in data and documents in the SISREDD+ reporting site, and prepares final reports based on safeguards principles and criteria.

Based on the results of identifying the fulfillment of SIS REDD+ Principles and Criteria and the reports that have been written. The three provinces, East Kalimantan, Aceh, and Jambi, fulfill the safeguards below.

### **The REDD+ safeguards implementation design includes the REDD+ safeguards component:**

- a) **Safeguards 1:** Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and are relevant to international conventions and agreements. At the national level, REDD+ activities are coordinated by MoEF through the DGCC, and related to the implementation of FOLU Net Sink coordinated by MoEF with MoEF Decree No. SK.168/MENLHK/PKTL/PLA.1/2/2022 coordinated by the Secretary General of MoEF. Provinces implementing REDD+ activities, such as East Kalimantan and Jambi, have established REDD+ management institutions through a Governor's Decree which is attached to a Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry for institutions at the national level. REDD+ governance is regulated by MoEF Regulation no. P.70/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017 of 2017, as well as relating to the economic value of carbon, is carried out based on Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021, MoEF Regulation No. 21/2022. REDD+ activities prepared at the national level are carried out based on the NDC Road Map, FOLU Net Sink Operational Plan, National REDD+ Strategy, and National Level Forestry Plan. Implementation at the subnational level is carried out based on the Provincial Forestry Plan, Environmental Protection and Management Plan, and REDD+ Provincial Action Plan.

- b) Safeguards 2: Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance.**  
 The process of designing REDD+ activities is carried out through public discussion and consultation at the national and sub-national levels. In the REDD+ project, the FPIC process is carried out at the village level and with other stakeholders to ensure joint ownership of activities by various parties. In East Kalimantan, it has been implemented in 106 villages out of 150 target villages and will continue to be implemented in up to 44 villages receiving RBP benefits. In Jambi Province, 230 villages have implemented the FPIC. REDD+ project and activity is registered in the National Registry System (SRN-PPI), as a portal to ensure transparency. The commitment to efficient and anti-corruption implementation at the subnational level is outlined through an integrity pact between the implementer and the Governor.
- c) Safeguards 3: Rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**  
 Implementation of the REDD+ project in Indonesia began with the preparation of the E&S Safeguards document, which included the Adat Community Plan, which ensures respect for the communal rights of customary law communities and local knowledge. In addition, FPIC is carried out to ensure that all project information has been informed and obtained free consent from local communities and customary law communities. The GRM mechanism is prepared to handle complaints submitted and receive aspirations from the parties. Capacity building is carried out in stages and is part of the actions carried out in REDD+ activities.
- d) Safeguards 4: Effectiveness of stakeholder participation.**  
 Outreach to the parties is planned from the start, and the Stakeholders Engagement Plan document is prepared as a guide in implementing outreach to the parties. The SRN and Communication Portal at the subnational level of REDD+ implementers are published and become a forum for conveying the implementation of activities that have been and will be carried out. Periodic meetings are held as a direct communication bridge between parties. The GRM mechanism is carried out through Lapor-SP4N (<https://www.lapor.go.id/>).
- e) Safeguards 5: Consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, ensure that REDD+ actions are not used to convert natural forests, but instead to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.**  
 MoEF has a Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of key species, such as Orangutans, Rhinos, Hornbills, Tigers and Sumatran Elephants and Kalimantan Elephants, which serve as guidelines when REDD+ activities intersect with the habitat of these key species. Apart from that, SEA and EIA act as mitigation for environmental and social risks that may arise, including biodiversity management. At the provincial level, a Provincial Biodiversity Management Profile and Master Plan is also prepared. As a strategy in licensed areas, such as forests and plantations, management of high conservation value areas is implemented, including provincial regulations related to the process of identification, management and monitoring of HCVs areas.

**f) Safeguards 6: Actions to address the risk of reversals.**

Indonesia has a Master Plan for Disaster Management, as well as a National Disaster Management Plan, which is detailed at the provincial and district levels, by preparing a Disaster Risk Study and Regional Disaster Management Plan, which contains steps for prevention, control and post-disaster management, both natural disasters and hydrometeorological disasters. . The disaster risk map can also be accessed at <https://inarisk.bnpb.go.id/>.

MoEF has specifically increased the capacity to detect and prevent forest and land fires, as well as the capacity to deal with forest and land fire disasters. Up to the provincial level, including FMUs, which already have Forest and Forestry Brigades, as well as forming Fire Management Communities at the village level. In the plantation sector, a Farm Fire Management Brigade was also formed, and community involvement was carried out through the Fire Management Farmers Group. Information on forest and land fires can be accessed at <https://sipongi.menlhk.go.id/>.

**g) Safeguards 7: Action to reduce emission displacement.**

In the island region, MoEF coordinates with various parties vertically and horizontally to ensure that efforts to prevent cross-regional deforestation can be implemented well. Nationally, MoEF monitors changes in forest and land cover, including deforestation and forest degradation. Simontana/NFMS (<https://nfms.menlhk.go.id/>) annually reports forest cover for each region. The E&S Safeguards document also contains steps to prevent displacement, accompanied by good communication efforts with the areas surrounding the implementation of REDD+ activities.

## **BOX I. FPIC on East Kalimantan Jurisdiction Emission Reduction Program (EK-JERP, FCPF-CF) and Jambi Emission Reductio Program – JERP**

The World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-Carbon Fund Program, implemented in East Kalimantan in 2020-2024, focuses on reducing deforestation and forest degradation emissions. The jurisdictional emissions reduction program in the FCPF-Carbon Fund scheme is part of the implementation of REDD+ at the sub-national level that contributes to the achievement of national and international emission reductions, supports the achievement of national targets and Indonesia's international commitment (Nationally Determined Contribution/NDC), and is part of achieving the second mission and the fourth mission of the East Kalimantan Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2019-2023, namely Sovereignty in Regional Economic Empowerment and a Just People's Economy; and Sovereignty in Sustainable Natural Resources Management.

Before the program is implemented, the parties affected must obtain complete information before deciding to agree or disagree to be involved in the program implementation. This process is known as Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) – a request for consent that is carried out without coercion and is based on the delivery of information in advance in sufficient time regarding all activities to be carried out and their impacts. FPIC must be conducted to obtain approval from the village/sub-district governments, including local communities and indigenous peoples, before the jurisdictional emissions reduction program in the FCPF-Carbon Fund scheme is implemented.

In October 2020, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government carried out series of socialization for the jurisdictional emissions reduction program under the FCPF-Carbon Fund (FPIC Phase I) scheme in 99 villages in 5 districts (Kutai Barat, Kutai Timur, Berau, Paser and Penajam Paser Utara) and 1 city (Balikpapan). 2 (two) districts, namely Kutai Kartanegara and Mahakam Ulu, did not carry out FPIC activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic condition in the district area. FPIC activities were conducted in accordance with the health protocol in holding meetings during the new-normal COVID-19 period. Participants who attended FPIC activities were 3,447, of which 2,283 were men (66%) and 1,164 (34%) were women. Based on the attendance target to be achieved, the attendance of participants reached 85%.

On 17-26 November 2020, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government carried out activities to obtain approval from village/sub-districts (FPIC phase II) in 4 areas, namely in Balikpapan City (for Paser, North Penajam Paser and Balikpapan City), West Kutai Regency, East Kutai Regency, and Berau District. There were 349 attendees, consisting of 299 men (86%) and 50 (14%) women.

From the conduct of the FPIC of jurisdictional emissions reduction program in the FCPF – Carbon Fund scheme in East Kalimantan, approval has been obtained from 99 villages in 5 districts and 1 city in East Kalimantan Province to be involved in the program.

The FPIC was also conducted in Jambi Province for the Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Program (J-SLMP) or Jambi Emission Reduction Program (JERP) facilitated by the World Bank under the Biocarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF-ISFL) scheme is implemented in Jambi Province in the 2019-2025 period program. The program covers sustainable agriculture planning, policies, and innovative land use practices. The aim is to enhance and incentivize the Government of Indonesia's efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions in Jambi Province. JSLMP will complement an existing suite of interventions and provide Results-based Payments through an Emissions Reduction Payment

Agreement (ERPA). This program is part of the implementation of REDD+ at the sub-national level that contributes to the achievement of national and international emission reductions and supports the achievement of Indonesia's national targets and international commitments (Nationally Determined Contribution/NDC) as part of the second mission of the Jambi Province RPJMD 2021-2026, namely "Strengthening the Community and Regional Economy", and supports the implementation of the Green Growth Plan (GGP) in the 2019-2045 Regional Development Master Plan and Roadmap.

Before the program is implemented, the parties directly affected by the program must receive complete information and get time to think before deciding whether to agree to be involved in implementing the emission reduction program in Jambi Province (JERP). This process is known as Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), a request for free, prior, and informed consent based on the delivery of information in advance in sufficient time regarding all activities implemented and their impacts. FPIC is mandatory in order to obtain consent from village/village/*kelurahan* governments, including local communities and indigenous peoples before an emission reduction program is implemented.

Since 2020, the FPIC process has been carried out by KLHK and the Jambi Provincial Government, starting from the Preparation of Village Selection Methodology, Preparation of FPIC Implementation Method Documents, and FPIC Work Plan. In 2021, coordination was carried out with the Head or Village / Village / Village officials as well as submitting a socialization notification letter and making a schedule of activities with 100 villages in 10 Districts / Cities, namely Sorolangun, Merangin, Muara Bungo, Muara Tebo, Batanghari, Kerinci, Sungai Penuh, East Tanjong Jabung, West Tanjong Jabung, Muaro Jambi. Then, in June-November 2022 - September 2023 FPIC was carried out in 230 villages from 74 sub-districts and 9 districts/cities. FPIC activities were carried out in accordance with the health protocol in carrying out meetings during the new-normal period of COVID-19. Participants who attended FPIC activities totalled 9,977 people, with 6869 men and 3,108 women. From implementing the JERP emission reduction program's FPIC in Jambi Province, approval has been obtained from 230 villages/villages/*kelurahan* in 9 districts and 1 city in Jambi Province to be involved in the program.

## Chapter 5. Further Development of SIS REDD+

Safeguards are essential to any development program to minimize negative impacts on people and nature. The UNFCCC mandated the development of a system for providing information on how safeguards are addressed in REDD+ activities early on in developing REDD+ as a climate change mitigation mechanism. Soon after the COP16 in Cancun agreed on these guidelines in December 2010, Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry, through the Centre for Standardization and Environment (Pustanling), began a process to translate these global guidelines into national contexts to enable effective implementation.

Within 12 years, the SIS-REDD+, or System Information Safeguard on REDD+ Safeguards Implementation, was established, pilots began, and the system became operational. A country-led system development through multi-stakeholder processes has provided a valuable opportunity to understand the status of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia. It also ensures that the SIS-REDD+ Principles, Criteria, Indicators, Assessment Tools, and Institutional Structure use existing safeguards and build on existing systems, as mandated by the UNFCCC. Including multiple stakeholders in the iterative process of SIS-REDD+ development has increased transparency and participation, created ownership and acceptance, and ensured that the outputs fit national and subnational contexts and can be effectively applied. This is critical as Indonesia refocuses its climate change efforts, including REDD+, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

From 2016 to the present, the development and implementation of Safeguard and fulfilment of the SIS-REDD+ (2023). Indonesia has emerged as a pioneer in developing REDD+, including safeguards, and its information provision system is a critical component of the climate scheme. However, some improvements and preparations are required to ensure a solid information system on safeguards that can efficiently support full REDD+ implementation.

Still, the biggest challenge that SIS-REDD+ faces is making and keeping the system operational at various levels, i.e., district, province, and national. This will require commitment, particularly from the local governments, to provide the budget, human resources, and other support needed, a legal umbrella to affirm and ensure the authority of the management agencies, and support from all stakeholders, including donors, to keep the momentum going.

In the last three years, the biggest challenge during the national assistance to the sub-nationals for the fulfilments of SIS REDD+ is that the criteria and indicators of the seven principles need to be in accordance with the implementation in the sub-nationals. Criteria, indicators, and assessment tools that are more at the project level make it difficult for sub-nationals and districts to understand SIS REDD+ itself.

The following section highlights the steps necessary to develop REDD+ safeguards information systems in Indonesia further. Review safeguards implementation, including APPS, identify gaps, and enhance PCI and APPS.

**Improve the provision of information, including a summary of how all safeguards are addressed and respected.**

Lessons from several years of safeguards implementation and SIS operationalisation suggested the need for reviewing the implementation of the Cancun safeguards and PCI and APPS, including identifying gaps and the need for enhancing PCI and APPS. An early step to identify gaps in safeguards implementation has been carried out through socialisation and training on reporting safeguards implementation through SIS. Some issues to be addressed include the need to:

- a. simplify safeguards reporting format in SIS-REDD+,
- b. assign a responsible unit (administrator) for safeguards reporting at the sub-national level,
- c. enhance awareness and capacity of sub-national actors,
- d. enhance understanding of how to address risks of displacement and risks of reversals in implementing and reporting these safeguards.
- e. Enhance APPS to accommodate emerging elements such as gender, youth, vulnerable groups, and other relevant issues.

Necessary improvements will be carried out during the strategy implementation period, providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and reviewing and enhancing SIS.

The Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy 2021-2030 document formulates two phases of implementation for specific programs and strategies for the improvement of Safeguard and SIS in the next 10 years, namely:

- a. Improve the provision of information, including a summary of information on how all safeguards are addressed and respected
- b. Review safeguards implementation, including APPS, identify gaps, and enhance PCI and APPS
- c. Review and enhance SIS.

For the first phase in the next five years, in 2021-2025, synchronise the main data in SIS-Web and SRN-Web. Then, in the second phase, 2026-2030, conduct a Review of the effectiveness of the SIS-SRN Webs link and improve as needed.



## Annexes

### Annex 1. List of Key policies, laws, and regulations Consistent with Cancun Safeguards

Table. Summary of the principles in SIS-REDD+ and their relation to safeguards in COP16 decisions and Policies in Indonesia to limit safeguards

| SAFEGUARD IN COP 16  | PRINCIPLE IN SIS-REDD+   | LAW AND REGULATION   |
|--|--|--|
| Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and are relevant to international conventions and agreements. | Principle 1. Legal compliance and consistency with national forest programs.   | 1. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945  |
|  | REDD+ activities shall comply with government regulations and nationally ratified international conventions/agreements and shall be consistent with the objectives of national forest programs.  | 2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah<br>3. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penataan Ruang<br>4. Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil<br>5. Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa. |
| <b>Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.</b>                  | Principle 2. Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance.<br><br>REDD+ activities at all scales and contexts shall contribute to transparent and effective forest governance in accordance with national sovereignty. | 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan   |
|  |  | 2. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perkebunan  |
|  |  | 3. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor : P.62/Menhut-ii/2013 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.44/Menhut-ii/2012 Tentang Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan  |
|  |  | 4. Peraturan Bersama Mendagri, Menhut, MenPU, Kepala BPN No: 79 Tahun 2014; PB.3/Menhut-11/2014; 17/PRT/M/2014; 8/skb/x/2014 tentang Tata Cara Penyelesaian Penguasaan Tanah yg Berada di Dalam kawasan Hutan, tanggal 17 Oktober 2014   |
|  |  | 5. Permendagri No. 52/ 2014 tentang Pedoman Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Hukum Adat   |

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|  |  | <p>6. Permen ATR/ Kepala BPN No. 9/2015 tentang Tata Cara Penetapan Hak Komunal Atas Tanah Masyarakat Hukum Adat dan Masyarakat Yang Berada Dalam Kawasan Tertentu</p> <p>7. Permen Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No. P32/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 Tentang Hutan Hak</p> <p>8. Permen Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No.70/2017 about implementation Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest And Enhancement</p> <p>9. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (PP) No. 23/2021 concerning Forestry Implementation. This PP regulates the Priority for Accelerating the Inauguration of Forest Areas, Forest Areas that must be maintained, Procedures for Changing the Designation and Function of Forest Areas, Social Forestry, Forest Utilization, Development and Processing of Forest Products, Collection of PNB Utilization, and Forest Protection.</p> <p>10. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 7/2021 concerning Forestry Planning, Forest Area Designations and Forest Area Changes, and Use of Forest Areas. This LHK Ministerial Regulation regulates the Technical Guidelines for Submitting Forestry Partnership Approval.</p> |
| <p>Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous people 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.</p> | <p>Principle 3. Rights of indigenous and local communities (masyarakat adat dan lokal). REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation</p> | <p>1) UUD 1945 (Amendment) Chapter 18, clause #2 and Chapter 281, clause #3.</p> <p>2) Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Pokok-Pokok Agraria</p> <p>3) Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 Tentang Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM)</p> <p>4) Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 111/1999 concerning the Development of Isolated Indigenous Communities (KAT) provides a broad definition of indigenous peoples and the need for government assistance.</p> <p>5) Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2003 Tentang Mahkamah Konstitusi</p>  |

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|                     |                        | 6) Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 Tentang Pengesahan Kovenan Internasional Tentang Hak Ekonomi, Sosial, dan Budaya   |
|                     |                        | 7) Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengesahan Kovenan Internasional Tentang Hak Sipil dan Politik   |
|                     |                        | 8) Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2008 Tentang Penghapusan Diskriminasi Ras dan Etnis   |
|                     |                        | 9) Putusan MK Nomor 35/PUU-X/2012 atas uji materi UU No. 41/2009 tentang Kehutanan. Keluarnya Putusan MK Nomor 35/PUU-X/2012 atas uji materi UU No. 41/2009 tentang Kehutanan, dengan amar putusan antara lain bhw Hutan adat adalah hutan yang berada dalam wilayah masyarakat hukum adat", memberi implikasi luas dalam upaya pengakuan keberadaan, kearifan lokal dan hak MHA. Ada berbagai permasalahan yang menghambat penerapan keputusan di atas, antara lain ketidak tersediaan data dasar keberadaan MHA dan kearifan lokal. |
|                     |                        | 10) Law No. 41 on Forestry (plus Constitutional Court Decision No. 35/PUU-X/2012).  |
|                     |                        | 11) Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengesahan Protokol Nagoya  |
|                     |                        | 12) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No.43/2013 regarding the delineation and designation of forest areas under the jurisdiction of Forest Management Units.   |
|                     |                        | 13) Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) Regulation No. 52/2014 on the Guidelines on the Recognition and Protection of MHA ( <i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i> ).   |
|                     |                        | 14) 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.  |
|                     |                        | 15) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 17/2020 on Adat Forest and HAK Forest.   |

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| <p>The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of decision 1/CP. 16.</p>   | <p>Principle 4. Effectiveness of stakeholder participation.</p> <p>REDD+ activities shall be based on proactive and transparent identification of relevant stakeholders, and the engagement of them in planning and monitoring processes, with an increasing level of intensity from national level to site level scales.</p> | <p>1) Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (PP) No. 2/2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for Social Conflict Resolution allows the local wisdom system to prevent conflict.</p>  |
|  |   | <p>2) Government Regulation (Perpres) No. 88/2017 concerning Settlement of Land Conflicts with Forest Areas (PPTKH).</p>   |
|  |   | <p>3) Government Regulation (Perpres) No. 86/2018 concerning Land and Agrarian Reform (Land for Agrarian Reform Objects/TORA).</p>   |
|  |   | <p>4) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 3/2021 concerning Standards for Business Activities in implementing Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Environment and Forestry Sector. This LHK Ministerial Regulation provides easy business licensing through an electronically integrated business licensing system. It needs to pass through the rules regulated in Government Regulation No. 5/2021 concerning implementing Risk-Based Business Licensing.</p>      |
|  |   | <p>5) Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 98/2021 on the Economic Value of Carbon and Trading System for Indonesia.</p>  |
| <p>Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of the 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</p> | <p>Principle 5. Conservation of biodiversity, social and environmental services.</p> <p>REDD+ activities will include effective strategies that maintain, conserve, or restore biodiversity and ecosystem services for social and environmental benefits</p>  | <p>1. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya.</p>   |
|  |   | <p>2. Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2004 Tentang Sumberdaya Air</p>  |
|  |   | <p>3. Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 jo Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perikanan</p>   |
|  |   | <p>4. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup</p>  |
|  |   | <p>5. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 4/2021 concerning List of Businesses or Activities Required to Have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL), or a Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability (SPPL). This LHK Ministerial Regulation contains Environmental Document Screening based on KBLI and guidelines for preparing AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and SPPL.</p> |

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|  |  | <p>6. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 5/2021 concerning Procedures for Issuing Technical Approval and Operational Eligibility Letter (SLO) for Environmental Pollution Control. This LHK Ministerial Regulation regulates Guidelines for Issuance of Technical Approval for Wastewater and Air Emissions and procedures for issuing SLO on the approved Technical Approval.</p> <p>7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 6/2021 concerning Procedures and Requirements for the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste. This LHK Ministerial Regulation regulates the Storage, Management, and Utilization of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) guidelines.</p> <p>8. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (PP) No.22/2021 concerning implementing Environmental Protection and Management. This PP mandates that provinces and districts develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS). This government regulation also requires every development program to implement proper Environmental Protection and Management Implementation, including Environmental Assessment, Management Plan, and Environmental Monitoring Plan.</p> |
| Actions to address the risks of reversals. | <p>Principle 6. Reducing risk of reversals.</p> <p>REDD+ activities shall seek to reduce risks of reversals through means appropriate to the scale and context, emphasising sub-national action and national level policy initiatives.</p> | <p>1) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (PermenLHK) No. P.84/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 about tenurial conflict mediation.</p> <p>2) Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR)/National Land Agency (BPN) No. 10/2016 concerning Communal Land Certificates.</p> <p>3) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 32/2016 concerning Forest and Land Fire Control and Prevention.</p>   |

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|                     |                        | <p>4) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (PermenLHK) No. P.70/Menlhk-Setjen/KUM.1/12/2017 about the implementation procedure of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks the implementation procedure of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks.</p> |
|                     |                        | <p>5) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. P.22/MenLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/2017, concerning procedures for managing complaints of alleged pollution and/or environmental destruction and/or forest destruction.</p>  |
|                     |                        | <p>6) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (PermenLHK) No. P.83/MenLHK/Sekretaris-KUM.1/7/2018 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Enforcement Related to Environment and Forestry at the Regional Level.</p>   |
|                     |                        | <p>7) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 83/2018 concerning the Role of the Directorate General of Law Enforcement at the Regional Level.</p>   |
|                     |                        | <p>8) Regulation of the Director General of PPI No. 3/2018 concerning the formation and development of MPA.</p>   |
|                     |                        | <p>9) Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR)/National Land Agency (BPN) No. 6/2018 concerning Systematic and Complete Land Registration (PTSL).</p>  |
|                     |                        | <p>10) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 8/2021 concerning Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans and Forest Utilization in Protection Forests and Production Forests. This regulation regulates the Technical Guidelines for Forest Management Planning, Issuance of Business Permits for Forest Utilization, the Legality Assurance System for Forest Products, and administrative matters related to the extensive use of Forests.</p>            |

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|  |  | 11) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen LHK) No. 9/2021 on Social Forestry Management. This regulation regulates the approval of the management of social forestry, the term of community gardening, and the development, supervision, and control of social forestry. |
| Actions to reduce displacement of emissions. | Principle 7. Reduction of emissions displacement.  | 1 Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.70-year 2017 on the Procedure for REDD+ Financing, which provides financing procedures for this ER Program.  |
|  | Recognising that monitoring and reduction of emissions displacement is the responsibility of sub-national (FMU, district, province) and national government, REDD+ activities shall include strategies to reduce displacement of emissions and support sub-national and national monitoring. | 2 PermenLHK No. P.73/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 tentang Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Dan Pelaporan Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca Nasional.  |
|  |  | 3 Peraturan Menteri LHK Nomor P.72/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengukuran, Pelaporan dan Verifikasi Aksi dan Sumber Daya Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim.   |
|  |  | 4 Peraturan Menteri LHK No 71/2017 tentang SRN   |
|  |  | 5 Peraturan Menteri LHK no 21/2022 tentang Tata Laksana Penerapan Nilai Ekonomi Karbon   |

