



PGA DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT (i)

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The data collection instrument for 2014 Participatory Forest Governance Assessment in Indonesia, covering central level, 12 provinces which have large forest cover areas and districts at each province. The data collection instrument was prepared by Abdul Wahib Situmorang and Robi Royana with substantial inputs from PGA expert panel and UN-REDD Global Programme Team

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DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT
COMPILATION OF THE 2014 FOREST GOVERNANCE INDEX (i)

Scope of Assessment : Central/Province/District Government
Aspects : Forest Area Certainty

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
	1. Percentage of regulatory or policy development planning that is transparent, accountable and participatory at the national, provincial and district levels (Existence and Quality) .	Forest areas have been the fought over by many business interests. Basically, spatial planning is to realize forest areas certainty in order to be referred to and simultaneously to manage all parties' benefits on forest areas usage or allocation. As this spatial problem is very complex (multi-intentions), for that reason the spatial planning should be transparent, participative, accountable, and supported by adequate capacity.	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning. 2. Law No. 4 of 2011 on Geospatial Information 3. Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Plan. 4. Government Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on the Implementation of Spatial Planning. 5. Government Regulation (PP) No. 69 of 1996, on the implementation of rights and obligations, as well as Forms and Procedures for Public Participation in Spatial Planning 6. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No.15/PRT/M/2009 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Provincial Spatial Plan. 7. Etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the rules regulating the element of transparency? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article they are contained and what the contents are? • Are the rules regulating the element of participation? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which articles they are contained and what the contents are? • Are any of the rules governing element of accountability? If any, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article it is contained and what its contents are? 	Elements of Quality: As a result, the regulation on spatial planning at either national, provincial or district levels must meet at least the following principles: transparency, participation, accountability and capacity. (1) Transparency in the spatial planning regulation is characterized by the availability of: guaranteed access to all public information in the form of data used and the availability of data as well as special officer who handle requests for data; information announcement to the public mechanism, including the limit of a publicly accessible information based on public interest test; and penalties for officials who impede the delivery of information; (2) Participation in the regulation of spatial planning is characterized by the public stakeholders' involvement in the spatial planning process; (3) Accountability in the regulation of spatial planning is characterized by

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the rules regulating the element of capacity? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article they are contained and what the contents are. 	<p>the absence of accountability mechanism each activity undertaken by the parties, the existence of public complaints mechanism, guarantees protection for those who are acting in good faith disclosure (whistle-blower), and conflict resolution mechanism and dispute settlement through negotiation pathway;</p> <p>(4) The capacity in the regulation on spatial planning is characterized by the government official and community's obligations to increase the capacity in order to achieve good governance in spatial planning.</p> <p>Measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of spatial regulation or policy adopts the principles of good governance, one rule or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.
	2. Percentage of transparent, accountable and participatory forests inaugural rules or policies at the national, provincial and district levels	Forest area certainty is the enabling conditions for sustainable forest management in accordance with the designated functions. Efforts to achieve certainty pursued through the forest area inaugural procedures. Referring to the various	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government Regulation No. 44 of 2004 on Forestry Planning. Permenhut. No. 44/Menhut-II/2012 on Forest Area Conservation. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.47/Menhut-II/2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the rules regulating the element of transparency? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article they are contained and what the contents are? 	<p>Elements of Quality:</p> <p>The good governance principles that must exist at the minimum: transparency, participation and accountability.</p> <p>(1) Transparency in the regulation on forest area inaugural is characterized by the presence of</p>

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	(Existence and Quality)	problems over the years, the process of forest area inaugural in order to gain forest certainty must be implemented by applying the principles of good governance.	<p>concerning Forest Area Boundary Committee.</p> <p>4. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.20/Menhut-II/2011 on Guidelines for District/City Level Forest Area Mapping.</p> <p>5. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.28/Menhut-II/2009 on the Consultation Implementation Procedures in the framework of Approval Granting of the Forestry Substance on the Regional Regulation Draft regarding Regional Spatial Planning.</p> <p>6. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.50/Menhut-II/2009 on Confirmation of Forest Areas Status and Function</p> <p>7. Etc</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the rules regulating the element of participation? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which articles they are contained and what the contents are? Are any of the rules governing element of accountability? If any, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article it is contained and what its contents are? 	<p>guaranteed access to all public information in the form of data that is used, availability of data, a special officer who handles requests for data, information to the public announcement mechanism, restrictions on public information which can be accessed by the public interest test and sanctions for officials who impede the provision of information;</p> <p>(2) Participation in the forest area inaugural regulation is characterized by community involvement in the forest area inaugural process and the implementation of a coordinated boundary with the parties;</p> <p>3. Accountability in the regulatory on the inauguration forest area is characterized by the presence of third-party rights settlement mechanism in the process of the inauguration of forest area mainly with indigenous territories and communities that depend on forests.</p> <p>Measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator will get a value of 10 when the percentage of forest inaugural regulatory or policies adopts the principles of good governance, one rule or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.

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	3. Percentage of one-map regulations or policies at the national, provincial and district levels (Existence and Quality)	Currently spatial data that are both general and specific or thematic are disseminated across various agencies. The differences of data for the same object are often found. Eventhough spatial data in map form is the main reference for the parties. One-Map Policy is a solution to make the same spatial data reference to promote the realization of forest areas certainty aspect	Central Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Special regulations or policies issued by the central government related to one map that adopts the principles of good governance Etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the rules regulating the element of transparency? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article they are contained and what the contents are? Are any of the rules governing element of accountability? If any, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article it is contained and what its contents are? 	Elements of Quality: To maintain the objectives of this one-map policy, hence the rules regarding the one-map policy should meet the transparency and accountability principles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency, the guarantee of public access to spatial data preparation process and the entire spatial information, spatial information announcement to the public mechanism, restrictions on publicly accessible spatial information based on the public interest test, and sanctions for officials who impede the provision of spatial information; Accountability, complaints mechanism and resolution of spatial conflicts arising from the implementation of the one-map policy. Measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of one map rules or policies adopts the principles of good governance, one rule or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.
	4. The percentage of the number of forest users claims received and solved by the	The forest area uncertainty is the driving factor of forest use claims. Therefore, the number of claims on the use of forest that can be resolved based on	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring results document of spatial implementation both at 	a. Is there any report on the number of forest users claims by the Ministry of Forestry/BKPRN/BKPRW/BKPRD/BPN/Director General of Plantation? If	Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 as the number of claims received related to forest use claims that can be

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	national, provinces and district governments in 2013-2014	complaints that go into the BKPRW, Ministry of Forestry, local government and the civil society groups monitoring results (NGOs, media, etc.) is one of the characteristics of the forest area certainty spatial capacities.	<p>the national and local levels (BKPRN's corresponding duties) related to forest areas.</p> <p>2. The forest area and land use complaint results document by the National Ministry of Forestry, National Land Agency (BPN), Director General of Plantation, Mining.</p> <p>3. Spatial violation complaints data by the public, civil society groups, etc. related to forest area.</p> <p>4. The results of media tracking claims about various issues related to forest users.</p> <p>5. Etc</p>	<p>any, convey a summary that shows the number of claims of forest users, locations, resources, and follow-up treatment.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>b. Are there any complaints from the civil community forest user claims and civil society groups delivered to the Ministry of Forestry, BKPRN/BKPRW/BKPRD, Forest Service, BPN and Estates Director General, Directorate General of Mining? If any, convey a summary that shows the number of claims of forest users, locations, information resources, and handling process as well as the verification process.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>resolved by the government and accepted by the parties in dispute is above 80 percent throughout 2013 and 2014.</p> <p>Parties in dispute between the society or community against business entrepreneurs or community against State.</p> <p>Acceptance by all parties are validated by the signing of mutual agreement on conflict settlement by the parties so that conflicts will not recur</p>
	5. Percentage of budget allocation to make forest area decision in the Ministry of Forestry in 2013-2014.	The amount of budget allocation to determine forest areas shows the degree of the government's willingness to speed up the process of forest area determination. The amount of this allocation should also cover settlement	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <p>1. The Ministry of Forestry's budget for the forest area cost determination in 2012, 2013 and 2014</p> <p>2. Etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How big is the forest land allocation determination such as boundaries and forest area inaugural in 2012, 2013 and 2014 To what extent is the budget allocated for the determination of forest area users' claims resolution and forest area transparent and 	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will score a 10 when the budget allocation for the establishment of forest land is in accordance with the forest area prearranged annual target, has increased 100 percent each year and the budget allocation portion for public involvement in the process of</p>

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		costs of forest area use claims and transparent and participatory process		<p>participatory determination process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open questions to the Ministry of Forestry Forest Zone Establishment Director: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the budget allocation for the establishment of forest areas adequate? Has the budget allocation for the settlement of forest users' claims and forest area establishment process been sufficiently transparent and participatory? If unavailable yet, how many are considered adequate? 	forest area determination has increased
	6. Percentage of forest area that the function boundaries and area limits which have been decided at the national, provincial and district levels (ha/up to 2014)	Forest area inaugural progress can be seen from the ratio between the number of state forest lands that have been inaugurated and the number of forest areas either at the central, provincial or district levels. However, the forest area inaugural performance which is measured at a definite time unit is only rational to be measured based on forest area inaugural target set per time unit (e.g. annual). The national forest area inaugural targets are distributed in each province, and the provincial targets are distributed in each district	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forest area strategic and inaugural plans of the DG of Forest Planning (Sub Directorate of Forest Conservation Area, Conservation and Stewardship Directorate of Forest Areas). Forest area inaugural plans/targets based on any BPKH Region I-XVII proposal. Document of area inaugural recapitulation (forest-setting) from 2013 to 2014 at the Sub-Directorate of Forest Conservation Area, Conservation and Stewardship Directorate of Forest Areas, Planning Directorate, Ministry of Forestry. BPKH Region I-XVII Report on 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any targets on the forest area inaugural area established by the Ministry of Forestry (Directorate General of Planning, Conservation and Stewardship Directorate of Forest Areas)? If any, specify the name of the document and total forest area to be the inaugural target as well as its distribution by provinces and districts. Are there any proposals of forest area inaugural extent from the Ministry of Forestry's work unit that is specifically handling forest area inaugural in the region (BPKH Region I-XVII)? If any, specify the 	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of determined forest area has been 100 percent of the total forest area.</p>

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			forest area inaugural progress. 5. Etc.	<p>name of the document, the volume of the target for each region and the forest area distribution by province and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>c. Is there any report on the results of the national forest inaugural and its performance against the predetermined target achievements? If any, specify the name of the document and the total forest areas that have been successfully inaugurated and their distribution by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>d. Is there any report on the results of the forest area inaugural of each region (the Agency for Forest Area Consolidation (BPKH) Region I-XVII) and its performance against predetermined target achievements per region that have been set previously? If any, specify the name of the document and the total forest areas which have been successfully inaugurated in each region and its distribution by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

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	7. Percentage of forest rights which have been inventoried by the national, provincial and district community up to 2014.	<p>From the point of view of the percentage of private forest that have been successfully inventoried by the community as measured up to the claims of society, both directly delivered by community groups and fought by civil society groups who fight for indigenous peoples' territories.</p> <p>AMAN predicts that more than 24 million forests and lands in Indonesian belong to indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous peoples' forests proposal and civil society groups who fight for indigenous peoples that is directly submitted to the central government (Ministry of Forestry, BPN, Ministry of Environment). 2. Document of the central government (Ministry of Forestry, BPN, Ministry of Environment) a recapitulation of indigenous forest based on the proposal of the indigenous peoples and civil society groups who fight for indigenous people, which are either directly submitted to the Ministry of Forestry and based on reports from provincial and district forestry services. 3. Executive reports at the central level relating to result data collection or inventory of indigenous peoples' forest proposal nationally which are compiled from a variety of channels (directly from the indigenous peoples and civil society groups, a report from the provincial and district forestry services). 4. Etc. 	<p>a. Are there any targets on the forest inventory extent of the indigenous peoples' organizations' rights? If any, specify the name of the document and the total forest area of the inventory target and its distribution by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>b. Are there any reports of inventory results in the form of a map and how its performance against achievement of targets per region that has been previously set? If any, specify the name of the document and the total forest area that has been effectively inventoried in each region as well as its distribution by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a score of 10 once the right forest area that have been successfully mapped is over 80 percent of the indigenous peoples' total claims.</p>
	8. Percentage of forest rights	Efforts to address indigenous peoples' territories are	Central/Province/District Government:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there any Ministry of Forestry decree on forest area that is 	Measurement:

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	<p>recognized by the government in the form of legislation, Regent's Decree at the national, each province and district levels up to 2014.</p>	<p>eventually measured by the extent of forest area that is legally inaugurated as the indigenous peoples' forest area. The process to get to this direction is previously started with inventory and mapping processes. The performance measure can be seen from the ratio of the number of the proposed management area, registered and mapped by indigenous peoples by a government's decision (The Regent's Decree, etc.) regarding indigenous forests and its inauguration.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) predicts that there are currently 24 million forests with overlapping holdings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document of recapitulation of the indigenous peoples and civil society groups forest rights who fight for indigenous peoples proposal which is directly submitted to the central government (Ministry of Forestry, BPN, the Ministry of Environment) which is approved nationally in the form of regional legislation, Regent 's Decree. Etc.. 	<p>released to be the indigenous peoples' power rights? If any, specify the decree, the number, the extent and the location of the released forest area to be the indigenous peoples' power rights.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any governor recommendations for the release of forest area to be the authorized territories of the indigenous communities' power rights? If any, specify the recommendation letter, the number of units, the extent and the location of the forest areas that are recommended to be released as a region of the indigenous communities' power rights. <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any district regulation that establishes the existence of indigenous peoples and a letter of recommendation of the regent for the release of the forest area to be authorized territories of indigenous peoples' rights? If any, specify the regional regulation and recommendation letter, the number of units, extent and location of forest areas that are 	<p>This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of forest area that is authorized is above 80 percent of the total forest rights applied by the public for government approval.</p>

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				recommended to be released as the established regional power rights of indigenous peoples.	
	9. Percentage of non-forestry activities in national, provincial and district forest area in 2013-2014	The number of non-forestry activities has been goaded among others by forest spatial and areal uncertainty. Meanwhile, forest spatial and areal uncertainty is driven by poor governance in the process of the forest spatial and areal allocation determination. Accordingly, the frequency of illegal activities, especially on a large scale, is one of the characteristics of the forest spatial and areal degree of certainty.	Central/Province/District Government: 1. Documents of forestry crime incident reports (tipihut) in the Directorate of Forest Protection and Security (PPH) PHKA, the Ministry of Forestry. This document is accompanied by the data source: Crime scene sheet from the forest ranger (jagawana)/forest police to the technical implementer unit of the forest conservation area stakeholders, forest service as the KPHL and KPHP stakeholders, complaints from the public or civil society groups, 2. Etc.	a. Is there any report of any violation in the Directorate of Investigation and Forest Protection, Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)? If any, specify the name of the document, the number and typology of illegal activities in the forest area, its distribution by province and district, sources of data and information, etc. b. Are there any reports of violation in the Forest Protection sections of the Provincial Forest Service? If any, specify the name of the document, the number and typology of illegal activities in the forest area, its distribution per district, sources of data and information, etc. c. Are there any reports of any violation in the Forest Protection section/-s of the District Forestry	Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 in the absence of non-forestry activities such as mining, plantation, forest fires in the area.

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				<p>Office? If any, specify the name of the document, the number and typology of illegal activities in the forest area, its distribution per forest management unit, data sources and information, etc.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>d. Is there any report/complaint regarding a forestry violation submitted by the public or civil society groups through formal channels (forestry bureaucracy and law enforcement)? If any, specify the name of the document that contains the report, the location and the number and typology of the reported illegal activities, sources of data and information, etc.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>e. Is there any monitoring results of forestry offense delivered by the public or civil society groups that are not reported through the formal channels (forestry bureaucracy and law enforcement) but publicized through social media/mass media (print, electronic, online)? If any, specify the media; location, time, number, and typology of the published illegal activity.</p>	

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT
COMPILATION OF THE 2014 FOREST GOVERNANCE INDEX

Scope of Assessment : Central/Province/District Government
Aspects : Fairness on Forest Resources

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
	1. Percentage of regulatory ordinances recognition of indigenous territories that adopt the principles of transparency, accountability, fairness at national, provincial and district levels (Existence and Quality)	Justice on natural resources, one of which is related to indigenous peoples' territory clarity. For that reason, there must be rules that regulate the recognition of the indigenous peoples' rights to control and manage land and forests.	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minister of Forestry Decision No. 35 of 2013 2. Forestry Law 3. Environmental Law 4. Marine Law 5. Village Law 6. Etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are there any regulations made at the national/central level governing the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights? If any, have such rules met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and briefly and hierarchically specify in which article it is contained and what its contents are? b. Are there any regulations made at the provincial level governing the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights? If any, have such rules met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and briefly and hierarchically specify in which articles they are contained and what their contents are? c. Are there any regulations made at the district/city levels governing the 	Elements of Quality These regulations should at least meet the principles of fairness, accountability and capacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice: recognition of indigenous peoples' right to control the indigenous peoples' territory and to have equal access towards forest rights and forest land by indigenous peoples; • Accountability: the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples against the threat of another party; • Capacity: the obligation to increase the capacity (including providing budget) for indigenous peoples and for officers who deal with such matters. Measurement:

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				<p>recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights? If any, have such rules met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and specify briefly and hierarchically which article governs it and what its contents are?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of rules or policies procedures of indigenous peoples' territories recognition adopts the principles of good governance, one rule or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>
	<p>2. Percentage of rules or policies concerning similarity access to gain timber and non-timber products market at the national, provincial and district levels (availability and quality)</p>	<p>Forest sustainability (read SFM certificate) as one of the transparency aspect benchmarks/indicators of forest management license holders, should be understood in that if the forest is sustainable then the business operators will also have their business continuity assurance. In the pillars that support the principles of sustainable forestry, trade factors (including market) become exogenous variables that are not included in the assessment SFM process.</p> <p>As a result, a number of license holders are getting SFM, but currently their performances continue to decline due to a closed trade policy (market access) that prohibits the export of timber in the form log. Due to the log export prohibition, the price of domestic timber is undervalued and</p>	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation/government regulation/presidential regulation/ministerial regulations concerning equal access to gain timber and non-timber products market Etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any regulations made at the national/central level governing equal access to gain timber and non-timber products market? If any, has the regulation met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and specify briefly and hierarchically the article in which it is contained and what the content is? Are there any regulations made at the provincial level governing equal access to gain timber and non-timber products market? If any, have the regulation met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and briefly and hierarchically specify in which the article it is contained and what its content is? 	<p>Elements of Quality:</p> <p>These regulations should at least meet the principles of transparency, accountability and fairness:</p> <p>Transparency:</p> <p>Justice:</p> <p>Accountability:</p> <p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator scored 10 when the percentage similarity regulations or market access policy adopting the principles of good governance, one rule or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>

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		<p>extremely low, so that it does not cover the cost of production. For HPH and HTI which are vertically integrated with the industry, probably they could even now survive, but they will only be based on the free market, considering that due to the ban on the earlier export market access option.</p> <p>As an illustration, the domestic price of white meranti logs is only valued at USD 120, while in the international market it reaches USD 300 - 350. Further result, the export ban has led to undervalued price of natural timber that should have had high value.</p> <p>With fairer market access, it is expected that the Management Unit is able to obtain a decent price to run their business, so that it becomes an incentive for the efforts that have been done to obtain and maintain SFM. Because, no matter what, SFM is an additional cost, where there should have been price increase incentive on the other side.</p> <p>By incorporating indicators on the market access policy aspect, the indicator assessment on the number SFM certificates that can be achieved by the Management Unit can be more balanced. In other</p>		<p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any regulations made at the district/city level governing equal access to gain timber and non-timber products market? If any, have the regulation met the principles of fairness, accountability, and capacity, and briefly and hierarchically specify which article governs it and what its contents are? <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

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		words, fair market access policies, is the enabling condition/precondition for the achievement of SFM.			
	3. Percentage of SOP regulations or policies regulating the management procedures of transparent and accountable, complaint mechanism, work units, and costs and personnel required at Central, Provincial and District Governments (Existence and Quality).	The existence of SOP on forest and land conflict resolution in the Ministry of Forestry and the BPN as well as in each province and district is indispensable as a guide for personnel involved in forest and land conflicts management. SOP also provide certainty/clarity to the public that procedures for handling forest land conflicts that can become the formal channel to their forest and land claims'	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws and regulations regarding the handling of Forest and Land Conflicts at the national level which includes: the duties and authority of the central government's the conflict handling between (BPN and the Ministry of Forestry), provincial, and district, central and local coordination in conflict resolution, conflict criteria, standards and mechanism for conflict resolution. 2. Technical regulations in the form of guidelines/Instructions and Guidelines for Implementation/Technical Guidelines which identify in detail the Forest and Land Conflict Management covering conflict criteria, standards, and resolution mechanism at the national level. 3. Etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are there any laws or regulations at the Government Regulation (PP) of ministerial regulations/agency heads regulation level regarding forest and land conflict resolution that are nationally binding? If any, have the regulations contained: the duties and authorities of conflict management between the central, provincial, and district levels, coordination of central and local conflict resolution, criteria of conflict; standards and mechanism for conflict resolution? Specify the contents in brief? b. Are there any technical regulations (implementation guidelines/technical guidelines) made at the national/central level governing forest and land conflict resolution protocols? If any, briefly specify them. c. Are there technical regulations (guidelines/guidelines) made at the provincial level governing the forest and land conflicts management 	<p>Elements of Quality:</p> <p>These regulations must settle on at least the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for handling: SOP describes who is handling, how long, notification mechanism and the development of case management and the scope to be handled. • Complaint mechanism: SOP also regulates on how the injured party can make their complaint to the unit that handles land and forest conflicts. • Budget allocation: SOP also sets the unit cost standard of forest and land conflict resolution. • Personnel: SOP also set the qualifications of the personnel who handle land and forest conflicts • Authority: SOP also regulates the scope of authority of the unit

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				<p>protocols? If any, briefly specify them. </p> <p>d. Are there any technical regulations (implementation guidelines/technical guidelines) made at the district/city level governing forest and land conflict resolution protocols? If any, briefly specify them. </p>	<p>that handles conflict and coordination and cooperation mechanism with the same unit at the horizontal and vertical levels as well as with community groups.</p> <p>Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of rules or SOP policies govern procedures, work units, budget allocation, complaint mechanism, personnel, one regulation or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>
	4. The number of civil society that have conducted public facilitation to strengthen and gain the rights and benefits of forest resources at the central, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014	The role of community assistance by civil society groups is very important. The society still requires the facilitating role from the civil society groups in order to improve the information and ability to channel aspirations and defend their rights in forest management. The existence of the role of civil society group can be measured by the ratio of the civil society groups' existence that provide facilitation to the public on the existence of civil society groups who are trying to fight for the right of control over or	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inventory results report of the proposed power rights or management rights over forest land by the public at the national level. 2. The program identification results report and community facilitation activities conducted by civil society groups in order to strengthen the capacity of communities in the fight for the power right or management 	<p>a. Is there any organized effort conducted by a network of civil society groups at the central, provincial and district to conduct an inventory of the community proposal to get the power right or management rights over forest areas? If any, specify the name of the network and description of the organized efforts such as what have been done. </p> <p>b. Is there any inventory report of</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a value 10 if the number of civil society groups who are trying to fight for the right of control or management of village forests as forests, community forests, plantations of the people, partnerships, private forest in an area is more than the number of civil society groups in the community facilitation in 2013 and 2014</p>

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
		management of forests in a region.	<p>rights over forest land on a national scope.</p> <p>3. Report from each national civil society groups that provide assistance to people who are fighting for the power right or management rights over forest areas.</p> <p>4. Etc.</p>	<p>community proposal to get the power right or the right to manage the forest areas by the government (central, provincial and district) and civil society networks? if any, specify the number of proposals, proposal typology (the power right or management rights), the identity of the community, both at the national level and its distribution by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>c. Is there any report or publication of any civil society groups that perform community advocacy on the results and the facilitation process towards people who are fighting for the power right or management rights over forest land? If any, specify the civilian society group, location and identity of the society.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>d. Are there any government reports (Ministry of Forestry, Provincial Forestry Service, District DFS) and or network of civil society groups working on the identification of people who are fighting for the power right or management rights over forest areas that are not accompanied by civil society groups? If any, specify the number and name of the community</p>	<p>This indicator will be validated by the report so that it can indicate assisted activity groups, type of collaborative forest management (forest village, community forestry, partnership right, forest), and a period of time.</p>

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				groups, the distribution of the location and identity of the community by provinces and districts.	
	5. Percentage of government funds allocation to encourage collaborative forest management in Central, Provincial and District Governments in 2013-2014	Serious government efforts to encourage the increase of community access to manage forest, one of which is indicated by the budget allocation to undertake activities or programs aimed at the promotion of public's ability to access a wide range of forest management policy schemes which are community "based" (Village Forest and Forest society) and community-based forest management based on the community's ownership rights (community forests and indigenous peoples' forests). Budget allocation can be seen as concrete evidence of commitment to encourage increased public access to manage the forests, so that the government can be considered to have the capacity to implement the commitment. The allocated budget amount must be measurable, especially when viewed from the ideal amount that should have been allocated at the central, provincial and district levels. To make budget needs assessment ideal, the first step that must be done is to	Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIPA Document (Budget Usage Form) of the Ministry of Forestry (Directorate of KKBHL and PJLKKHL of the Directorate General of PHKA, Directorate of Social Forestry of the Directorate General of RLPS, or special unit in the Ministry of Forestry set up to deal with community rights over forest areas) DIPA Document of REDD + Agency and the Ministry of Environment Etc. 	a. Is there any unit or sub-unit in the Ministry of Forestry that has the main duties and functions to manage the community's power rights and management rights over forest areas? If any, specify the name of the work unit or sub-unit. b. Are the listed activities and budgets in the Ministry of Forestry DIPA, the provincial forest service and forest service district to deal with the power of community rights over forest areas proposal included and encouraged the capacity of communities to manage forests sustainably? If they are, specify the name and location of activities and the amount of the budget.	Measurement: This indicator will have a value 10 if the budget allocated for public assistance to get CBFM permission (village forests, community forests, forest rights, peoples plantation forest (HTR)) is in accordance with the target and increases every year. As a measuring tool: for one HD/HKM/HTR license a minimum of 100 to 150 million is required to prepare institutional matter and the necessary documents to process CBFM license. This indicator will be validated by looking at the items in the budget allocation for community assistance to obtain licenses as well as the management of CBFM and forest rights licenses that have been

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
	forest conflicts reported and resolved by the national government, provinces and districts in 2013-2014	designation or establishment of state forest areas that overlaps with the land claims of indigenous people or local communities. Simple conflict resolution management performance can be seen from the percentage of forestry tenure conflicts that can be solved compared with the overall number of conflicts handled either at the central, provincial or district levels	Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inventory result report or forest conflict identification at the national level which are compiled by the Ministry of Forestry, BPN, the Coordinating Ministry of Legal, Politics and Safety Affairs. 2. The inventory result report or forest conflict identification at the national level which is compiled by civil society groups network that conduct monitoring of forest conflict on a national scale. 3. The conflict resolution management report on a national scale. 4. Etc. 	<p>the forest conflict inventory or identification at the national, provincial and district created by a special unit in the Ministry of Forestry, provincial and district forestry services? If any, specify the name of the report documents, source of information, the number of conflicts, typology of conflict, conflict distribution location by province and district.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>b. Is there any report on the results of the forest conflict inventory or identification at the national, provincial and district levels created by a network of civil society groups at the national, provincial and district levels? If any, specify the name of the report documents, source of information, the number of conflicts, conflict typology, the distribution of conflict location by province and district.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>c. Are there any reports of conflict resolution processes and outcomes at the national, provincial and district levels made by a special forest conflict management unit in the provincial and district Ministry of Forestry, Forestry services? If any, specify the name of</p>	<p>This indicator will get a value 10 if the number of forest conflicts received and those that can be resolved in the assessment period is the same.</p> <p>This indicator will be validated by comparing the number of annual forest conflicts received to those which can be resolved by the government each year as well.</p>

Code	Indicator	Means of Verification			Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				<p>the report documents, source of information, the number and location of conflicts managed and, the resolution status of each of the provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
	8. The percentage of forest area managed by the community through CBFM (village forest, community forest, HTR) with national forestry entrepreneurs, each province and district up to 2014	One of the Justice aspects of natural resources can be seen by comparing between community forest management area and forest areas that have been licensed to the private sector each year. The minimum ratio of forests managed by communities compared to business entrepreneurs is 20 percent.	Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry statistics published by the Directorate General of Forestry on national forest utilization planning. Etc. 	<p>a. Has the number of units and forest area managed by the community (HKM, Forest Village, etc.) nationwide increased from the previous year? If so, what is the ratios between business operators and the communities in 2012, 2013 and 2014</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>b. Has the number of units and forest area managed by the community (HKM, Forest Village, etc.) within the province increased from the previous year? If so, what is the ratios between business operators and the communities in 2012, 2013 and 2014</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>c. Is the number of units and forest area managed by the community (HKM, Forest Village, etc.) on the scope of the district has increased from the previous year? If so, what is the ratio between business communities in</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will have a value of 10 when the percentage comparison of the forest area managed by the community is more than 20 per cent compared with the percentage of total forest area managed by forestry and mining business operators in forest areas.</p>

Code	Indicator		Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
		Definition	Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				2012, 2013 and 2014?.....	

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT
COMPILATION OF THE 2014 FOREST GOVERNANCE INDEX

Scope of Assessment Aspects : Central/Province/District Government
: Forest Management Transparency

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
	1. Percentage of echelon officials placement rules or policies that include integrity, competence and checking consideration at the central, provincial and district levels (Existence and Quality)	Regulations regarding the placement of strategic positions in institutions responsible for forest and land management either at the central, provincial or district levels must include the following essential elements : integrity and expertise; obligation to carry out the verification of State Officials Wealth Report (LKHPN) with the supervision of the Corruption Eradication Commission; obligation to make a pact of integrity, compliance with the code of conduct (whether the person concerned has violated the existing code of ethics), the contract performance at the time the strategic position acceptance; openness in the process of filling the strategic position (so that everyone can apply); assessment by an independent third party that has capacity over the background of each candidate (positive and negative background checking and re-checking) in the HR selection process to fill the strategic position (Echelon official).	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Law on State Bureaucracy Law No. 43 of 1999 on the Principles of Human Resources Regulation No.13 of 2003 regarding the appointment of civil servants in the structural positions. Government Regulation no. 9 of 2003 on the Authority to Appoint, Transfer and Termination of civil servants. Regulation of BKN Head No. 11 of 2008 on Guidelines for Competence Assessment of civil servants' structural positions. Head of BKN's Decision No. 46A of 2003 on Guidelines for Preparation of the Competency Standards on Civil Servant' structural position, Etc. 	<p>Are the rules regulating the element of integrity and expertise in the HR selection who will occupy a position/strategic position? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which articles they are contained and what the contents are.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are the rules regulating the element of Wealth Report of State Officials (LHKPN) obligation verification with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)'s supervision? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which articles they are contained and what the contents are.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are the rules regulating the elements of obligation to make the</p>	<p>Elements of quality:</p> <p>Accordingly, the regulation on strategic positioning in institutions either at national, provincial or district levels must meet at least the following principles:</p> <p>Integrity consideration: have never committed misconduct or unlawful conducts as alleged cases of corruption, nepotism, collusion, tax payment avoidance, committed violence and other law violations.</p> <p>Consideration of competency: experience, expertise and achievements in the field to be occupied.</p> <p>Checking: lifestyle is in accordance with the revenue clearance and there is clearance from INTRAC</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
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				<p>integrity facts, codes of conduct compliance, and performance contracts. If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which articles they are contained and what the contents are?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are the rules regulating the element of transparency in the promotion process and strategic position selection? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in what articles they are contained and what the contents are?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are the rules regulating the element of judgment by an independent party to check the background of each candidate in the HR election process to fill the strategic position (Echelon Officer)? If they are, specify briefly and hierarchically in which article they are contained and what the contents are.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a value of 10 when the percentage of strategic position placement regulations governs aspects of integrity, competence and checking, one regulation or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
	2. Percentage regulation or policy action plans to prevent corruption in the forest sector and the Ministry of Forestry land, each province and district (Presence and Quality)	Prevention and eradication of corruption have become an important agenda in the state that is manifested in Corruption Act, Money Laundering Act, Presidential Decree on Prevention Action Plan and the Eradication of Corruption and many more. This is no exception to the corruption prevention and eradication action plan in the forest and land sector at the national and local levels as a guide for the government to fight corruption in the sector.	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Minister of Forestry's Instruction number INS.I/Menhut-III/2011 dated January 3, 2011 on Corruption Prevention Action Plan of 2011-2014. 2. The Minister of Agriculture, Head of BPN, and the Ministry of Mines and Minerals regulations on corruption prevention related to plantation and mining activities permits. 3. Inspectorate audit results report and the Finance Audit Agency (BPK) in the Ministry of Forestry 4. The number of corruption cases incidence in the Ministry of Forestry, BPN and the Minister of Mining and Energy. 5. Etc. 	<p>Is there any action plan to prevent corruption in the forestry sector in the Forestry Ministry? If any, specify briefly the name of the document and its contents.</p> <p>Is there any audit report of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Forestry and the State Audit Board? If any, specify the error findings comparison and/or any irregularities in the use of budgets in the Ministry of Forestry before and after there is an action plan to prevent corruption in the Ministry of Forestry.</p>	<p>Elements of Quality: The corruption prevention and eradication action plan needs to include the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly explain the vision and mission • The objectives of the action plan • Prevention strategies, law enforcement, education and anti-corruption culture, the implementation of corruption eradication reporting mechanism. • The focus of prevention • Monitoring and evaluation action plan mechanism <p>Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of strategic action plan rules or policies to prevent forest area and land corruption governs the vision, mission, action target, prevention strategies, the focus of prevention and monitoring mechanism, one regulation</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
					or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.
	3. Percentage of licensing process and recommendation rules or policies of transparent forest utilization and involving stakeholders in the Ministry of Forestry, at the provincial and district levels (Existence and Quality)	Various types of forest management licensing mechanism at the central, provincial or district levels should be transparent, namely as follows: (1) the clarity of single window permit mechanism and set up a public oversight mechanism; (2) the concession license granting is made by competitive, transparent and effective open tender process (open tender) for medium or large scale with clear reasons for exceptions; (3) there is a rule that ensures the integrity of the tender process, (4) there are rules governing the licensing process from different sectors and different parties in an orderly and clear manner; (5) technical assistance and facilitation delivery mechanism for people who wish to process the recognition of indigenous forests, forest management through the village forests, community forests, plantations and partnership with the Forest Management Unit (KPH) and timber forest products utilization and industrial plantation forest (HTI) permit holders.	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decision of the Director General of Forestry Business Development No. SK.57/VI-BUHT/2013 on HTI IUPHHK Granting Service Standards. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.63/Menhut-II/2008 on Governor Recommendation Granting Procedures in the framework of Natural and Plantation Forests IUPHHK Application or Renewal. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.26/Menhut-II/2012 on provision procedures and Natural Forest IUPHHK Working Area Expansion, Ecosystem Restoration IUPHHK, or Industrial Plantation Forest IUPHHK in Production Forest. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.31/Menhut-II/2013 on Procedures for IUPHHK Application in Community Plantation Forest in Plantation Forest. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.9/Menhut-II/2008 regarding Forest Farmers Group Requirements to obtain HTR Development Revolving Fund Loan. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry. P.64/Menhut-II/2009 on Cost Standards of HTI and HTR Development. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.3/menhut-II/2012 on the Timber 	<p>Have those regulations shown a clear distribution of roles between the central, provincial and district levels in forest management permit process? Describe briefly and hierarchically in accordance with the applicable regulations.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Has a one-stop licensing mechanism been applied and effective in the management of various types of forest licensing either at the central, provincial or district levels?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any regulations governing mechanism of public oversight of the provision of various types of forestry permits? If any, state the name and contents briefly.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Has the open tender mechanism policy conducted by the Ministry of Forestry been effective in preventing unfair and not</p>	<p>Elements of Quality:</p> <p>Regulations or policies must settle on the following elements:</p> <p>(1) the clarity of single window permit mechanism of and set up public oversight mechanism;</p> <p>(2) the concession made by open tender process (open tender) that is competitive, transparent and effective on medium/large scale with clarity reasons for exceptions, (3) there is a rule that ensures the integrity of the tender process, (4) there is a rule governing the licensing process from different sectors and different parties in an orderly and clear manner; (5) technical assistance delivery mechanism and facilitation for people who want to process the recognition of indigenous forests, village forests through forest management, community forestry, community plantation forests and partnerships</p>

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			<p>Forest Product of Community Plantation Forest Utilization Business Work Plan.</p> <p>8. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.52/Menhut-II/2011 on Community Forest.</p> <p>9. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry. No. P.49/Menhut-II/2011 regarding Village Forest.</p> <p>10. The Minister of Forestry Decree No. 32/Kpts-II/2003 on Timber Forest Product Utilization of Natural Forests and tree plantation forest through tender bidding.</p> <p>11. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.05/Menhut-II/2004 regarding the Granting of Timber Forest Product Utilization License on Plantation Forest Through Tender Bidding.</p> <p>12. The Director General of Forest Production Development Decision Number: 51/Kpts/Vi-Php/2003 On Operating License Bidding Technical Proposal Format in the Timber Forest Product Utilization in Natural Forest or Plantation Forest Tender.</p> <p>13. The Ministry of Forestry Web-based Information Systems display various information on forestry licensing (application, granting, rejection, etc.) that is accessible to the public.</p> <p>14. Etc.</p>	<p>transparent forest licensing, explain the reasons briefly?</p> <p>Are there any regulations that ensure the integrity of an open tender process in the provision of various types of forestry permits? If any, state briefly the name and contents.</p> <p>Forestry licensing processing requires the role of other sectors, is there a clear permit procedures regulation involving various sectors for the provision of various types of forestry permits? If any, specify the name and contents of rules state in brief.</p> <p>Are there any facilities provided by the government at the central, provincial and district in the form of technical, funding and facilitation assistance for people who want to acquire the right to manage forests through village, community, plantation forests and partnership with FMU and Utilization Permit of</p>	<p>with FMU and timber forest products utilization and industrial plantation forest (HTI) permit holders.</p> <p>Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of licensing regulatory or policies adopt the principles of transparency, accountability and involves public scrutiny, one regulation or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
				Timber Forest Products (IUPHHK) license holder? If they do exist, name the product policies and give a brief description of the contents.	
	4. Percentage of regulations or policies governing the process of forest conversion and peat land into plantations, mining and industrial plantations that is conducted in a transparent manner, involving all stakeholders, by considering the principles of environmental carrying capacity and accountability		Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Law • Plantation Law • Mining Law • Environmental Law • Forestry Law • Regulation of the Minister of Forestry, Mining, Agriculture • Etc 	Are there any rules or policies at the national/provincial/district levels that govern the conversion process of forest and peat land into plantations, mining and industrial plantations done in a transparent manner, involving stakeholders, considering the principles of environmental carrying capacity and are accountable? If available, state the name of the rule/-s, the elements that are regulated and write them in sequence.	Elements of Quality: The regulation or policy is in good category if it settles on the following aspects: Transparent: the consideration grounds of the conversion process as well as the academic study that have been done are posted for public. Involving stakeholders: interest groups are given forest areas to give opinion and their voice should be heard and taken seriously. Principles of environmental carrying capacity: which governs that conversion process should refer to SEA. Accountable: set out clear accountability for the activities of the conversion process that is intended to

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
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					<p>be carried out.</p> <p>Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of conversion rules or policies adopts the principles of transparency, accountability and involve stakeholders and address the carrying capacity, one regulation, or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.</p>
	5. Percentage of FMU which institutions have been formed and operated to perform community empowerment and planting at the national, provincial and district levels up	One of the problems of forest management outside of Java is the uncertainty of forest management at the site level for production forest which has not been burdened by license and protected forest. This is due to the non "existence" of any institutional management. FMU development is directed to ensure that all forests are managed (manageable). The government has to make FMU	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Forestry Strategic Plan of 2011-2014 that includes one of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is in the form of 120 FMU operation which is characterized by the existence of the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 120 on operating FMU (especially KPHP and KPHL). 2. Announcement or report on the progress of the formation of FMU institution in the FMU areas that have 	<p>Are there reports or announcements regarding the establishment of institutional FMU set by the provinces and districts? If any, specify the FMU number, extent and distribution areas where such institutions have been set up by provinces and districts.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 as the number of Forest Management Unit formed has met the entire targets, the Forest Management Unit formed has personnel and activities to facilitate partnerships with the community, conflict handling and planting.</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
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	to 2014.	development plan by dividing up the entire forest area into the FMUs. FMU development performance is determined to the extent to which the FMU has obtained an institution and has been in operation compared to the number of Forest Management Units planned.	<p>been settled on.</p> <p>3. The Minister of Forestry Decree on the operating FMU.</p> <p>4. Etc</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Is there any Ministry of Forestry Decree on operating FMUs? If any, specify the name of the decree, number, location and the extent of the units.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
	6. The number of companies that have obtained sustainable certification (either voluntarily or independently) at the national, provincial and district levels up to 2014	The capacity of the forest management unit in achieving forest sustainability in forest management units that can be seen from the working area certificate of forest sustainability based on mandatory sustainability performance assessment (SFM) or voluntarily (FSC, LEI, etc.). Governments must record the entire forestry enterprise license holders who have obtained a certificate of sustainability, and then settle on annual sustainability certification targets of forest management units until all management units can obtain a forest sustainability certificate.	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <p>1. The Minister of Forestry's Forest Business Development report regarding the number, names, and work area distribution of concession or IUPHHK that has not, will and have done/been subjected to sustainable forest management performance assessment through compulsory, voluntary or independent scheme.</p> <p>2. Forest management sustainability performance assessment by the DG Forest Business Development (BUK) of the Ministry of Forestry that outlines targets for sustainable forest management certification nationally based on mandatory assessment standards (SFM).</p> <p>3. APhi report on the list of concessions or IUPHHK who have not assessed, are assessing and have assessed the self-sustainability forest management performance at the national level.</p> <p>4. The identification results at the national level to reports or</p>	<p>Are there any plans of forest management certification made by the Ministry of Forestry, the provincial forest service and district forest service that include forest management certification targets that are consolidated and coordinated between the central and local government?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Is there any progress report on sustainable forest management certification made by the Directorate General of Forestry Business Development (BUK), the Provincial Forest Service and county/city? If any, specify the name of the report, the number and names of concessions or IUPHHK and work area distribution by</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a score of 10 if all companies that have obtained forestry or mining activities license in the forest area obtain a sustainable certificate, do not have land and forest conflicts with the community, no non forestry activities within the area that have been granted permit including burning or forest and land fire.</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
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			<p>announcements made by HPH or IUPHHK management unit on the performance appraisal process and results conducted by voluntary sustainable forest management in collaboration with the respective HPH or IUPHHK with a certified forest certification body.</p> <p>5. Etc</p>	<p>provinces and districts that have and have not done/sustainability performance assessment of forest management through mandatory, voluntary or independent assessment standards.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any plans of forest management certification made by APHI containing forest management certification target for its concession and IUPHHK members? If any, specify the target based on the number and concession or IUPHHK location distribution by provinces and districts which are targeted to obtain forest management sustainability certificates.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Is there any progress report on sustainable forest management certification made by the Association of Indonesian Concessionaires (APII)? If any, specify the name of the report, the number and names of concessions (HPH) or IUPHHK and work area distribution by provinces and</p>	

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
				<p>districts that have and have not done/done performance evaluation through sustainable mandatory, voluntary or independent forest management standard assessment.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any direct reports on concessions or IUPHHK regarding the process and performance evaluation results on the sustainability of forest management in its management units? If any, specify the name, location and work area of the concession or IUPHHK, the assessing agency, and the results of the assessment.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
	7. The number of civil society groups that have conducted forest resources licensing monitoring at the central, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014	One vulnerable point in forest management is the process of licensing. Therefore, the permitting process should be the main target in the monitoring matter. The role of civil society groups is needed in the oversight of licensing as a form of social control to complete a formal monitoring process undertaken by government agencies in charge of supervision. The more growing number of civil	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number and type of forestry permits ongoing between the years 2013-2014 at the national level. 2. Report on the existence of civil society groups identification and their networks that are actively monitoring the forestry permit process sector at the national level. 3. Civil society groups monitoring result reports towards forestry sector licensing at the central level. 	<p>Are there any active civil society groups monitoring the forestry permit process at the national level? If any, specify the number, name and profile of the civil society group/-s.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will get a score of 10 as the number of civil society groups conducting forest resources field licensing monitoring has increased on the number aspect as compared to 2012</p> <p>This indicator will be validated by licensing</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
		society groups who conduct monitoring on licensing process, the more improved the transparency and accountability in the forest management licensing process can be expected.	<p>4. The results of media tracking concerning the results of the forestry sector licensing process monitoring at the national level carried out by civil society groups.</p> <p>5. Etc</p>	<p>Can the whole ongoing licensing process (in fixed units of time) be supervised or monitored by civil society groups? Specify the number of ongoing licensing processes, the number of the licensing process that are supervised or monitored, the number of licensing process that are not supervised or monitored?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Is there a network of community groups at the national level (including civil society groups in the central and local) that is effective as consolidation media and shared learning among civil society groups in order to strengthen the monitoring capacity/or supervision of the forestry licensing process?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	monitoring activity report which is carried out by civil society groups
	8. Gratification or recommendations in forest utilization licensing arrangements at the national, provincial and district levels in	Forest management policies, ranging from the filing of operating license, the maintenance/establishment of forest management plans (Business Plan (RKU), CTR, etc.), the management of timber transport permits, etc., which as far as this has given the impression of "an	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <p>1. Perception survey report on bribery in the forestry licensing procedure, forest management administration documents procedure (RKU, CTR, Certificate of Origin (SKAU), etc.) at the central level.</p> <p>2. Etc</p>	<p>Question for Business Operators:</p> <p>1. Has the Forestry licensing fee been in conformity with the official fees or not?</p> <p>a. It is already in conformity with the official fees</p> <p>b. Has not been in conformity with the official fees</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will score a 10 when the cost of obtaining a license is in conformity with the official fees, speedily administered and no officer is requesting or receiving any gifts from the licensing</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
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	2014	event of transaction" which is vulnerable to corruption. To control this corrupt behavior, one of the factors that can be done is to conduct a business operators' opinion survey on corruption behavior associated with licensing arrangement, and other recommendations in which the results are made public in the central, each of the provinces and district governments.		<p>2. If the answer is "has not been in conformity with the official fees", can the licensing form and costs be specified? </p> <p>3. What is your purpose for giving gratification/additional costs to the Ministry of Forestry? a. I do not impose extra charge b. Speed up processing time c. Ensure that timely processing time is in accordance with the prearranged objectives d. There is no particular purpose e. Avoid mistreatment of service workers f. Granting process although the terms are not met</p> <p>4. What are your opinions in respect of the provision of additional costs to government officials to speed up the licensing time? a. Extremely reasonable b. Reasonable c. Neutral d. Unreasonable e. Extremely unreasonable</p> <p>Questions to the officer: 1. Have you, ladies or gentlemen,</p>	process even if acknowledgments and without coercion.

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment scale
			Source of Data	Verification Method (key question)	
				<p>ever received a gift of money/goods/discounts from business operators who are processing forestry licensing outside of the official cost during the period 2013-2014?</p> <p>a. Yes, I have b. Never</p> <p>2. If it ever happened, how often have Mr/Ms X accepted gifts of money/goods/discounts from business operators that are processing forestry licensing outside of the official cost during the period 2013-2014?</p> <p>a. 1 time b. Less than 5 times c. The above 5 times d. More than 10 times</p> <p>3. Have you, ladies or gentlemen, ever been influenced by the employer where you work to receive money/goods/discounts from businesses operators who are processing forestry licensing outside of the official cost during the period 2013-2014?</p> <p>a. Yes, I have b. Never</p>	

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT
COMPILATION OF THE 2014 FOREST GOVERNANCE INDEX

Scope of Assessment : Central/Province/District Government
Aspects : Law Enforcement Capacity

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
	1. Percentage of regulation or policy complaint and forest land complaints mechanism that integrates whistle-blower principle in the provincial and district Ministry of Forestry and National Land Agency (BPN) (Existence and Quality)	The ability of law officers to detect forestry violation or crime cases is very limited. Consequently, the substantial public's active role to monitor and forest violation/crime findings complaints. For that reason, a complaint mechanism should be made to integrate protection aspects of the principle witnesses and whistle-blowers in the Ministry of Forestry and each province and district. The existence of these regulations may increase the courage of the parties to make a complaint, so it can be a preventive tool.	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation or ministerial decree in the scope of forestry (the Ministry of Forestry or secretary-general or the inspector general or the director general or head of the agency) that regulates the internal complaints mechanism of the forestry ministry civil servants or the community about the findings and the incidence of forestry violations or crimes in the area of licensing bureaucracy (arrangement of permits and recommendation), the administration of forest management, and forest management activities in the field (over cutting/illegal cutting, etc.). 2. Regulation or decree of the Head of BPN related to complaints mechanism 3. Etc. 	<p>Are there any rules on the scope of the Ministry of Forestry/BPN governing complaints mechanism that integrates the system of protection of witnesses and complainants as well as whistleblower? If any, briefly specify the name of the rules, the contents, the devices or tools (e.g. on line complaint system) used.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>If there have been any complaints mechanism applied, specify the number and type of cases that have been complained, followed-up, and the result.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Elements of Quality:</p> <p>This regulation is in qualified category if it settles on a number of the following aspects:</p> <p>Transparency: information handling complaints can be easily traced and periodic information provided to the complainant.</p> <p>Accountability: complaint handling units provide information to the public on a regular basis: the number of complaints received and how many were successfully dealt with.</p> <p>Whistle blower: a mechanism to provide protection for the whistle-blowing or a criminal act of corruption or other crimes in the forest and land sector</p> <p>Measurement: This indicator will get a</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
					score of 10 when the percentage of complaint mechanism regulatory or policy regulates the aspects of transparency, accountability and whistleblower, one regulation or other policies are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.
	2. Percentage of rules or policies that ensure certification for police and prosecutors who will handle the forest corruption and crime cases.	Due to the complexity of forest corruption and crime cases management and the importance of special skills for investigators and prosecutors, therefore investigators and prosecutors need to possess special skills or competencies against forestry sector corruption and crime. Therefore, the policy associated with compliance certification for police and prosecutors who will handle cases of forest corruption and crime is indispensable.	Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents of policies or regulations that ensure certification for police and prosecutors who will handle cases of corruption and forest crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any Chief of the Police' rules/policies that govern police certification obligations for any policeman/woman who is assigned to handle forest corruption and crime cases? If none, please state the name of the document and its contents briefly. Are there any Chief Prosecutor's rules/policies that govern certification obligation for an attorney who is assigned the responsibility of handling forest corruption and crime cases? If none, please state the name of the document and its contents briefly. 	Elements of Quality: This regulation is in qualified category if it settles on a number of the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification obligation for the police and prosecutors who will handle forest corruption and crime cases The certification procedure Evaluation for police or prosecutors who have obtained a certificate Transparency of the certification process Measurement:

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
					This indicator will get a score of 10 when the percentage of certification regulation or policy for prosecutors and police regulates obligations, certification procedures, evaluation and certification process transparency, one regulation or other policies that are not conflicting, and is issued in the assessment period.
	3. The percentage of law enforcement officers trained in handling multi legal regime forestry crimes in the central, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014.	In order to realize good governance in the Indonesian forestry sector it must be supported by a maximum enforcement through multi-door approach application, among others: Forestry law, anti-money laundering law and corruption eradication law, etc. This is caused by corrupt practices and money laundering in the forestry sector that is rife. The law enforcement that deals with forestry sector crime must have the knowledge and ability in the application of the multi-door approach to achieve maximum law enforcement. The capacity increase of the law enforcement that deals with forestry crime should continue to be conducted, one of them is through planned and systematic	Central/Province/District Government: 1. Activity and Budget Plan of the Directorate of Forest Investigation and Protection Directorate General of PHKA of the Ministry of Forestry in 2013 and 2014 regarding the forestry civil servant investigators capacity building (training, etc.) in the implementation of multi-door approach. 2. Etc.	Have the Budget Usage Forms (DIPA) of the Directorate of Forest Investigation and Protection (PHKA) of the Ministry of Forestry in 2013 and 2014 included activities and budget for capacity building (training, etc.) in the forestry investigators (PPNS) in the application of multi-door approach? Have the Budget Usage Forms (DIPA) of the Criminal Investigation Police and Attorney General of Forestry in 2013 and 2014 included the activities and budget for capacity building (training, etc.) and environmental crimes investigator in the application of forestry multi-door approach?	Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 if all investigators and investigators from Civil Servants, police and prosecutors who are assigned to handle forest corruption and crime cases that have been trained on multi- door approach and used it in case management.

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
		trainings.		
	4. The number of civil society that has conducted monitoring against forest corruption and crime in the central, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014 (the monitoring presence and intensity)	One vulnerable point in the handling of corruption and crime cases is the process of case handling monitoring carried out by the law enforcement authorities, starting from the inquiry, investigation, prosecution, proceeding to verdict. Accordingly, the monitoring process of case management should be the main target in monitoring. The role of civil society is indispensable in monitoring surveillance on forestry corruption and crime cases as a form of social control to conclude formal monitoring processes undertaken by government agencies in charge of supervision. The more growing number of civil society groups who conduct supervision to forest corruption and crime cases management, the more improved the transparency and accountability in the process of law enforcement can be expected.	Central/Province/District Government: 6. The number and type of forestry corruption and crime that are being monitored by civil society groups between the years 2013-2014 at the national level. 7. The monitoring results report of civil society groups and their active networks in monitoring forestry corruption and crime cases management at the national level. 8. The results of media tracking on forest corruption and crime monitoring at the national level which is conducted by civil society groups. 9. Etc.	Are there any active civil society groups monitoring the enforcement of the law to cases of corruption and forest crime at the national level? If any, specify the number, name and profile of the civil society groups. Can all ongoing cases of corruption and forest crime (2013-2014) be supervised or monitored by civil society groups? Specify the number of ongoing cases, the number of supervised and monitored cases, the number of cases of corruption and forest crimes that are not watched or monitored? Is there a network of community groups at the national level (including civil society groups in the central and local) that is effective as consolidation media and shared learning among civil society groups in order to strengthen the monitoring capacity/or law	Measurement: This indicator will get a score of 10 as the number of civil society groups that supervise the forest corruption and crime cases handling has increased on the number aspect compared to 2012 This indicator will be validated by monitoring the activity report of forestry crime and forest and land crime and corruption cases management which are conducted by civil society groups.

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				enforcement surveillance for cases of corruption and forest crime?	
	5. Forest rangers/guards ratio of national, each province and district forest area in 2013-2014.	Park rangers or better known as the forest police have the function of keeping the forest from non-forestry activities especially those carried out in an organized manner. As the frontline in preserving forest areas from activities that may harm and disrupt the function of forests, the presence of forest rangers/guards is indispensable. The ideal proportion is the number of forest rangers should be in proportion with the supervised area and they should be equipped with adequate monitoring and communications technology.	Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Forestry data related to the number of forest rangers/national guards up to 2014; Ministry of Forestry data associated with an increased number of forest rangers/guards in 2013 and 2014; Etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many forest rangers/ guards are still working as a forest ranger in the national/provincial/district levels up to 2014? Is there any increase in the number of rangers/forest guards who work as a forest ranger in the national/provincial/district levels in 2013-2014? Have the number of forest rangers/guards at the national/provincial/ district levels been in proportion to the forest area? 	Measurement: This indicator will get a value 10 if the ratio between the forest guards and forest area is balanced and the forest guards are prepared with skill to preserve the forest in collaboration with the community, means of communication and regular cost of patrols. This indicator will be validated by the composition of staff that have been recruited, the training that has been given, the existing equipment (inventory data) and the budget allocation for routine patrol.
	6. The percentage of violation cases dealt with administrative penalties given to forest utilization	Forest management technical policy violations by permit holders are one of the main causes of unsustainable forest management. Violations ranges from: instead of carrying out management activities, carry out land clearing, carry out over quota cutting/allowable cut, carry out cutting outside CTR corresponding cutting block, etc. The Ministry of	Central/Province/District Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Forestry's monitoring results report on the compliance of forestry license holders to the forestry management administration regulations. The public and civil community's complaints follow-up results report 	Are there any reports on the monitoring of the compliance of the forestry ministry interns on forestry permits towards forest management regulations in force? If any, specify the name of the document, number and type of violations that occurred and names of the license holders and permit locations, administrative penalties imposed to the extent they	Measurement: This indicator will score a 10 as the number of administrative sanctions on forest utilization permit holders including mining activities that are given equals the number of cases handled each year.

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
	permit holders and district land use permit at the national, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014	Forestry and agencies in each province that deal with forestry must be firm and consistent in giving sanctions to the forestry business operators who have evidently convicted a violation. Sanctions range from revocation of license to the lightest depending on the violation committed.	relating to violations committed by forestry license holders. 3. Etc.	are evidenced. Are there any follow-up of complaints from the public and civil society groups regarding violations committed by the forestry permit holders by the forestry ministry? If any, specify the number and type of violations that are followed-up, the names of the license holders, the location of their territories, and sanctions given to the extent they are proven.	
	7. The percentage of forest corruption and crime cases received and handled by law enforcement officers (investigators, police, prosecutors and courts) at	The police case management progress which involved corporations engaged in the field of forestry, environment, agriculture and mining can be seen from the increase of investigation status to investigation and prosecution. The progress measurement of the handling of this case can be examined from the percentage of the number of cases handled by the police that have entered the prosecution stage compared to the case received. The attorney office' case management progress which	Central/Province/District Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The list and profile of forestry criminal cases investigated by the Police Headquarters, the prosecution process by the Attorney and the decision by the court. Etc. 	Are there any cases of forest corruption and crime being investigated by the Police Headquarters/ Regional Police/Resort Police? If any, specify the number, type, suspect/perpetrator, the location of the crime, the article used. Has corruption and forest crime investigated by the National Police/Police/Police increased or decreased from the previous year?	Measurement: This indicator will score a 10 as the number of in forestry corruption cases and forestry crimes are handled by the respective law enforcement agencies has increased over 50 percent from the previous year

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
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	the national, provincial and district levels in 2013-2014	<p>involved corporations engaging in the field of forestry, environment, agriculture and mining can be seen from the number of cases that have been sentenced. The progress measure of cases handled by the attorney can be studied from the magnitude of conviction rate of the cases handled by the attorney.</p> <p>The judicial process progress is measured by the quality and quantity of court's decisions. Quality here is seen from the loads of punishment and environmental restoration obligations which must be borne by the corporation in the field of forestry, mining and environmental issues involved in forestry crimes. In terms of quantity, the progress of court decision in comparison with the number of the previous year's court decision on forest crime</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there cases of forest crime indicted by the attorney general/High Attorney/State Attorney? If any, specify the number, type, suspect/perpetrator, the location of the crime, and the persecution.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Has forestry crimes indicted by the attorney general/High Court/State Attorney increased or decreased from the previous year?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any cases of corruption and forest crime that was sentenced by the Supreme Court on appeal from the High Court? if any, specify the amount, type, suspect/offender, crime location, and the punishment verdict.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				<p>Has corruption and forest crime sentenced by the Supreme Court on appeal from the High Court increased or decreased from the previous year?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any cases of corruption and forest crime that was sentenced by the High Court on appeal from the District Court? If any specify the amount, type, suspect/offender, crime location, and the punishment verdict.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Have forest corruption and crime that have been sentenced by the High Court based on appeal from the District Court increased or decreased from the previous year?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Are there any cases of corruption and forest crime that was sentenced by the District Court? If any, specify the amount, type, suspect/offender, crime location, and the punishment verdict.</p> <p>.....</p>	

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
				<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Has corruption and forest crime cases sentenced by the District Court increased or decreased from the previous year?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
	8. Percentage of corruption indication and forest management mal administration received and handled by the inspectorate in 2013-2014	<p>Inspectorate is the monitoring element in the ministry or state agency that is assigned to supervise the implementation of responsibilities in the ministry or agency environment. Therefore, the duties and functions of inspectorate become very important in organizing the supervision and inspection functions over the implementation of public administration, finance, and the performance of ministries or agencies.</p> <p>The results of this initial supervision and examination can be part of the early prevention or if the violation meets the elements of corruption and crime it can be reported to law enforcement agencies. The results of this</p>	<p>Central/Province/District Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Forestry Inspectorate monitoring results report relating to compliance of authority implementation and budget management. 2. The follow-up results report of indications of corruption and mal administration conducted by the inspectorate. 3. Etc 	<p>Are there any supervision inspectorate reports from the Ministry of Forestry/Provincial Government/Local Government regarding indications of corruption and mal-administration of forest management in the Regional Instrument Work Unit (SKPD)? If any, specify the name of the document, number and type of violations as well as the follow-up treatments.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Measurement:</p> <p>This indicator will score a 10 as the number of forestry corruption and mal administration cases indications handled by the inspectorate has increased over 50 percent from the previous year</p>

Code	Indicator	Definition	Means of Verification		Assessment Scale and Measurement
			Sources of data	Verification Method (key question)	
		monitoring also function in forest management systems improvement to the better.			