



Monitoring



MONITORING

Ending environmental degradation requires understanding where it happens and who is responsible. Deforestation, forest fires and peatland degradation are common across Indonesia. Governments, companies, smallholder farmers and indigenous peoples are all able to harm the natural environment. Knowing who was responsible, why those events occurred and how to manage them requires effective monitoring.

Monitoring systems need to be able to detect where harmful environmental activities are taking place and when they occurred. This means having reliable systems for detecting deforestation, forest degradation and fires. Detecting events, however, is not enough. Monitoring systems should contribute to better management of the natural environment.

To evaluate who is performing and who is not, there need to be clear performance indicators, which are agreed upon by consensus within a jurisdiction. These indicators also need to be measurable using either social, economic or biophysical data and evaluated on an annual basis.

A monitoring system is required for:

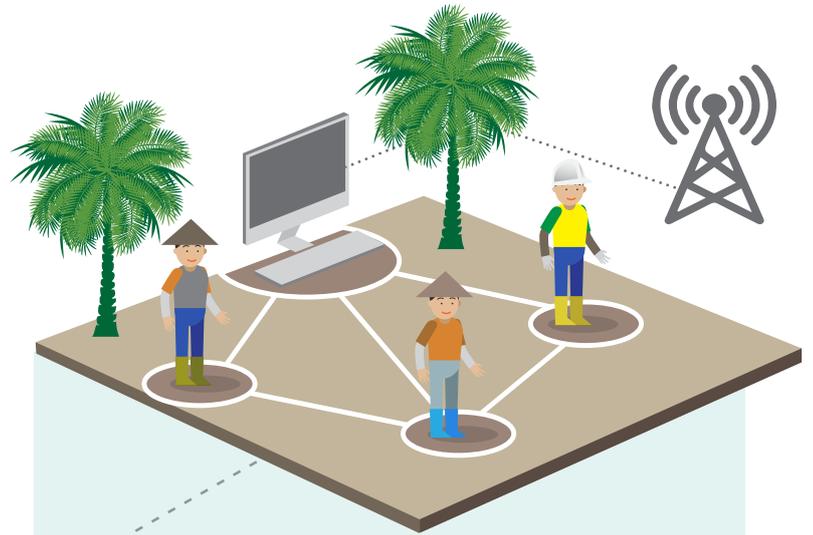
- Ensuring compliance with regulations and improving the transparency of the operations of companies;
- Informing decision makers to make better and well informed policies; and
- Ensuring resources and support are well-targeted to the people who need it most.

The monitoring system is also useful to:

- Identify the causes of environmental degradation, sanctioning those who have violated laws and, adapting laws and plans to reduce future environmental degradation; and
- Reward actors who follow regulations or take voluntary actions to protect the environment.

MONITORING OIL PALM IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

The government of Central Kalimantan realizes that attaining long-term growth requires that commercial land uses are sustainable. To achieve this, the provincial government introduced Regulation no.5/2011 on Sustainable Plantations. To implement the regulation, an online monitoring system has been developed for the palm oil sector and later will be replicated to cover all commodities within the district and eventually the entire province.



The online monitoring system integrates geo-referenced data on the plantation sector which includes an independent smallholders database.



It includes layers of readily available spatial data such as **deforestation, fire, spatial plans,** and others.

The system detects the compliance of plantation companies with laws and regulations as well as implementing environmental and social measures.



It simplifies the reporting process and reduce the transaction costs of reporting.



The online monitoring system facilitates the use of data from across different sectors in order to provide timely analysis for decision makers and investors.



INFORMATION BEING STORED

- Maps and data that can be overlaid based on government regulations and policies



- Social data (that include tenure, community complaints, conflicts etc.)

Types of information

- Independent smallholder database



- Basic company information including Plantation Business Assessment as stipulated under Ministry of Agriculture Decree no 07/2009



- Environmental performance status (such as fires, deforestation, degraded lands, compliance and etc.)

- Statistical data and analysis for plantation sector



Internal Users



Internal users are mainly:

Government administrators and decision makers at the district, provincial and central levels. With different level of access, official users can provide input, access and upload official data, reports or analysis under the authority of their respective head offices. The monitoring system is owned and operated by three level of government (District, Provincial and Central Governments).

USERS

External Users



External users include:

Companies, communities, other government departments and the public. Public access to the data will be restricted based on the consensus reached through a multi-stakeholder dialogue. The system will eventually facilitate online reporting from companies to the government.



ADDED VALUE

GOVERNMENT



- Improve decision making and coordination processes for investment and addressing social conflict and environmental protection;
- Improve data quality;
- Identifying degraded land;
- Checking compliance and acknowledging sustainable management; and
- Identifying independent smallholder farmers to provide support.

COMPANIES



- Complete database profile on independent smallholders surrounding the concession can be used to improve the quality of interventions along the supply chain;
- Reduce transaction costs for reporting;
- Getting acknowledgement for good practices; and
- A potential traceability system.

COMMUNITIES



- Mapping land holders can facilitate land certification;
- Provides a platform for communities to lodge complaints; and
- Supports village spatial planning initiatives.