



IKI Newsletter Indonesia

10TH EDITION



June 2020

About the International Climate Initiative

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition. Based on a decision taken by the German parliament (Bundestag), a sum of at least 120 million euros is available for use by the initiative annually. For the first few years the IKI was financed through the auctioning of emission allowances, but it is now funded from the budget of the BMU. The IKI is a key element of Germany's climate financing and the funding commitments in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Initiative places clear emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaption to the impacts of climate change and the protection of biological diversity. These efforts provide various cobenefits, particularly the improvement of living conditions in partner countries.

The IKI focuses on four areas: mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), as well as conserving biological diversity.

New projects are primarily selected through a two-stage procedure that takes place once a year. Priority is given to activities that support creating an international climate protection architecture, to transparency, and to innovative and transferable solutions that have an impact beyond the individual project. The IKI cooperates closely with partner countries and supports consensus building for a comprehensive international climate agreement and the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Moreover, it is the goal of the IKI to create as many synergies as possible between climate protection and biodiversity conservation.

More information is available on the [IKI website](#).

Policy Highlights

Climate Policy

The **National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020 – 2024** (and the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) initiative that is mainstreamed in this plan) might be changed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. **The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) is currently carrying out several studies for the mid-term review of the RPJMN.** These studies will include an analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on economic development and a renewed projection of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions until 2045. The studies will also provide recommendations on how the environmental and climate-related goals and measures in the RPJMN can be maintained during the implementation of the *Building Back Better* initiative. The overall emission target of the RPJMN 2020-2024 (currently 27,3% in 2024, compared to the baseline) might be adjusted and integrated into the mid-term review as well.

The three leading ministries of the **One Data for MRV on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Mitigation process** (BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), and Ministry of Finance (MOF)) have agreed to integrate data in their respective existing MRV systems AKSARA, SRN and Satu DJA/KRISNA). AKSARA was developed by BAPPENAS to support national ministries and sub-national governments to plan and monitor climate mitigation activities/low carbon development actions. The National Registry System (SRN) was designed by KLHK to monitor progress of the implementation of climate measures. Satu DJA/KRISNA are mirroring systems developed by MOF and BAPPENAS to support annual planning and budgeting. A decision which of the 59 existing methodologies to calculate GHG emission reductions will be selected is expected end of this year.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the finalisation of **Indonesia's Updated National Determined Contribution (NDC)** is slightly delayed. By late April 2020, the final draft was submitted to the KLHK Minister for completion and approval. There is no further update on the current status of this submission.

Green Economy

To boost investment and employment, particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Indonesia has discussed and issued several policies. However, concerns about their potential impacts to the environment were raised. Several issues are currently debated:

- The draft bill of the **Omnibus Law on Job Creation (RUU Cipta Kerja)** might potentially reduce environmental protection standards since **Chapter III** mentions the simplification of the procedure for business licensing and land acquisition;
- The **Mineral and Coal Bill (RUU Minerba)** includes a simplification of regulations for obtaining and prolonging mining permits (including reduced requirements). In addition, the bill does not regulate the obligation for corporations to restore ex-mining areas;
- The **government plans to develop more than 900,000 hectares of new paddy fields in the peatlands** of Central Kalimantan.

Energy

Ministerial Regulation No. 50/2017 concerning the **Utilisation of Renewable Energy Sources for Electricity Supply has been amended for the second time** by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Ministerial Regulation No. 4/2020. The amendments are as follows:

- Procurement processes can be carried out by direct appointment under conditions;
- Cooperation schemes should use the BOO (Build, Own, Operate) scheme;
- Direct appointments for the purchase of electricity from hydropower/irrigation hydropower plants built by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing;
- The purchase of electricity from waste power plants in the regions has to be conducted by PT. PLN, with exception of 12 cities as stated in Presidential Regulation number 35/2018;

- Electricity purchases for renewable energy generators with grant funding are assigned to PT. PLN.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, ESDM released regulations for the extension of coal mining business contracts as stipulated in **Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2020 concerning Procedures for Granting Areas, Licensing, and Reporting on Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities**. The Indonesian House of Representatives officially ratified the **revisions of Law No. 4/2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining**. It guarantees an **extension of the Contract of Work or Coal Mining Concession Work Agreement (PKP2B)** without an auction, as stated in article 169A.

The Directorate General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation has recently published its **Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 (RENSTRA 2020-2024)**. This publication details the development plans for renewable energy, strategic targets, policy, and regulatory frameworks, as well as performance targets and funding frameworks. The publication can be downloaded [here](#) (Bahasa Indonesia).

ESDM has focused on measures to prevent negative effects of the pandemic. It includes 1) deferring loan instalments and reduction of interest rates for renewable energy projects; 2) relaxation of commercial operation dates and the elimination of financial penalties to adjust the procurement mechanism of independent power producers, and 3) the provision of subsidies through the state budget for the use of biodiesel. The government also provides special tax incentives through the suspension and elimination of value-added tax and income tax for the development of various new energies. (Source: [Antara News](#), Bahasa Indonesia)

Sustainable Palm Oil and Forestry

As a response to the land and forest fires of 2019, the president signed the **Presidential Regulation No. 3/2020 on the Mitigation of Forest and Land Fires** on 28 February 2020. The regulation aims to strengthen fire prevention measures as well as law enforcement related to land and forest fires. Compared to the **Instruction No. 11/2015**, the president expands science-based and spatial approaches by explicitly involving the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space, and the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT).

On 13 March 2020, the president signed the **Presidential Regulation No. 44/2020 on the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification System**. Apart from the elaboration of the certification system (institutional arrangement, supervision and monitoring, sanctions, and promotion), the regulation introduces seven sustainability principles. The new set of criteria and indicators will be endorsed through a regulation by the Minister of Agriculture. Receiving an ISPO certification is mandatory for both palm oil companies and smallholders. Smallholders, as a group, can obtain financial support from the government to implement the ISPO standard.

On 13 April 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the **Directorate General of Plantation Decision No. 144/2020 on Technical Guidelines on Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure in the Framework of Funding by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS)**. This guideline provides the opportunity for palm oil smallholders to receive financing support from the Palm Oil Fund (BPDPKS) to improve their practices and join the ISPO certification process.

The **Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 45/2020 on the Revocation of the Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 15/2020 Provisions on the Export of Forestry Industry Products** was issued on 6 May 2020. Through this regulation, the ministry ruled out the obligation to obtain a timber legality certificate for the export of timber (products). As a result, timber (products) for export need to go through a standardised legality verification process.

The **Decision of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs No. 229/2020 regarding the National Executing Team of the National Action Plan of Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations** was formalised on 15 May 2020. The regulation aims to operationalise the **implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 6/2019 on the National Action Plan of Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations**.

Project Implementation in the Light of COVID-19

During the COVID-19 pandemic, coordination between the GIZ project **Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Mitigation Measures in Indonesia (MRV-MMI)** and partners is carried out virtually. The project is currently developing several documents/knowledge products. No significant challenges were faced during the *Work from Home* period. However, physical meetings will be necessary in the next few weeks, particularly for capacity building activities at sub-national government level.

The World Resource Institute project **Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action (TASCA)** delivered capacity building trainings on systems thinking and low carbon development for local experts from West Papua using webinar platforms. There were no technical challenges in accessing the webinar since internet access in Manokwari is surprisingly good. The challenge was rather to deliver technical content such as the development of models. More training on modelling is needed, ideally face-to-face. An increasing discussion on post-recovery scenarios and how to formulate *Building Back Better* strategies was identified. The project believes that this will provide a window of opportunity to promote more ambitious climate actions. Further discussions and engagement with policymakers at the national and sub-national level is needed.

During this COVID-19 pandemic, the **Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation (SUPA/REPEAT)** project promoted the use of online platforms to partners to keep in regular contact. A lesson learned is that it is essential to find the right balance, sometimes to push the partners, but not too much so that they stay committed. Supporting and understanding each other during these difficult times is key.

Low-Emissions Palm Oil Development in Berau District (LEOPALD) and Sustainable and Climate Friendly-Palm Oil Production and Procurement (SCPOPP): Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Conflict Mediation Team under the Berau District Government assessed the possibility to organise online mediation sessions on community-company conflicts. The team has been mediating disputes and land-use negotiations between six village communities and nine companies (two mediations, seven negotiations).

The role and value of **Rare's** activities, namely to support small-scale fishing to create climate resilience have been recognised during the COVID-19 pandemic. During these times, coastal communities at large rely on their locally caught fish for food and livelihoods. Along with this recognition comes the urgency to protect the marine ecosystem and to build the capacities of small-scale fishers so they can cope with health-, economic-, or climate change-related threats. There are growing calls from governments, businesses, and civil society to align COVID-19 recovery packages with climate and environmental objectives which Rare aims to support through its project **Fishing for Climate Resilience project**.

IKI Project Highlights

The WWF-Indonesia project, **Establish Low Carbon Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines (SCP TIP)** engaged in:

1. A regional Focus Group Discussions series on the analytical **study *Palm Oil Sector Contributions to Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)***.
2. In collaboration with the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) and Accenture, launch of the **Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines** (for retailers, hotels, and restaurants). Nine companies have already pledged their commitment to implement them.
3. Collaboration with the young community by conducting a public awareness campaign regarding sustainable consumption and production (***Beli Yang Baik***) in seven major Indonesian cities.

SCP TIP: A series of focus group discussions (FGD) was conducted in relation to **a study carried out to analyse and review Indonesia's NDC and mitigation actions in the agricultural sector (with a focus on palm oil production)**. The study is the backbone of the political approach of the project and will be used as reference to develop a policy brief for government consideration and revision of Indonesia's NDC, and to serve as private sector guidance for reducing GHG emissions. The plan is to conduct a final national consultation workshop for the official handover of the study in July 2020 (depending on the COVID-19 situation).

Conservation International and the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment engaged with high-level government officials from KLHK to formulate a **roadmap towards good governance for peat and mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia**.

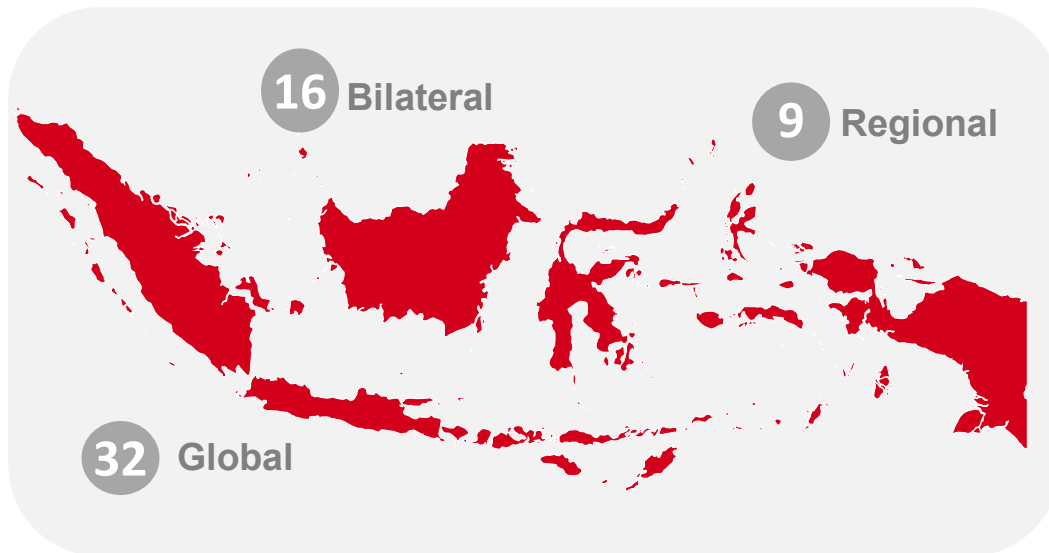
In May 2020, **Conservation International** also **submitted academic documents, a policy brief, and supporting maps to the West Papua Government**. These serve as a science-based reference in strengthening the West Papua Spatial Planning revision to protect 70% of the land, including peat and mangrove ecosystems.

At implementation level, **Conservation International** introduced **Muara Manompas community, North Sumatra, to agroforestry and silvofishery systems with the objective to link peat and mangrove ecosystem management to sustainable livelihood activities**. However, most of the field program deliverables were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic due to the existing Government's restrictive policy regarding travel.

The projects **LEOPALD and SCPOPP** provided input to the draft of the **East Kalimantan Governor Regulation on the Management and Protection of *High Conservation Value* areas**. The focus of this input is to align the regulation with the existing systems of environmental licensing (site-level) and spatial planning (jurisdiction level).

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI) IN INDONESIA

57 Projects under Implementation



29 Implementing Organisations

Adelphi
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)
Conservation International (CI)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V. (DIW)
Earth Innovation Institute
Fairventures Worldwide (FVW) gGmbH
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
GenderCC - Women for climate justice
Humboldt-Viadrina Governance Platform GmbH
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)
Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI)
Institute for Transportation & Development Policy (ITDP)
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Kreditbank für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
New Climate Institute
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Rare
Renewables Academy AG (RENAC)
Secretary of Convention on Migratory Species Office (CMS)
United Nations Development Programme (UN Development)
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
Wetlands International (WI)
World Bank Group
World Resources Institute (WRI)
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

25 Political Partners

Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs	Peat Restoration Agency (BRG)
Coordinating Ministry of Marine Affairs	Government of the Districts Pesisir Barat and Lampung Barat
Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)	Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	District Government of Berau
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)	Marine and Fishery Service Aceh
Ministry of Transport	Marine and Fishery Service North Sulawesi
Ministry of Finance	Marine and Fishery Service West Nusa Tenggara
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	East Kalimantan Provincial Climate Change Center (DDPI)
Ministry of Public Work (PU)	Local Development Planning Agency Berau (BAPPEDA)
Ministry of Agriculture	Forestry Service of Jambi Province
Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia	Government of Lampung Province
National Park Authority (BBS)	East Kalimantan Provincial Climate Change Center (DDPI)
National Authority for Marine Conservation Areas (MMAF)	

CLIMATE SITUATION IN INDONESIA

ADAPTATION

Climate change impacts



MITIGATION

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions



FORESTRY/ REDD

3rd Country in the world with the largest extent of rainforest

Nearly 11% of Indonesia's total land area is covered by peatland

40% of Indonesia's total carbon emissions are as a result of conversion of peatland

World Bank estimated that the Peat fire in 2015 resulted in an estimated economic cost of around **\$16 billion**

Deforestation and land-use change drives about 80% of Indonesia's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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BIODIVERSITY

1st of the 17 Mega-Diverse Countries in the world

2nd of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots

18 World Wildlife Fund's 'Global 200' ecoregions

24 of Bird Life International's Endemic Bird Areas

566 national parks covering 36,069,368.04 million ha: 490 terrestrial protected areas and 76 marine protected areas

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Update from ongoing IKI projects in Indonesia



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First Virtual Training on Dynamic System Modelling for Low Carbon Development in the West Papua Province

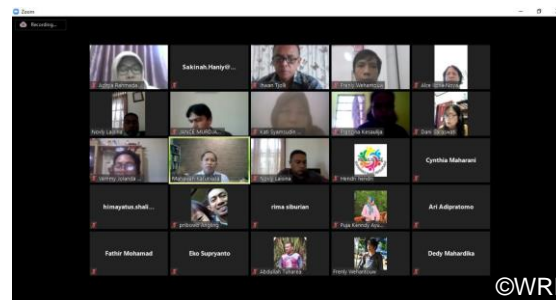
By the World Resource Institute, Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action (TASCA)

On 19 May 2020, given the COVID-19 pandemic, national experts, and research representatives organised a virtual system dynamic modelling training to design the long-term development and potential opportunity for a sustainable future.

WRI Indonesia and Environmental Research Centre of the University of Papua hosted this event. It followed a series of capacity building trainings on system dynamic modelling conducted in 2019, aiming to enhance local capacity to design their development model according to the local circumstances (*bottom-up process*). But before creating their scenario, they first need to understand the basics and technical aspects of system dynamics. This approach has been used by national actors to design national scenarios for green development.

Even though there were some initial difficulties of organising a virtual event, the training went well. Dr. Mahawan Karuniasa, the trainer on system dynamic modelling, provided insights and materials for Advanced System Dynamic Modelling. He introduced the *causal loop diagrams* and key indicators to design causal loop diagrams in the Zoom meeting forum. The participants comprised of around 30 researchers and throughout the forum engaged actively in the virtual Zoom meeting with lively discussions.

Small breakout sessions enabled participants to work on their causal loop diagrams. Virtual breakout rooms split the group into three working groups consisting of: society, economy, and environment. In each working group, the participants discussed their scenario model of causal loop diagram with the other working group members. The trainer involved equally in the working groups and joined the discussions and provided feedback.



Zoom discussion on causal loop diagram modelling

Although the Zoom technology allowed the training to take place amid the COVID-19 pandemic, different levels of exposure to the Zoom technology and necessary software to use the causal loop diagram model, as well as needed personal interactions, demonstrated its limitations. This training was a big learning curve for the team of the World Resource Institute and the University of Papua and will feed into future training exercises.

The Indonesian article can be accessed [here](#).

Enhancing Stakeholder Capacity through an E-Learning Platform

By GIZ, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Mitigation Measures in Indonesia (MRV-MMI)

The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), with technical support from the MRV-MMI project initiated the development of an e-learning platform. This e-learning platform about the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the implementation of the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) initiative aims to strengthen the capacity of government stakeholders to monitor the achievement of the determined emission reduction targets.

The e-learning platform consists of five courses and sixteen modules. The first course provides basic knowledge about climate change. The second and third course inform about the LCDI initiative and its implementation at national and sub-national level. The fourth course informs the participants on the concept, mechanism and process of the MRV system. Finally, the fifth course focuses on the use of the Low Carbon Development Planning and



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Monitoring Application (AKSARA). Several meetings were conducted virtually to determine the materials that will be included in the e-learning modules and to design the storyboard. The project is currently developing the platform.

Communications and Outreach on the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI)

By GIZ, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Mitigation Measures in Indonesia (MRV-MMI)

To increase the visibility of the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) initiative, particularly on aspects concerning Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), the MRV-MMI project is supporting the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to increase the flow of information to various audiences. The communication and outreach support aims to facilitate knowledge management by documenting and communicating the knowledge gained from implementing the LCDI initiative. The communication and outreach strategy are currently developed and discussed between BAPPENAS, the LCDI Secretariat, and other development partners.

Strengthening Coordination and Collaboration for the Implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System in South Sulawesi

By GIZ, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Mitigation Measures in Indonesia (MRV-MMI)

The South Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces that has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to implement the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) initiative. The implementation in this province is supported by the German

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) through the MRV-MMI project.

Technical assistance provided by the project focuses on strengthening the stakeholders' capacities to monitor and report by using the Low Carbon Development Planning and Monitoring Application (AKSARA). In April 2020, the Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of South Sulawesi Province hosted a virtual meeting with the Directorate for the Environmental of BAPPENAS, LCDI Secretariat and other development partners, to coordinate activities that will be carried out during 2020. The meeting also aimed to specify the support that will be provided by the development partners. The draft of a logical implementation framework as a result of the meeting is currently finalised by the BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi Province and will be shared with BAPPENAS.

Indonesia's National Advisory Group Strengthens the Vertical Integration on Climate Action to Address the Climate Crisis

By ICLEI, Local Governments for Sustainability Indonesia, Ambitious City Promises (ACP) and 100% Renewable Energy (RE)

On 20 February 2020, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Indonesia convened the National Advisory Group meeting for three of its projects: Ambitious City Promises (ACP); Urban-LEDS II; and 100% RE. The purpose of this meeting was to solicit the members' inputs and insights towards the achievement of Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Indonesia aims to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 29% by 2030, and the NDC provide the framework to operationalise this target.

The National Advisory Group provides ICLEI Indonesia with high-level support for the implementation of its flagship projects. Inputs and advice from the group also enable ICLEI Indonesia to offer support for local



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governments as they strive towards low carbon emissions development.

The members of the National Advisory Group include local government representatives such as DKI Jakarta Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Balikpapan City, Tangerang City, Bogor Regency, Mataram City, and Sumbawa Regency. Civil society organisations are represented by Institute for Sustainable Earth and Resources (I-SER), Indonesian Cities Association (APEKSI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Institute for Essential Service Reforms (IESR), and Jakarta Security. National government agencies such as Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Human Settlements, and Ministry of Transportation are part of the advisory group as well.

The National Advisory Group meeting opened with a short introduction of ICLEI Indonesia's projects to address low emission development. These include the Ambitious City Promises Programme (ACP) which aims to support DKI Jakarta, Tangerang City, and Bekasi City as they draft inclusive and participatory climate action plans. The 100% Renewable Energy Cities and Regions Roadmap aims to support Mataram City and Sumbawa Regency as they explore potentials to transition to renewable energy sources. Lastly, the European Commission funded project Urban-LEDS II is working with Bogor and Balikpapan as pilot cities and satellite cities, including Bontang, Tarakan, Tangerang Selatan, and the Bogor Regency. This initiative aims to improve vertical integration on climate action to actively contribute to Indonesia's NDC, contribute to 12 MtCO₂e of reduction targeted across project cities, and elaborate eight low emission strategies at the local level.

Vertical Integration Towards Collective Climate Action

Commencing the discussion about vertical integration, ICLEI Project Officer Rika Lumban Gaol shared infographics that aimed to discuss: 1) climate change policies at the global and national level; 2) nine National Determined Contributions (NDC) implementation strategies

which are recommended by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF); 3) the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system set-up by MOEF; 4) the *National Registration System* that allows stakeholders to report climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, and 5) the action plan for reducing GHG emissions at national and sub-national levels by 2019.

Further, Ms. Lumban Gaol also discussed the highlights of the vertical integration initiative, specifically the pilot testing of the methodology for landfill gas recovery in Manggar Sanitary Landfill, Balikpapan City. The methodology is developed in preparation of the Indonesian Certified Emission Reduction (ICER) mechanism. Currently, ICLEI Indonesia, together with the environmental agency of Balikpapan City, is strengthening vertical integration regarding waste management in cities. Gaps hindering successful vertical integration were found to be: 1) Limited technical assistance for cities and districts; 2) the existence of unclear and binding mandates for cities and districts in reporting climate action, and 3) language and technical challenges in accessing international funds.

Sustainability and Plans for a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System

During the discussions, Mrs. Nur Masripatin, Senior Advisor from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry stated: *'The most important point in each program is sustainability. How do we ensure that the program is sustainable even if the support has stopped? Many good programs have forgotten this aspect. The knowledge transfer to the regions needs to be considered so that commitment is maintained.'*

Commenting to the 100% Renewable Energy project, Mr. Yuliadi, Head of the Provincial Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of West Nusa Tenggara shared: *'In 2019, the provincial parliament, to achieve regional energy targets, especially in renewable energy, has approved a 'Regional General Energy Plan (RUED-P). However, funding becomes problematic because the city and district governments do not have the authority to fund projects, especially in the energy sector. Thus, there is a mismatch between what the Ministry*



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of Energy and Mineral Resources wants and what the city and district governments can do.'

To this, ICLEI responded that Urban-LEDS II plans to roll out a capacity building exercise to support local governments in producing feasible and bankable project proposals to the private sector.

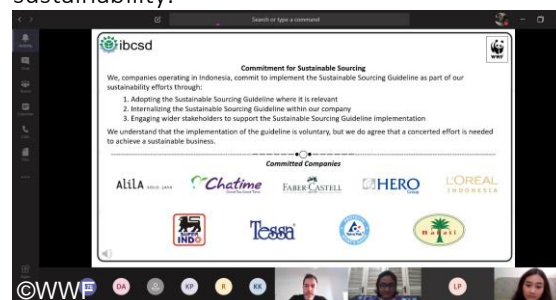
To close the session, the Country Manager of ICLEI Indonesia, Mr. Ari Mochamad, stated that a climate change resilient city requires comprehensive policies that covers funding and institutional aspects. Currently, many strategic and action programs have been identified but are constrained by the lack of funding. That is why support is needed to enable access to potential funding. Collaboration will be very important, given the limited human resources and scope.

Launch of Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines for Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG)

By WWF-Indonesia, Establish Low Carbon Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines (SCP TIP)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia, with support from the *Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development* (IBCSD) and Accenture, has launched *Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines* targeting downstream companies including retailers, hotels, and restaurants. The guidelines are divided into three main focus areas and cover five sectors, namely palm oil, wood and paper, seafood, energy, and plastics. The first part of the guidelines is focused on steps towards embedding sustainability into the company's values. This part gives the broad picture, starting from how to get top management commitment to developing an action plan on sustainable sourcing. The second part deals with general technicalities on how companies can begin to procure sustainable materials or products. The first step in this should be to ask suppliers where the products are coming from, how they were produced, and eventually requiring suppliers to list only certified materials or products. Last but not least, there is a checklist for companies to

identify their stage of progress towards sustainability.



The first nine companies committing to sustainable sourcing

Nine companies have already pledged their commitment to implement the guidelines, namely PT Hero Supermarket Tbk, PT Wahana Citra Nabati, PT L'Oreal Indonesia, PT Tetra Pak Indonesia, PT Graha Bumi Hijau (Tessa), PT Narendra Lentera Adisakti (Alila Hotel Solo), PT Faber-Castell International Indonesia, PT Foods and Beverages Indonesia (Chatime), and PT Lion Super Indo. While these companies are at different stages of implementing sustainable sourcing, WWF-Indonesia will support each company according to their status and potential. While some companies might already have sustainability certification, WWF is asking them to disclose the sustainability logo on its products publicly, so to allow the consumers to differentiate between sustainable and conventional products. Other companies might just be starting to understand the importance of having a sustainable practice for their business. Work with those will have to include going through the entire guidelines to explain how they can move towards sustainability. The approach is first to get a small group of companies willing to implement the guidelines fully, and by showing significant progress on sustainability and co-benefits, others would follow.

For this initiative and already during development of the guidelines, WWF-Indonesia has been closely cooperating with IBCSD, who has set up a platform called *Green Lifestyle* for companies committed to sustainability. The guidelines will now be used as one of the tools for IBCSD members to understand and discuss ways towards sustainability. Other companies will be encouraged to join the initiative and demonstrate collective actions so that



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Indonesian consumers can have a choice to buy sustainable products.

Launching of the *Beli Yang Baik* Movie

By WWF-Indonesia, Establish Low Carbon Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines (SCP TIP).

Dini steps into the family living room and hastily begins to unpack a blanket full of stuff while collecting more things from her parents' bedroom and bathroom. After gathering all of it in a pile, she begins her speech in front of the camera. Just like an experienced vlogger, she explains why the collected stuff is unsustainable, for example, as it is for short-term use, unnatural contents, unnecessary items and not locally sourced. As her parents are walking in on that scene, they are stunned to see their valued collection of objects and robotic toys piled up on top of each other.



A scene from *Sejak Dini*, a short campaign movie about sustainable consumption

This fiction story is the opening scene of a short movie produced by WWF-Indonesia as part of their *Beli Yang Baik* consumer campaign. The video titled *Sejak Dini* (translated as Since Early On) tells the story of a young Indonesian family that is learning and experiencing the ups and downs of implementing a lifestyle of sustainable consumption.

The movie is produced as part of WWF-Indonesia's strategy under the International Climate Initiative (IKI) funded SCP TIP project to increase consumer awareness and understanding about sustainable consumption and production.

The official launch of the movie was held on 30 April 2020 in commemoration of the Earth Day

(20 April) and Indonesia's National Consumers Day (22 April). WWF-Indonesia organised an online screening and talk show event, involving the cast and director of the movie, community partners, corporate partners and the media. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the talk show brought up the highly relevant topic of consumer behaviour and behaviour change during Corona times.



The engagement statistics from the Facebook livestream of the online movie screening and talk show

Putri Ayudya, one of the casts of *Sejak Dini*, acknowledged the high relevance and usefulness of adopting a sustainable lifestyle throughout the quarantine period. For her, buying long-lasting products has become a priority to reduce shopping trips that may expose her to a higher risk of infection. Arya Kusumo, *Corporate Social Responsibility Manager* of the grocery chain HERO Group, was optimistic that the pandemic situation would change consumer behaviour towards more sustainability, and this, in turn, will encourage more companies to sell sustainable products. WWF-Indonesia emphasised sustainable consumption behaviour during the quarantine period, such as prioritising purchasing locally sourced and natural products, buying long-lasting products, and buying only what we need. These behaviours should be adopted beyond the COVID-19 pandemic.

The event was held on Zoom and live-streamed through Facebook. Around 60 participants joined on Zoom, and thus far was viewed 1200 on Facebook after the event took place. The full clip of *Sejak Dini* is available on [WWF-Indonesia's YouTube channel](#). The launch and talk show event can be viewed on [WWF-Indonesia's Facebook page](#).



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Focus Group Discussions on Palm Oil Sector Contributions to Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

By WWF-Indonesia, Establish Low Carbon Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines (SCP TIP)

To disseminate an analytical study and review on Indonesia's National Determined contributions (NDCs) and mitigation actions for the agricultural sector, especially regarding palm oil production a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) was held at the regional level in collaboration with the Climate Society Foundation (Yayasan Climate Society) and the local government in Central Kalimantan and Riau Provinces (facilitated by the Provincial Secretary). The aim of these FGDs was to get input, feedback, and ultimately ownership to the findings of the study. Furthermore, the study was conducted to develop mitigation actions and scenarios related to the palm oil sector's contributions to Indonesia's NDCs. Also, the goal was to offer practical guidance for palm oil companies on possible mitigation actions. The series of FGDs was commenced at the Premiere Hotel, Pekanbaru on 17 February 2020, with opening remarks from Ms. Elly, MSi, Assistant Deputy of the Provincial Secretary.



An FGD in Pekanbaru to disseminate the linkage between Palm oil and NDCs

The series was then continued at Bahalap Hotel, Palangkaraya on 19 February 2020, opened by the Provincial Secretary, Mr Fakhrizal, MSi. Each FGD was attended by about 70 participants, including representatives from local governments, the private sector, civil society organisations and community-based organisations and business

associations.



An FGD in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province

During these workshops, issues related to climate change mitigation activities such as deforestation, low carbon development, and REDD+ were discussed. The participants were very enthusiastic because so far issues on lowering carbon emissions have not been linked to the palm oil sector. That is why, during the FGDs, they were actively participating and interested to know about the NDC targets.

In general, companies are showing a willingness to contribute to reducing GHG emissions to achieve the emission reduction target of the NDC, but mandatory guidelines and regulations will be needed. In addition, integration of certification standards such as the *Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Standard* (ISPO) and the *Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil Standard* (RSPO) are necessary.

Bintoro Forum Empowers Demak Community Groups in Coastal Restoration

By Wetlands International, Building with Nature

The ten community groups, which have supported *Building with Nature* measures in Demak regency in Java to restore the eroding coastline, are now organised in the ocean management forum *Bintoro*. *Bintoro* stands for *Bina Noto Segor*, which means *to manage the sea* in Javanese. Being organised in the forum allows the communities to network with the government and receive funding. Thus, it is one



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step towards the sustainability of *Building with Nature's* interventions.

Engagement and empowerment of local communities in Building with Nature

Building with Nature activities in the Demak regency engages with ten community groups in nine villages and is carried out by Wetlands International. The local communities can thus provide inputs to project interventions and enables an intensive communication between the Building with Nature Consortium, the communities, and the government. One of the approaches used is the financing mechanism *Bio-Rights*. A project, where local communities can invest in sustainable economic practices and root them in the village development plans if they get actively involved in environmental conservation and restoration activities.

The desire for a collective movement to restore coastal areas for community welfare

Community groups have proven to be essential for the operation of *Building with Nature*. But members felt better communication was needed between the established community groups of different villages to ensure a collective movement to restore the coastal areas for community welfare. At the celebration of the World Mangrove Day on 25 July 2019, all community groups agreed on the establishment of an inter-group communication forum called *Bintoro*.



© Wetlands International/ Kuswantoro
Founders meeting of the Forum Bintoro. Kuswantoro, Wetlands International.

Since its official establishment in September, the *Bintoro Forum* has developed into an institution, which officially accommodates eleven groups in nine villages, including one all women group to ensure gender balance in *Bintoro's* activities.

Bintoro's role is to represents all groups in the communication with partners, especially related to cooperation for development in member villages. It also functions as a mechanism to receive financial support from the government, for events such as the maintenance of permeable structures, mangrove rehabilitation and aquaculture revitalisation. The financial support can ensure the sustainability of *Building with Nature's* activities in Demak.

Vehicle to network with the government

The *Bintoro Forum* actively communicates with the government. Recently, they conducted a review of government policies related to the development of coastal areas of Demak and surrounding areas. Jointly *Bintoro* developed a [petition](#) to call for the defence of the mangroves and asked the Demak Regency government to reduce unsustainable groundwater use, especially by the industrial sector. Unsustainable groundwater practices cause severe land subsidence and the sinking of the ground's surface which contributes to environmental damage in the coastal areas of Demak. The unsustainable groundwater use undermines the efforts of the *Building with Nature* project to halt erosion, rehabilitate mangroves and revive aquaculture to boost the economy.



© Wetlands International/ Kuswantoro
Commemoration of the World Wetlands Day

Bintoro also engaged communities to participate in the World Cleanup Day, to hold meetings with the Pemali Jratun River Watershed Management Agency to explore collaboration on coastal restoration, and to commemorate the World Wetlands Day by engaging government institutions, local communities and students.



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Impact of COVID-19 on the Coastal Communities of Demak and Green Recovery

By Wetlands International, Building with Nature

The Impact of COVID-19 on poor and vulnerable people is severe. Also, in Demak, where the *Building with Nature Indonesia* project works, villagers have suffered as the pandemic strongly affects their project activities, their livelihoods and social order within the community. Building with Nature works with the coastal communities to halt coastal erosion, rehabilitate mangroves, and revive local livelihoods.

During the pandemic, the majority of assisted villages have closed and restricted outside access to their villages. All *Building with Nature* activities, such as group meetings and monitoring of hybrid engineering structures, activities in the greenbelt ponds and the mixed mangrove aquaculture ponds are put on hold. The restrictions also caused tenuous situations between residents, where community members, due to the concern to get infected by COVID-19 would not give allegiance when a neighbour died in one of the villages.



Ladies cleaning up fish at the market

The COVID-19 pandemic also increased the unemployment rate in the district, as many Timbulsloko villagers work as factory workers who were laid off. Fishers and fish farmers, even though they are still able to carry out their work, have difficulties in marketing their catches and harvests due to the inability of collectors to enter the village and due to the inactive fish markets. And even if there are traders who collect the harvest, the prices have dropped to 28-67% compared to normal

conditions. Farmers also experience difficulties to get fish or shrimp seeds as many hatcheries are closed. According to the report of the Indonesian Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI) as of 9 April 2020, many fishers in Demak are no longer at sea, as they have difficulties in getting fuel supplies. While fishers choose to stop fishing activities, fishpond farmers delay harvesting their crops even though they cannot predict how long the COVID-19 outbreak will last. We hope that the communities can soon pick up their lives and restore the harmony between them.

COVID-19 demonstrates how important the *Building with Nature's* activities are, namely to support green recovery in the area by restoring environmental conditions, reviving livelihoods and creating multiple benefits including food security. This is not only essential in recovery from COVID-19, but also to enhance the villager's resilience during annual hazards and the long-known impacts of climate change.

Building with Nature Indonesia is a programme by [Ecoshape](#), [Wetlands International](#), the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries ([MMAF](#)), and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing ([PU](#)), supported by the Dutch Sustainable Water Fund and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). For more information click [here](#).



Sustainable Transport

Guidelines for the Transport Ministry's Regulatory Framework on Urban Bus Services

By GIZ, Implementation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Program Indonesia (SUTRI NAMA) and Indonesian Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Development Project (INDOBUS)

The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Transportation (MoT), has committed to support and assist large Indonesian cities in the development of public transport systems. One aspect is to provide incentives to local governments to accelerate public transport reforms in their respective cities.

In this respect, the project implementation of the *Sustainable Urban Transport Program Indonesia* (SUTRI NAMA) and *Indonesian Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Development Project* (INDOBUS) supports MoT in the preparation of the Buy the Service (BTS) scheme.

BTS is a mechanism to support road-based urban public transport development via an operational subsidy provided by MoT. The scheme is rolled-out to help local governments to address financial challenges and raise institutional capacities. These are hindering factors for public transport development. Through this scheme, it is hoped that local governments can prioritise road-based urban public transport better and that it raises its attractiveness to the private sector and its citizens alike. The modal shift from road to public transport would directly reduce GHG emissions. SUTRI NAMA supports MoT in developing preparatory studies as a basis for technical guidance and drafts policy documents for the implementation of the BTS scheme.

In April 2020, SUTRI NAMA and INDOBUS completed two preparatory studies for MoT. The first is an operational cost estimate study for urban bus services, which can serve as a guideline for service providers/ operators on setting minimum tariffs or for regulators to estimate the need for subsidies. Furthermore, the study provides strategic steps for operators on how to prepare their proposals to get involved in urban public transport operations.

The second study is on operation plans, monitoring, and evaluation of road-based urban public transport services. This study should serve as a guideline to service managers to facilitate the realisation of effective and efficient transportation services. The guideline consists of three sections covering 1) policy review, literature review and best practices; 2) analysis of operational plans and monitoring; and 3) evaluation mechanisms of road-based urban public transport services.

The results of these studies were delivered to MoT at the beginning of April 2020. These studies should serve the institution as a basis for formulating relevant regulations to support the implementation of the BTS scheme.



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Sustainable Roof Systems in Central Kalimantan — Testing Different Timber Species

By Fairventures, Rehabilitation of Degraded Land with Native Tree Species in Kalimantan

Fairventures Worldwide, together with the partners Haring Timber Technology and Löffler-Schmeling Architects, are pioneering one of the world's first prefabricated tropical shingle wood roof systems. The team tests the use of locally grown timber species from Central Kalimantan for innovative and smart roofing and facade systems. The IKI-project *Rehabilitation of Degraded Land with Native Tree Species in Kalimantan* implemented by Fairventures, contains one output focusing on innovative products from fast-growing local tree species.

Wood shingles, as a type of facade or roof cover, are still commonly used in Central Kalimantan up to today. However, the main wood species used are highly durable and oftentimes protected species such as ironwood (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*). Fairventures Worldwide and the project team have identified the need for more sustainable wood shingle roof systems.

The research team is testing the suitability of five different timber species as prefabricated shingle roof panels. The timber species used are *Masupang (Shorea pachyphylla)*, *Shorea spp.*, *Anthocephalus cadamba (Neolamarckia cadamba)*, *Acacia mangium x Acacia auriculiformis*, *Camposperma spp.* To be able to compare the wood shingles high-density species, such as *Shorea spp.*, and low-density species, such as *Anthocephalus cadamba* were chosen. The prefabricated roof panels of each species are mounted facing North, South, East, and West.

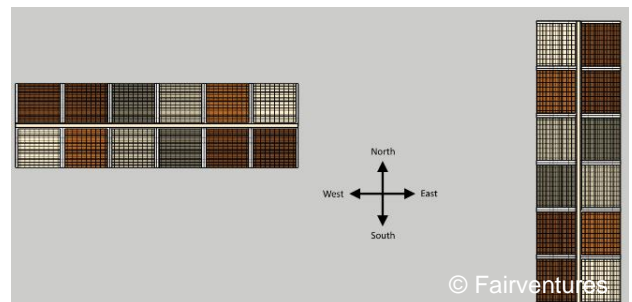
Over the next few months, parameters such as deterioration of the shingles, UV-degradation, and wood moisture content are recorded and evaluated.



Assembly process of a prefabricated shingle roof panel



Installation of the roof panels at the testing site in Central Kalimantan



Top view of the test set-up



Roof panel test set-up in Central Kalimantan

Workshops on Concept Note Development for ASEAN Member States

By GIZ, Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA)

This project supports in one of its working areas state actors in the ASEAN Member States via grants to enable the implementation of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy and



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National Action Plans on Peatland. The grants will be allocated to ASEAN Member States, except Singapore and Brunei Darussalam, through a *restricted call for proposals*. Eligible state agencies are invited to present project proposals which will contribute to one or more of the four expected results of the project, which are 1) ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems; ASEAN Peatland Management Strategies and National Action Plans on Peatland are gradually implemented at local, national and regional level through enhanced capacity and identification of ASEAN peatland areas; 2) significantly reduced peatland fires and associated haze through fire prevention and peatland rehabilitation; 3) integrated management of targeted peatlands to maintain ecological functions and biodiversity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and 4) peatlands are sustainably managed to enhance livelihoods and maintain economic value.

Two Concept Note Development Workshops, held in Indonesia on 5–6 February 2020 and in Malaysia on 13–14 February 2020, initiated the restricted calls for proposals. The goal of these workshops was to improve the capacities of ASEAN Member State agencies to develop project-related concept notes to apply for the grants provided by the programme.

On 13 March 2020, the third Concept Note Development Workshop took place in Myanmar. Given the recent COVID-19 pandemic, this workshop was the last one to be held in person.

Increasing travel restrictions and lockdowns implemented in several ASEAN countries forced the SUPA/REPEAT team to adopt a new strategy to conduct the workshops with the remaining ASEAN Member States. Taking into account that access to internet and stable internet connections may not always be a reality across the ASEAN region excluded the option of an online live workshop. Thus, the project team decided to adapt the content of the Concept Note Development Workshops into a visual presentation with audio recording. This would allow all participants to enter the restricted call for proposals and access the grants. Participants received the online workshop

package on 3 April 2020. The submission deadline for the grants applications was set for 18 May 2020.

To date, concept notes were submitted from most countries, while a few requested for an extension of the deadline. Extensions were granted, as approval processes are delayed due to the work-from-home situation in many countries of the ASEAN region.

Although online workshops were not planned initially, the project is adapting to the new life and work conditions caused by the coronavirus. With the collective commitment from the ASEAN Member States, the programme team is confident to move forward during this crisis.



Participants of the Workshop on Concept Note Development in Indonesia

The National Workshop on Peatland and Mangrove Ecosystems – The Relevance for Climate Change and Need for Effective Management

By Conservation International, Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems

A National Workshop on Integration of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the management of Peatland and Mangrove Ecosystems (PME)s took place on 3 March 2020 in Jakarta. Around 60 participants represented the national and regional governments, academics, private sectors, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) participated in this national workshop.

This national workshop is part of the IKI project Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems. One of the project aims is the establishment of the Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Advisory Committee (PME AC). A roadmap needs to be designed to



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integrate climate change mitigation and adaption into PME good governance.



Participants discussing using the World Café method

Further, the workshop introduced the project to the stakeholders, captured the lessons learned of PME conservation and restoration in Indonesia, and discussed the urgency for a PME Advisory Committee. The workshop also reflected on the results of the 25. Conference of the Parties (COP25) from the perspective of PMEs in Indonesia. The update of COP 25 and Paris Agreement Article 6 presentations gave a detailed picture to the participants of Indonesia's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation at an international level.

The workshop summarised five key elements that contribute to the implementation of effective management of PMEs and the roadmap design. Those five key elements are:

1. Peatlands and mangroves are carbon-rich ecosystems;
2. the need for integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation;
3. science-based policy,
4. the opportunity of blending public and private funding mechanisms through the national and sub-national budgets, and
5. public-private partnerships.

A follow up workshop will be scheduled to gather more information on: 1) The challenges and opportunities of scientific and technical aspects on PME management; 2) Lessons learned from PME management at the national and sub-national levels, and the harmonisation of existing regulatory frameworks that contribute to the development of a roadmap by the PME Advisory Committee.

Designing the Roadmap for the Implementation of the PME National Program in Indonesia

By Conservation International, Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Project

On 15 May 2020, Conservation International, in collaboration with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) held a Webinar on *Designing the Roadmap for the Implementation of the PME National Program to Operationalise the Regulatory Framework*. This webinar is a follow-up from the previous workshop conducted on 3 March 2020 in Jakarta. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, Conservation International and CIFOR conducted a webinar rather than a workshop. Five speakers were invited to speak in this webinar including 1) Ir. Wiratno, MSc - Directorate General of Nature Conservation and Ecosystem within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; 2) Dr Kus Prisetiahadi - Acting Assistant Deputy for Climate Change and Disaster Management, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs; 3) I Nyoman Suryadiputra - Director of Wetlands International Indonesia; 4) Dr Rudhi Pribadi - Head of the Doctorate Program Study of Marine Sciences, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Diponegoro University, and Dr. Victor Nikijuluw - Senior Director of the Marine Program of Conservation International Indonesia.

Thirty-two participants from the national government, private sectors, academics, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) attended this webinar. The previous workshop held in Jakarta had summarised five key elements that the PME Advisory Committee Policy Roadmap should address. Meanwhile, the objectives of this webinar focused on capturing the thoughts and experiences about PME good governance to integrate cross-sectoral actions, as well as capture technical and institutional challenges faced by practitioners and stakeholders. The webinar also identified approaches how to effectively operationalise Presidential Regulation No.



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73/2012 (National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Management) and Government Regulation No. 57/2016 (Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems).

The main results of this webinar are a set of recommendations that can contribute to the design of the PME Advisory Committee Policy Roadmap:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation need to be implemented at the same time;
- Review and revise the Presidential Regulation No. 73/2012 and Government Regulation No. 57/2016 to accommodate policy changes related to PME in Indonesia including the change in its governance (different ministry);
- Strengthen the capacity of the government at the regional level in terms of PME management;
- More collaboration between government and other related parties, including international organisations, for funding opportunities to complement national and sub-national budget;
- More collaboration with relevant stakeholders including NGOs to develop new methods and approaches for PME management in Indonesia; and
- Increase the involvement of the local communities in the respective PME programs.

The follow-up action of this webinar is the consultation with stakeholders on the design of the PME Advisory Committee Policy Roadmap.



A screenshot of the webinar on 15 May 2020

Supporting West Papua Government to Protect Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems

By Conservation International, Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Project

In the past few months, Conservation International conducted two studies to provide a science-based reference to formulate sustainable development policy and finalise the revisions of the Spatial Plan of the West Papua Province. These studies provided recommendations to support the Province's conservation vision and protect critically important ecosystems, including peat and mangrove systems.

West Papua Province was declared as *Conservation Province* on 19 October 2015, followed by the Manokwari Declaration. In the Declaration, the government, together with the communities commit to declare a minimum of 70% of the land area as protected area. However, in the existing Provincial Spatial Plan (2013-2033), only 34% of the land is allocated as protected. Therefore, the West Papua Government is currently in the process of revising the Spatial Plan. Conservation International is supporting this process by providing science-based references.

Two studies, namely the Prediction Model of Forest Cover Changes in the West Papua Province and Application of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) for the Revision of Spatial Planning in West Papua, provide science-based recommendations for the West Papua Government in defining protected areas in the revision of the Spatial Plan. The Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) model shows that 82% of West Papua have highly sensitive areas, and the study recommends that 76.89% of West Papua landscape should be protected. The areas include peat and mangrove ecosystems, as well as primary and secondary dryland forests.

The 76.89% recommendation aligns with the Province's conservation vision of protecting a minimum of 70% land area of the West Papua



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Province. The recommendations also propose the protection of 374,342.31 ha of deep peatland ecosystems, 359,691.84 ha primary mangrove forest, and 114,533.3 ha of secondary mangrove forest.

To share the results of these studies and consult with local stakeholders, Conservation International conducted a general lecture at the University of Papua (UNIPA) and held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with key stakeholders in Manokwari on 16-17 March 2020. More than a total of 170 participants attended the general lecture and FGD. The Secretary of the Province Drs Nataniel D. Mandacan, MSI, highlighted the government's strong commitment defining a development scenario that aligns with the vision of a *Conservation Province*.



Group photo at the general lecture with the after the opening statement from Secretary of the Province highlights the importance of protecting West Papua's forest

The activities also caught the media's attention. There were nine articles published in the local media, mainly highlighting the forest loss in West Papua and government's effort to protect 70% of the land area. The articles were published in [Jagat Papua](#), [Tabura Pos](#), [Porto News](#), [Radar Sorong](#), [Antara News](#), [Salam Papua](#), [Seputar Papua](#), [Oridek News](#), and [VOI News](#).

A final report of the studies and a policy brief that provides recommendations for defining the protected areas have been submitted to the West Papua province government. In addition to spatial planning, Conservation International will also assist in strengthening the Provincial Forestry Management Plan.

The pilot project in Muara Manompas begins promoting peat ecosystem restoration and sustainable production practices

By Conservation International, Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Project

Several activities have been carried out by Conservation International and Wetlands International (Yayasan Lahan Basah) to prepare the pilot site in Muara Manompas Village, South Tapanuli, North Sumatra. This site will promote green development pathways linked to peat ecosystem restoration and sustainable production practices. Conservation International and Wetlands International Indonesia will implement agroforestry-silvo-fishery systems such as paludiculture and aquaculture, and peat restoration activities (rewetting by canal blocks).

As the technical implementor in the field, Wetlands International Indonesia has conducted several assessments and preparation for rewetting activities, including developing detailed engineering designs for a total of twelve canal blocks.



Students practicing planting red areca nut (wetland plant species) seedlings in the celebration of World Wetlands Day. Photo by Conservation International and Wetlands International Indonesia

In the preparation of paludiculture activities in Muara Manompas, the project has constructed jelutong nurseries (native vegetation of peatland) for seedlings that will be planted as a paludicultural-crop on community land.



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As part of community engagement and local capacity building on restoration and sustainable economic solutions, Wetlands International Indonesia also celebrated the World Wetlands Day on 15 February 2020 with 50 students of a Public Junior High School (*SMP Negeri 1*) in Muara Manompas. This activity aimed to raise awareness about the value and benefits of peatland and other wetland types.

Tailor-made training program for oil palm smallholders to meet ISPO and RSPO sustainability standards

By GIZ, Sustainable and Climate Friendly-Palm Oil Production and Procurement (SCPOPP)

One of the most significant challenges for the palm oil industry to optimise its economic benefit and to disconnect it with deforestation is the capacity of smallholders to meet sustainability standards. The ageing palms and the low productivity could force smallholders to expand their farmland on high-carbon stock areas which may explain the rising trend of deforestation and peat degradation, which are associated with small-scale agriculture. Therefore, capacity development for oil palm smallholders is essential. While some training programs for oil palm smallholders are available, none of them is designed, as one complete package, to facilitate the smallholders complying with sustainability standards.

The *Sustainable and Climate-friendly Palm Oil Production and Procurement* (SCPOPP) project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from palm oil production and improve the environmental and social sustainability of smallholder oil palm plantations. While the *Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil* (ISPO) standard embodies sustainability aspects which are already adopted in national laws and regulations, the *Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil* (RSPO) standard is the most commonly accepted standard in the global market. In collaboration with *Widya Erti* (WEI) and the *Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Farmer Forum* (FORTASBI), the SCPOPP project is developing curricula and training modules for oil palm

farmers to meet the 2015 ISPO and 2019 RSPO requirements for smallholders.

The curricula and modules will be delivered through a Training of Facilitators (ToF) via the *Farmer Field School* (FFS), and technical assistance for the group managers. A group of master trainers, under FORTASBI, will train the facilitators (external facilitators and government extension officers). The trained facilitators will work with the *internal control system* (ICS) committee of the farmer cooperatives in organising farmer field school sessions for individual farmers in each of the farmer groups. The master trainers will also work directly with the ICS committee in enhancing the organisational capacity of the group.

The first draft of the training curricula and modules is available. Combined with knowledge from the GIZ team and external reviewers who are familiar with ISPO and RSPO standards, the curricula and modules capture the rich experiences of WEI and FORTASBI in various farmer training sessions. The six training modules—which incorporate 47 and 58 ISPO and RSPO indicators, respectively—consist of six certifications: 1) compliance with regulations; 2) farmer organisation; 3) good agricultural practices (GAP); 4) conservation and environmental management; 5) business management and household finance; and 6) ISPO and RSPO certification.



Farmers gathered to learn about good agriculture practice on fertilisation assessment

Plant nutrition management is a crucial topic in good agricultural practices. Studies show there is a nutritional imbalance in smallholder oil palm plantations which lead to high N₂O gas



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emissions and low productivity. To improve the soil nutrition management, SCPOPP conducts a site-specific fertilisation study which provides the actual nutritional gap of the farmers' palms in Kombeng, East Kutai. The data will be discussed in the FFS sessions for the farmers to improve the plant nutrition management of their plantations.

Regarding conservation and environmental management, the group managers will be supported to prepare plantation management plans. The plan will focus on key environmental issues related to new planting and use of agrochemicals. The plans are essential because the villages of Kombeng have identified around 9,000 hectares of forested areas that are potential high conservation value (HCV) areas. Their commitment on protecting HCV areas and on mitigating the negative impacts of the use of agrochemicals will be affirmed in the *Letter of Environmental Management Statement* or *Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan* (SPPL) submitted by the smallholders to the regency government.

Saving HCV/HCS areas on land designated for Industrial Crop Plantations in Berau District

By GIZ, Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN — formerly The Nature Conservancy), Low-Emissions Palm Oil Development in Berau District (LEOPALD)

Having issued Regional Regulation No. 3/2020 on Sustainable Plantation Development, the Berau District Government reaffirmed its commitment to protection and nature conservation efforts in its region. Recently, on 20 April 2020, the Berau District Head issued District Head Decree No. 287/2020 on the establishment of an indicative map of protected areas with *High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock* (HCV/ HCS). The decree covers areas of approximately 83,000 hectares of land allocated for plantation development. This indicative map constitutes the reference for plantation development, including the issuing of permits in the district region.

This policy was a follow up to the *Declaration of Agreement on Sustainable Plantation Development* signed by the Governor of East Kalimantan, the Chief of Berau District, and the chiefs of six other districts on 11 September 2017. Parties to the declaration committed to applying sustainability principles with five policy directives including protecting up to 640,000 hectares of high carbon stock (natural forest and peatlands) in areas designated for industrial crop plantation.



Participants of the Focus Group Discussion on indicative maps of high conservation value and high carbon stock (HCV/HCS) held in Tanjung Redeb, February 2020

Since the signing of the declaration, several provincial-level focus group discussions (FGDs) have been held involving all districts in the province. The *East Kalimantan Provincial Estate Crops Office*, with technical support from Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN, formerly The Nature Conservancy), identified potential protection areas by using the *development by design* (DBD) methodology. The outcomes of the analyses were discussed jointly with representatives of district governments.

The potential identified protection areas were divided into those inside and outside plantations with business permits and right to cultivate concessions. While each district applies a different approach to protection inside and outside concession lands, for the initial stage, the Berau District Government delegation chose to focus on land outside licensed concessions. On 18 October 2019, a provincial-level indicative HCV/HCS protection map was agreed to cover a total area of more than 471,000 hectares across the seven districts.

Further support from YKAN to the *Provincial Estate Crop Agency* and the Multi stakeholder



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Forum on Sustainable Estate Crop is to assist in drafting a governor regulation on the protection and management of HCV areas at the provincial level. A series of discussions and public consultations were held to obtain robust input in refining the draft. Areas that caused discussions were on developing the legal framework to determine the criteria and procedures for the protection and management of HCV areas for holders of



Discussion with local community village on land-use plan maps and defining the areas of interest, held in Long Laai village

plantation business permits and the landscape level. The regulation draft will also regulate the development of an indicative map of the HCV area in all regions of East Kalimantan province. The Berau District Estate Crops Office — with technical support from the project facilitated district-level discussions with other regional government institutions and NGOs. In addition to approving the provincial agreement, the stakeholders commented that the indicative map is dynamic and will be updated continuously. Ideas on the operationalisation of protection of the designated areas were also explored and discussed. Communities would manage potential protection areas outside concessions by considering village land use plans (RTGL) and making them a requirement for permit issuance. Areas inside concessions (though not included in the original indicative map) would be managed by the permit holding companies.

The project further supports the efforts to synchronise the indicative map with village land use plans. This synchronisation process will provide inputs for the indicative map and revisions of the land use plans. The results of a preliminary analysis of five trial villages are shown in the table below. Alterations of the

indicative maps are also provided due to the project's supported community-company land use mediations. Through negotiations and mediation sessions, communities and companies agree on areas (*land of interest*) which are essential to both parties. From five trial villages, 62% of more than 19,000 hectares were identified as *land of interest*. In addition, the project will also support village governments to strengthen the area management plans of areas with HCV/ HCS further and will also assist the preparations to participate in the *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility* incentive scheme.

With support from YKAN, the *Estate Crops Office* of Berau District is currently verifying potential areas on concession land.

For. Protect . land categ.	Basis		Area (ha)	Synchronisation steps
	Indic . map	Villag e RTGL		
A	√	√	341	(not applicable)
B	√	X	11,168	To be discussed by the village communities, potential corrections to the RTGL map.
C	X	√	36,445	To be discussed by the district government, potential corrections to the indicative map.

Provisional outcomes of HCV/ HCS indicative map and RTGL map synchronisation in five pilot villages

14 National Banks Support the Indonesian Sustainable Finance Initiative

By WWF, Taking Deforestation out of Banks Portfolios in Emerging Markets

On 26 November 2019, the Indonesian Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI), welcomed the five new national bank members, namely CIMB Niaga, OCBC NISP, Maybank Indonesia, HSBC Indonesia, and Bank Syariah Mandiri. Panin Bank also joined IKBI in February 2020. That means that IKBI is endorsed by 62% of the national banking assets. The IKBI membership



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network should catalyse national banks to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects into their business strategies. IKBI is expected to lead the creation of a level playing field for sustainable finance at national level and to serve as industry catalyst working together with key stakeholders such as regulators, financial institution associations, and investors, to support banks to improve its sustainability performance by integrating ESG into their commercial operations.



New five members to the Indonesian Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI)

IKBI enables its members to exchange knowledge and experience with regulators, investors, sustainable finance, sustainability experts and other members on sustainable finance related matters and to improve capacity in identifying risks and opportunities in the form of workshops, group discussions, and dialogues. IKBI works towards a long-term goal by focusing on three areas: 1) To enhance better ESG risk management and capture new business opportunities through collaborative partnerships; 2) develop studies; and 3) pilot projects on relevant green financial solutions. IKBI also facilitates its members to provide recommendations to the regulators. The new members thus strengthen the importance of this network and its cause to mainstream the implementation of sustainable finance in the finance sector.

IKBI International Seminar: The Financial Sector's Movement towards a Climate Resilient Economy

By WWF, Taking Deforestation out of Banks Portfolios in Emerging Markets

The Indonesian Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI) held an international seminar entitled *The Financial Sector's Movement towards a Climate Resilient Economy*. This seminar was co-hosted by the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) and the National Bank Association (Perbanas) on Tuesday, 26 November 2019, at the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Jakarta. Notable speakers included representatives from the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), ACTIAM, Asia Sustainable Finance Initiative, Indonesia Stock Exchange, and the Financial Services Authority (OJK). This seminar consisted of two panel sessions and was attended by more than 150 participants and various sustainable financial experts.



Pictures from the first panel session

Panellists from the first panel were representatives from OJK, and UNEP FI. A representative of the Bank Syariah Mandiri acted as the moderator. They discussed the regulator's effort to mitigate climate risk and to create an enabling environment for climate action. They also explored the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-related Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations, which emphasise on four issues: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. Up until now, research shows that one of the challenges of implementing TCFD recommendations is the disclosure of sensitive information. Moreover, there are no standards and criteria that specify the climate-related risks. Nonetheless, it is



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expected that the more institutions implement them, the quicker the criteria will be established.

Meanwhile, the second panel highlighted the crucial role of top management's commitment to the implementation of sustainable finance. It emphasized the importance of leaders' commitments to implement the climate-related risk management effectively. By having the top management's involvement, the financial institution will be more confident to carry out portfolio mapping and develop climate-related forward-looking scenarios which illustrate the climate risks. The panellists were Mr Stewart James from HSBC, Mr Rino Donosepoetro from Standard Chartered, and Mr Luc Cardyn from BNP Paribas. The session was moderated by Mrs Rizkiasari Yudawinata from WWF-Indonesia.

Executive CEO Dialogue

By WWF, Taking Deforestation out of Banks Portfolios in Emerging Markets

Many leaders of financial institutions still doubt that the implementation of sustainable development will be able to support economic growth. The lack of leaders' comprehension is a barrier to implement sustainable finance effectively. Therefore, the Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI) cordially invited ten directors, two CEOs, one chief commissioner and other financial institutions participants to discuss this issue.

The CEO Dialogue highlighted that in the future, businesses that do not integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects into their commercial operations, will face significant challenges since most ecosystem degradation comes from economic activities involving consumers, producers, and financiers. So, climate change is not only an environmental but more importantly, an economic problem.

This session concluded that financial institutions need initiatives to pursue three components of sustainability - people, the environment, and economic profits as a whole.

To spark more collective efforts from the financial sector, financial institutions need to build partnerships to promote a coherent, sustainable financial ecosystem. It became clear that sustainable finance is gaining attention in the top ranks of national banks. It is expected that this forum can become an effective medium for financial institutions in Indonesia to improve the implementation of better sustainable financial practices by providing insights and forming strong networks.



Pictures from the second panel session

More than 50 participants representing financial institutions, government, private sectors, state-owned enterprises, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) joined this dialogue. Various strategic speakers and sustainable financial experts were involved, including the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), Perbanas, Bank Syariah Mandiri, Conservation Strategy Fund, and HSBC Indonesia.

The Financial Authority in Indonesia launches a Guidebook for Banks Concerning the Palm Oil Plantation Industry

By WWF, Taking Deforestation out of Banks Portfolios in Emerging Markets

Palm oil is an important commodity for Indonesia. Since Indonesia is the largest palm oil-producing country in the world, its production increase is expected to drive Indonesia's economic growth. However, associated environmental and social issues, such as deforestation and land-acquisition, have become a major concern of the



sustainability of the palm oil sector. To mitigate these risks for investors, an industry-specific guidebook that describes important principles of sustainability in the palm oil industry, could serve investors to make sustainable choices in the Indonesian palm oil sector.

Therefore, in December 2019, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) launched the *Palm Oil Plantation and Industry Financing/ Credit Guidebook*. OJK developed this guidebook through a collaborative effort with various stakeholders, including the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia. This voluntary guidebook describes comprehensively the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and its mitigating measures for this sector. Thus, it can improve banks' understanding on the business processes involved in the palm oil industry and support their capability to involve their clients to improve their sustainability performance. The guide also illustrates certain examples on how to engage their clients in various ways and provides solutions for green finance for palm oil smallholders. The guidebook can be downloaded from the OJK website.



Biodiversity

COVID-19 — A note on small-scale fisheries and Resilience

By Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience

The role and value of a healthy marine ecosystem and the fisheries sector, specifically small-scale fisheries (SSF) have been recognised during the COVID-19 pandemic. Small-scale fishers and coastal communities turned to the ocean for food and income as the crisis impacted lives. Fishing became the safety net of about 50 million small-scale fishers worldwide and about 200 million people who work within the small-scale fisheries sector. Also, in Indonesia, a country whose population is heavily dependent on fishing for nutrition and livelihoods, the small-scale fishing sector plays a crucial role. Yet, now more than ever, COVID-19 introduces tremendous pressure on a sector that already experiences the burden of economic vulnerability, marginalisation, and climate change.

Under the project *Fishing for Climate Resilience*, which is part of the International Climate Initiative, Rare assessed the impact of COVID-19 on our local partners and conducted a survey among 185 fishers, buyers and fish processors in the Southeast province of Sulawesi. The results clearly showed the importance of small-scale fisheries for the livelihoods and resilience of coastal communities. Respondents reported being severely affected by the pandemic, primarily due to the disruption of supply and trade chains. Local prices for fish catch have dropped due to international markets closing and increase of domestic competition. Fishers who usually sell high-quality snapper and grouper to external markets are now forced to trade their catch locally for lower prices. To avoid incurring additional expenses for fuel and other supplies, some fishers have even stopped fishing for commercial purposes and sought other sources of income. At the same time, subsistence fishing became an essential source of food.

Opposed to a business-as-usual recovery model, which key stakeholder have warned would shift priorities away from green stimuli and may have adverse consequences on the long-term, Rare is keen on exploring how the

small-scale Fisheries sector can be strengthened to facilitate a green recovery and blue economy.



Due to physical distancing protocols and stay-at home orders, buyers do not frequent markets such as this one in Wakatobi thus reducing the income of fish sellers and fishers

While we must focus on an immediate response to the health crisis, the past months have shown that this sector is critical for food security and local communities. Further, decades of experience have shown that coastal ecosystem services are essential for climate change adaptation. While COVID-19 represents an immediate threat to the health and livelihoods of many, it is also an opportunity to leverage the international momentum to rebuild better. Enhancing the capacity of local communities to take part in a just recovery process is essential. Also, reconstruction means to think beyond economic factors and smartly design governance models and sustainable management systems that ensure that key resources and sectors remain intact. Through our project, *Fishing for Climate Resilience*, we hope to be able to learn and subsequently inform a recovery model that aligns economic and ecological resilience in the long-term.



Biodiversity

Intercropping Coffee with Chili – Good for the Economy and the Environment

By WCS, WWF, YABI, Conserving Priority Habitats in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Herbicides have been an important part of agricultural practices in Indonesia since the 1960s. They were recommended as part of the green revolution policy which was pushed by the government. Together with pesticides, chemical fertilisers, and genetically modified seeds, herbicides were advertised as the only way to optimise land productivity. The campaign was successful, and the harmful practice survives up to these days. A village, Tebaliokh, situated in the buffer zone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, a World Heritage park in Lampung, Sumatra, attempts to change this situation, and with success.

Changing Behaviour — One Chili Plant at a Time

Although the coffee farmers in Tebaliokh knew that herbicides are toxic and adversely affect soil fertility, changing a lifelong habit is not easy, especially when these farmers are short of alternatives. To address the issue and promote behaviour change, the Indonesia Rhino Foundation or *Yayasan Badak Indonesia* (YABI) introduced the integration of chili cultivation in coffee farms through the Agroforestry Coffee Farmer Field School (AC-FFS). As an incentive, chili seeds were provided to 25 AC-FFS participants in November 2019. The results were encouraging: As the chilies grew, the farmers decided to stop using herbicides out of concern that it may kill their source of cash. The weed growth rate was also significantly reduced since the farmers had to hoe the soil around their chili plants to boost nutrient absorption and got rid of most of the weed at the same time. Intercropping coffee with chilies is the initial step to encourage coffee growers to restore the old local practice of coffee agroforestry. This has proven to be successful in ensuring food security, diversifying income, and being climate resilient. Ninety percent of 163 Tebaliokh households are now growing chilies as intercrop in their Robusta coffee fields. *'Chili provides a more*

regular income for my family, as coffee can only be harvested three months every year,' said Mr Paisol, an AC-FFS participant who has implemented the practice. *'We earned IDR 750.000 (47 Euro) from chili alone in February, nearly as much as what we get monthly from coffee,'* he added.

The Bigger Picture

The AC-FFS is part of the KFW-ICI funded project *Conserving Priority Habitats in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park* (known locally as *Bestari*) that aims at reducing anthropogenic pressure to the park. Low land productivity is blamed as one of the reasons that drive the park conversion into coffee farms. The project is designed to improve farmers' capacities to improve coffee quality, sustainability, and productivity. The project through Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) reaches out to coffee companies to ensure that they understand their impact on nature conservation and advertise coffee that is grown sustainably, especially to the European and US markets. Key companies have shown their commitment and provided funds to support the implementation of the project which is currently developing tools to monitor and verify coffee sources.



A farmer harvests chillies that are planted on the coffee farms in Tebaliokh, Sumatera.



Biodiversity

Women to Support Community Resilience during COVID-19 Pandemic

By WCS, WWF, YABI, Conserving Priority Habitats in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

The COVID-19 outbreak affects all aspects of life. While it has sparked growing concerns on food security worldwide, communities in rural areas are threatened by the fall of crop prices. Women groups in Sukamarga, a village in the buffer zone of the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Sumatra implement measures to strengthen community resilience. They grow food crops to accommodate basic household's food needs and provide financial services for small businesses in the village.

Resilience Begins in the Backyards

For villages like Sukamarga, whose livelihood mainly depends on industrial crops like coffee and cocoa, food security has become an issue as food accounts for 40% of household's expenditure. To alleviate the impact of the pandemic, women in Sukamarga have grown vegetables in their backyard and community's lands as demonstration plots. The initiative was started in the Vegetable Farmer Field School, a four-months long training on organic vegetable farming conducted by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia for 27 women in the village. The training that was started in January 2020 was part of the KFW-IKI funded *Conserving Priority Habitats in Bukit Barisan Selatan Park, Sumatra* project (known locally as *Bestari*).

Since March 2020, the demonstration plots and members' backyards have continued to provide vegetable supplies, including water spinach, yardlong bean, Chinese cabbage, and bitter melon (pare). *'Growing our own vegetables allowed us to save more money and accommodate our daily needs as food distributions have been disrupted'*, said Mrs Wida, a local facilitator trained by the program.

Financial Access for Rural Businesses

Village Save and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were established in Sukamarga and other eight villages with support from the *Bestari* Project. The cooperatives provide inclusive financial

access for women to save and lend, and to obtain emergency assistances.

In February 2020, after a one-year cycle, the VSLA in Sukamarga shared the accumulated interests and service charge earnings among its 59 members. The cooperative has gained trust from its member, for it has succeeded in collecting more than 2,500 Euro from voluntary savings. Mrs Neng, one of the first initial members, has experienced first-hand the benefits of saving. *'Before joining VSLA, I have never had savings. But now I have saved 2 million IDR (125 Euro) which allows me to borrow more money from the cooperative'*, she explained.

VSLA allows members like Mrs Neng to upgrade their business. She started with borrowing 31 Euro to support her small food stalls at a local attraction site. But as her business grew, she has borrowed five times from the VSLA, with the last loan reaching 315 Euro.

During the COVID-19 crisis, VSLA's role has become increasingly important to enable accessing financial services without necessarily having to borrow from money lenders with high interest rates.



Women work in shifts to nurture the demonstration plot during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sukamarga.



Biodiversity

Developing spirulina farming in Indonesia during COVID-19

By YAPEKA and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Dugongs (Dugong MoU) - Conservation of biodiversity, seagrass ecosystems and their services – safeguarding food security and resilience in vulnerable coastal communities in a changing climate

Thanks to its high protein content, spirulina holds great potential to address food security and undernutrition issues across the tropics. CMS Dugong MoU is supporting YAPEKA, an Indonesian conservation organisation, to launch spirulina farming as a business model for coastal communities in North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

The project relies on the technical expertise of EnerGaia, a company that specialises in community-based spirulina farming. The goal is to implement a sustainable business model that improves local livelihoods while directly benefitting seagrass conservation.

Operations in Sulawesi were planned to start in 2020 but unfortunately, the COVID-19 outbreak has driven the Indonesian government to establish strict travel restrictions. With the limitations on travel to Sulawesi, YAPEKA is now managing its activities from home and focusing on the development of a separate farm in Yogyakarta.

The Yogyakarta farm will act as a training site for YAPEKA and a demonstration site for partner communities in Sulawesi, which will improve the efficiency of operations once the team can travel to Sulawesi and build the new farm. While EnerGaia is procuring materials to build the farm, YAPEKA is working on obtaining the relevant legal permits from local authorities, and working on groundworks, drainage, fencing, and hiring necessary staff. The Yogyakarta farm is being used as an opportunity to test the use of bamboo instead of metal mesh to build the tanks, which will improve the farm's sustainability using a cheaper and locally sourced material.




YAPEKA and EnerGaia surveying potential land for a spirulina farm in Yogyakarta

In parallel to the building operations, YAPEKA and EnerGaia are also developing systems to promote local participation in the project, such as providing farming training to community members, which will ensure that income generated by the farms goes directly into the community. Cooking classes will be provided to promote local use of the produce, which will improve the community's nutrition and food security.

This extended pilot phase is also giving YAPEKA the opportunity to develop robust systems to link the business model to conservation: the Sulawesi farm will be regulated by agreements that directly allocate a portion of generated income into the management and conservation of local seagrass meadows, promoting healthy and resilient coastal ecosystems.

Knowledge Products



By GIZ, ExploRE - Strategic exploration of economic mitigation potentials through renewables

<p>Fiscal Support for the Financing of Renewable Energy (RE) in the Electricity Sector</p>	<p>Supported by GIZ (ExploRE), the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia published a report that outlines a method to provide fiscal support to increase private sector finance for RE infrastructure in the electricity sector. Therefore, this study supports the achievement of the energy mix targets set by the Indonesian Government, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and electrification ratio. The recommendations given by this study aim to encourage the development of the RE market in the electricity sector.</p>	
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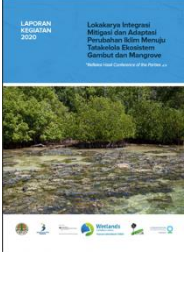

By the World Resource Institute, Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action (TASCA)

<p>Low Carbon Development Plan for West Papua</p>	<p>This document is a study that outlines the three ways in which West Papua developed their evidence-based low carbon development plan to allow them to achieve the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and improve the economic growth in the region. Please access the document here.</p>
<p>Long-term Strategy Working Paper</p>	<p>The long-term strategy (LTS) working paper offers a preliminary overview of the benefits and urgency of producing an LTS for climate action in Indonesia and highlights current opportunities to develop an effective strategy. Please access the document here.</p>

By Conservation International, Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems

<p>Forecast Model of Forest Cover Changes in the West Papua Province</p>	<p>This report provides an analysis of forest changes in the province of West Papua since 1990 until 2018, and model predictions of forest cover changes in West Papua until 2033 using three different development scenarios. These scenarios are 1) Business-as-Usual, 2) the implementation of existing Spatial Planning, and 3) the implementation of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Model in the Spatial Planning revision.</p>	
<p>Application of Environmentally Sensitive Area Model for Spatial Planning Revisions in West Papua</p>	<p>This report provides a scientific recommendation for an additional protected area for the revision of the West Papua Spatial Plan of the West Papua Province. The Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Model was used to determine the additional area, which shows that 82% of West Papua has highly sensitive areas. From the application of the 82% ESA model, the study recommends the protection of 76.89% (7,608,648.11 ha), which includes peat and mangrove ecosystems, primary, and secondary dryland forests.</p>	

Knowledge Products

<p>Integration of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation towards Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems (PME) Good Governance</p>	<p>This report summarises the result from a multi-stakeholder workshop in formulating a recommendation towards effective management of Peat and Mangrove Ecosystem (PME) management in Indonesia. The report highlights five key elements that contribute to the implementation of PME good governance and the design of the PME Associates' Committees' Roadmap. Please access the document here.</p>	
<p>Considering Environmental Sensitive Areas as Protected Areas in West Papua</p>	<p>This policy brief for the West Papua government contains recent studies conducted by Conservation International. This brief provides the recommendation to include in the spatial plan revision 76% of overall land area as protected, which includes peat and mangrove ecosystems. This percentage is aligned with the Conservation Province's vision manifested in the Manokwari Declaration to protect a minimum of 70% of the land in West Papua.</p>	



Published by: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices in Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

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International Climate Initiative (IKI)
of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

<http://www.international-climate-initiative.com>

www.bmu.de