



# IKI Newsletter Indonesia

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11<sup>TH</sup> EDITION



September 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

### *Covid-19 pandemic recovery*

As a direct result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) expects the annual growth rate of the Indonesian economy to slow by 0.4% to 2.3% in 2020 compared to 2019. The government has released a fiscal stimulus within the **National Economy Recovery (PEN) Programme** and expanded its state budget deficit to over 3% to tackle the pandemic. It has reallocated budget of around USD 26.36 billion (equivalent to 2.5% of the country's GDP) to the health sector, social safety nets and the fiscal stimulus. The total state budget for the PEN Programme is IDR 607,65 trillion/ USD 41,437 billion (the budget revision was conducted with Presidential Decree No.54/2020). There are concerns that the climate budget allocations will have a negative impact on and severely constrain the progress towards achieving the targets of Indonesia's National Determined Contributions (NDC). The Ministry for National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) initiated the design of the recovery strategy 'Build Back Better' as the guiding principle to secure a safe and sustainable future.

### *Energy*

In June 2020, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Arifin Tasrif, formed the **Task Force for Energy Security and Energy Utilisation**. The objective of this task force is to ensure energy availability and to encourage the acceleration of the supply, utilisation, and exploitation of energy through comprehensive and systematic steps in the formulation and supervision of national energy policy implementation. The task force was directed to supervise: 1) The reduction of petroleum use; 2) oil and gas exploration; 3) optimisation of natural gas utilisation; 4) reduction of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) imports as well as 5) electricity and renewable energy. For the latter, the task force shall initiate the use of renewable energy for 100% electrification in '3T' (frontier, remote and disadvantaged) areas using Renewable Energy Based Economic Development (REBED) and also initiate the use of renewable energy in a large-scale project to create industrial growth to produce global products using Renewable Energy Based Industrial Development (REBID). The work of the task force will end on 31 December 2020.

With letter No. SK-252/MBU/07/2020 as of 27 July 2020 signed by the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Erick Thohir, the ministry has formed a **Team for the Acceleration of Development and Utilisation of Solar Energy in BUMN**. This team aims to boost the utilisation of alternative energy potential, namely the use of solar energy which increases the use of national resources and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The Acceleration Team consists of a steering team chaired directly by Minister Erick Thohir, as well as a work team comprising of Director of Operations I of PT Len Industri (Chairman), Director of Strategy, Portfolio and Business Development of PT Pertamina (Persero), Director of Mega Project of PT PLN (Persero), Director of Commerce & Customer Management of PT PLN (Persero), and the Chief Executive Officer of Sub holding Power and New Renewable Energy of PT Pertamina (Persero).

On 28 July 2020, the Director General of New and Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE), FX Sutijastoto announced ongoing discussions to **develop a draft presidential decree related to renewable energy**. This decree is striving to develop new and renewable energy market potential in Indonesia, which is still relatively small, as it has not yet entered its economies of scale. Currently, local manufacturers for solar power generators can only produce solar panels with small capacities (40 MW - 100 MW) and still need to import raw materials. As a result, solar panel prices are still high even though produced locally. Therefore, EBTKE aims for appropriate regulations for the RE market that create new economic values, such as clean energy, as well as creating national and regional investments. The draft regulation is planned to be published by the end of 2020.

On 21 July 2020, a plant that processes waste to environmentally-friendly alternative fuels such as **Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)** was inaugurated by Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Mr. Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, at Jeruk Legi, Cilacap. The RDF facility in Cilacap is the first in Indonesia. The Cilacap Regency Government operates this facility in collaboration with PT. Solusi Bangun Indonesia (PT. SBI), which will process 120 tons of waste per day into about 50 tons of RDF. The RDF will replace coal for the operation of the cement kiln of PT SBI.

The state-owned company Pertamina successfully tested the production of **Green Diesel (D-100) made of 100% Refined, Bleached and Deodorized Palm Oil (RBDPO)** at Dumai refinery in Riau. The production of D-100 is one of the government programmes for the expansion of 'renewable' energy while also reducing the need to import fossil-fuels.

#### *Carbon Pricing*

The government is preparing a **presidential regulation on carbon pricing**. The regulation is expected to accelerate greenhouse gases emission reductions as determined in Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC) (29% compared to the business-as-usual scenario without and up to 41% with international support by 2030). Possible mechanisms are carbon trade (cap and trade as well as carbon offset), result-based payment, and carbon tax.

#### *Palm oil*

The **Minister of Finance Regulation No. 57/PMK.05/2020 on Public Service Tariffs for the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency** has reinstated palm oil export tariffs per 1 June 2020, setting them higher than before. Compared with PMK No.23/2019 there was an increase from 50 US Dollars per ton to 55 US. The government has also removed the total tonnage-based tariff classification.

#### *Transport*

The DKI provincial government of Jakarta is currently in the middle of drafting and editing the **Governor's Decree for Bike Sharing and Protected Cycle Paths**. The implementation is scheduled to take place in September 2020 together with the start of the construction project for protected cycle paths.

The Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia issued **Regulation No. PM 44/2020 about Physical Type Testing of Motor Vehicles with Electric Driven Motors** and **No. PM 45/2020 regarding Certain Vehicles Using Electric Engines**.

#### *Changes in personnel*

**Dr. Adi Budiarto**, former Head of the Center for Climate Finance and Multilateral Policy (PPKIM), at the Ministry of Finance **has moved to the Policy Center for the Finance Sector**. **Dian Lestari, S.IP., M.A.**, the Head of the Center for Regional and Bilateral Policy (PKRB) **is now acting as Head of PPKIM**.

**Sardjono Johny Tjitrokusomo**, former head of Merpati Nusantara Airlines, **was appointed the new chairman of Transjakarta**.

## Project Implementation in the Light of Covid-19

The **Fishing for Climate Resilience** project of Rare is one of the 29 Corona response projects supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) via the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The project aims to promote and accelerate the transformation towards a green Covid-19 recovery through its approach to community-based fisheries management that integrates behavioural, social, ecological, and economical solutions. The initiative will help mitigate additional pressures of Covid-19 on marine resources through the incorporation of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches in the operations of small-scale fisheries microenterprises and strengthening of community surveillance units to help mitigate fishing violations in the marine sanctuaries.

As of 7 September 2020, 194.109 positive cases were recorded in Indonesia with around 2.000 new cases every day or even more. Earlier, government offices have adapted to working from home schemes and then adjusted environments for working in the office. With its culture, face-to-face meetings are still preferred in Indonesia since it is believed to create more effective communication. However, due to the considerations of the life-threatening disease, working from home is still a better option. Communication with the project counterpart is vital for a successful joint implementation of project activities while working remotely. **Thus, the project Strategic exploration of economic mitigation potentials through renewables (ExploRE) provides them with regular updates and aims to understand their communication style. Increased communication is necessary in the current situation.**

## IKI Project Highlights

The ICRAF-CIFOR **Trees-on-Farms** project together with its partner Tanjungpura University and the Watershed Management Provincial Forum **consolidated an existing multi-stakeholder platform to tackle the issues of land degradation in West Kalimantan. Competitive Award Schemes (CAS)** for farming activities were developed to be tested in one of the project sites, encouraging local communities to submit proposals of farming activities. Ten proposals were submitted by the community groups, evaluated and are now financed. Some sample activities were tree planting, enhancing biodiversity value and connectivity of the Ngalok village in Sanggau regency.

In August, **Conservation International and CIFOR** conducted a series of consultation sessions with high-ranking representatives of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, and the Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (PPN/ Bappenas). The sessions aimed to discuss the future steps of the **Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Advisory Committee (PME AC) and the design of the PME AC roadmap.**

**The goal of conserving at least 70% of the tropical forest ecosystems and other essential ecosystems of West Papua is included in the revision of the Provincial Ordinance (Peraturan Daerah Provinsi - PERDASI) on Sustainable Development in West Papua.** The scientific analysis of Conservation International's environmentally sensitive areas is cited in PERDASI's draft as a reference for the protection of 70% of the country. The draft regulation is currently under review.

The project **Reducing Emissions Through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Jakarta** implemented by ITDP supported the commencement of a **trial phase for bike-sharing** in DKI Jakarta at 52 locations with 920 bikes and the **trial phase for Transjakarta's electric bus fleets.**

# INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI) IN INDONESIA

56 Projects under Implementation

29 Implementing  
Organisations



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)	

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 (IDDRRI)  
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)



# 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







# Climate Policy

## West Nusa Tenggara Commits to the Roadmap Project '100% Renewables Cities and Regions'

**By ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Indonesia, 100% Renewables Cities and Regions Roadmap Project (100% RE)**

Through the IKI funded 100% RE project, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Indonesia and the province of West Nusa Tenggara (WNT) forged a partnership to support the province's renewable energy development objectives. A series of meetings and workshops were conducted to finalise the partnership agreements between ICLEI Indonesia, WNT, and the province's involved agencies.

Two Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in Mataram City and Sumbawa Regency in early July 2020 to assess the region's local needs. Municipal waste is a challenge in Mataram City. The amount of waste production is more than 300 tons per day, while the proportion of waste treated is just three-quarters of this amount. Thus, the local government hopes that municipal waste can be processed into energy (waste-to-energy). The government of Sumbawa Regency would like to develop Renewable Energy (RE) to improve communities' business development. For instance, solar photovoltaics (PV) could support refrigerating the fish and power the boats of the fishermen.

Serving as a basis for 100% RE project activities, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) or Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) with WNT's Energy Agency was developed. The MoA outlines the scopes, roles and responsibilities as well as rights and obligations that will be implemented from 2020 to 2023.

Following the finalisation of the MoA, a deep-dive kick-off meeting was organised in Mataram City on 22 July 2020. The workshop aimed to show an initial commitment to RE development from the region to support the fulfilment of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets. In the opening, Yuliadi Ismono, representing the Energy Agency of WNT, said 'WNT Province has the potential for RE which can be managed and utilized through the 100% RE

project to support the Government of Indonesia's energy security strategy.'



*Saladin Islami, Project Officer 100% RE ICLEI Indonesia and Muhammad Husni, the Head of Energy Agency WNT signed the MoA on 21 July 2020, witnessed by Sitti Rohmi Djalilah, the Vice Governor of WNT. The MoA formalises the partnership between the two parties as they jointly implement the 100% RE project*

Ari Mochamad, Country Manager ICLEI Indonesia, stated that the clean energy transition could be a stimulus plan to recover the economy after the pandemic in the region. Meanwhile, Rohit Sen, Head of Climate and Energy Action at the ICLEI World Secretariat, stressed upon 'actions through people engagement, access to finance, technology readiness, policy interventions, and urban-rural cooperation that needs to be carried out to achieve renewable energy targets.'

During the meeting, the 100% RE team also hopes that the government of WNT Province and related stakeholders can help to provide relevant information to complete the data collection for energy modelling carried out by Fraunhofer ISE. This modelling is essential to support local governments in developing renewable energy roadmaps optimally.

## Strengthen the National Secretariat of LCDI on Handling AKSARA

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

The MRV MMI project has been supporting the development of the AKSARA system (an app for Planning and Monitoring Low Carbon Development). The system is now in the process of being fully transferred to the National



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Secretariat of Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI)/ Bappenas. To ensure knowledge transfer, the MRV-MMI project has designed a learning syllabus and a training series. Two meetings have been conducted virtually in August, the remaining four meetings will be conducted between September and November 2020. After this training series, it is expected that the officers in the National Secretariat of LCDI will be able to: 1) manage AKSARA users (such as create/ approve new accounts); 2) provide quick support for errors/ bugs; 3) manage the database (such as data validation, extract and analysis); 4) update materials for AKSARA e-learning; and 5) provide training and support to AKSARA users by national ministries and sub-national government officers.

### Introduction of AKSARA to Ministries and National Agencies as Technical Contributors

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

The dissemination of the national GHG emission reduction monitoring and reporting mechanism using AKSARA took place through an online meeting with related ministries/ agencies on 14 August 2020. Within this activity, the MMI-MRV project supported Bappenas to introduce new features of AKSARA that support national ministries/ agencies in monitoring and reporting the implementation of mitigation actions within their sectors. The meeting was attended by 57 participants from 13 ministries and development partners.

As a follow-up, officers from each sectoral ministry will test the new feature and provide feedbacks to Bappenas for further refinement. It is foreseen that AKSARA will be fully developed for national reporting in October 2020. National ministries and agencies will provide input data and report the implementation of mitigation actions from the year 2020 via AKSARA in February 2021.



*The AKSARA virtual meeting attended by ministries/ agencies*

### Keep the Low Carbon Development Initiatives 'alive' during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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

The MRV-MMI project supports Bappenas to increase the public interest on the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) initiative by LCDI media outreach.



*Social media materials posted on the Instagram account of the LCDI Secretariat @lcdi.id*

The project supports the National Secretariat of LCDI to develop a factsheet containing four sections, namely 1) the monitoring system for mitigation actions; 2) an inspirational story from South Sulawesi; 3) introduction to AKSARA; and 4) a self-learning course thought by an e-learning platform. Ten posts have been developed and



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were distributed via social media (Instagram). The topics ranged from low carbon development, AKSARA, the Mid-term national development plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 as well as environmental issues and its relation to disasters, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, several newsletter articles have also been published, for example, *'Low Carbon Action: Learning to Manage Waste in the Middle of a Pandemic'*. This article was published in the LCDI e-newsletter in June 2020.



# Sustainable Transport

## Technical Assistance Support on GHG Emissions Reduction Calculations for the Land Transport Sector

**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 has pledged in their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 29% with own resources, and up to 41% with international support below the business-as-usual level by 2030. The transport sector is the third-largest source of GHG emissions in Indonesia, contributing 23% to national emissions. The land transport sector represents 89% of all GHG emissions in the transport sector.

SUTRI NAMA supported by providing technical assistance on the calculation of GHG emissions reduction for the land transport sector in cooperation with the Directorate General of Land Transportation (DGLT) under the Ministry of Transport (MoT). The annual technical assistance event on the National Action Plan for GHG Emissions Reduction (*Bimbingan Teknis RAN-GRK*) was held on 29 July 2020 in Yogyakarta. The workshop, which was attended by 34 participants from transport agencies from the provincial and local levels, aimed to provide capacity development regarding the emission reduction concept and the calculation of emission reductions based on mitigation actions and data collection.



*The panellists of the 'Technical Assistance on GHG Emissions Reduction Plan' workshop'*

As per 2019, according to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) report, Indonesia has achieved a 24,7% GHG reduction. To further enhance that reduction, the workshop discussed best practices on how to calculate GHG emissions, with speakers from MoT, KLHK, Bakrie Auto parts, and GIZ. Participants, who joined within the venue or virtually, joined discussions around mitigation policies in the national transport sector, mitigation action in road and land transport, and the development of electric vehicles. In the panel session of the workshop, SUTRI NAMA collaborated with the GIZ C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) to provide insights on electric busses as a measure to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions.

The importance of coordination between ministries, agencies as well as central, provincial, and local governments were emphasized during the workshop. MoT explained that there are many challenges to achieving Indonesia's GHG emission reductions in the land transport sector, particularly the lack of data. However, the potential to strengthen data collection and additional mitigation activities to reduce transport emissions is high.

With that, GIZ shared the findings from a potential GHG Emissions Reduction study for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) interventions conducted by SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS for three pilot cities, namely Bandung, Semarang, and Pekanbaru. The presentation provided explanations related to the concept of mitigation, including methodologies for calculating emission reduction and its data requirements, particularly mitigation action for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems. GIZ then facilitated a session where participants could apply their newly attained knowledge by splitting the participants into different groups and providing them with a case study using existing data from their area.

In the end, participants gained an understanding of the concept, methodology, collection and data requirements to calculate GHG emission reductions for the land transport sector, especially for two mitigation actions





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namely BRT and ITS/ ATCS under DGLT's responsibility.

## Inter-Ministerial Coordination for the Development of BRT Systems in Indonesian Cities

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

The national government, through the Ministry of Transport (MoT) has committed to fully support and assist the development of public transport systems across Indonesian cities. In support of that, on 8 October 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Planning and Implementation of the SUTRI NAMA and INDOBUS Pilot Project was signed. The project aims that cities in Indonesia contribute to mitigation efforts of greenhouse gas emission reductions through the development of sustainable urban mass transport. The project supports urban transport policy through an investment approach and via the increase in human resource capacities.



*The representatives from respective ministries were discussing the development of BRT systems in five cities in Indonesia*

In this matter, SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS provides support to local governments in preparing Feasibility Studies (FS) for the development of BRT systems in five pilot cities, namely Bandung, Batam, Pekanbaru, Makassar, and Semarang. Through a preliminary survey, data collection, and analysis that were concluded in early 2020, an initial plan for BRT development, capital expenditure (CAPEX), and stakeholder analysis for the construction have been identified.

As the next step, on 21 July 2020, SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS and MoT jointly conducted inter-ministerial coordination to discuss further the initial findings of the FS and the way forward for the development of BRT systems in the pilot cities. Co-hosted by MoT and GIZ, the meeting was attended by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing which are also part of the project steering committee.

PT SMI, jointly with GIZ, supports the FS development in Semarang. The FS is funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). During the meeting, PT SMI provided in-depth information regarding the progress of the FS in Semarang.

Furthermore, MoT presented the background and current state of the Buy the Service (BTS) Scheme for urban mass transport. BTS provides operators with a gross-cost contract mechanism based on minimum service standards or quality licensing. The BTS program has been launched in Palembang, Surakarta, and Denpasar. The next two cities will be Medan and Yogyakarta.

The discussion sessions of the meeting were very fruitful, whereby all participants, including those who attended virtually, provided feedback and inputs on the BRT development based on their experience and knowledge of their respective fields. This included inputs from an expert from the World Bank who is currently collaborating with Bappenas in developing a central government policy support program for mass transport and preparing an Urban Mobility Policy Plan and Urban Mobility Guidelines.

The meeting concluded with a draft report of the roles and responsibilities of each ministry and necessary coordination with respective local governments. This draft report will be the basis of a Cooperation Agreement for the BRT development in each city.



# Sustainable Transport

## Free Bike-Sharing for Jakarta Citizens

### By ITDP Indonesia, Reducing Emissions Through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Jakarta

Taking advantage of the increased number of cyclists in Jakarta during the COVID 19 pandemic, this momentum should be used to improve cycling opportunities in the city and to familiarize Jakarta's citizens with the different ways of using the bicycle as an option for first and last mile transportation. Seeing the opportunity for a change, ITDP Indonesia and Bike to Work (B2W) Indonesia initiated a program called *Sepeda Berbagi*. This is a voluntary and non-profit program that enables citizens of Jakarta to borrow bikes for free.

*Sepeda Berbagi* was first piloted on 12 June. During the first phase, bicycles can only be borrowed from ITDP Indonesia Office and returned to the Office or the bicycle rack at the MRT Jakarta station Bundaran HI.

Over a period of 13 days, 30 trips were made with five available bicycles. In view of the enthusiastic public response, *Sepeda Berbagi* tried to cover a larger area and capture more users through a partnership with MRT Jakarta.



Launching of *Sepeda Berbagi* stops with MRT Jakarta

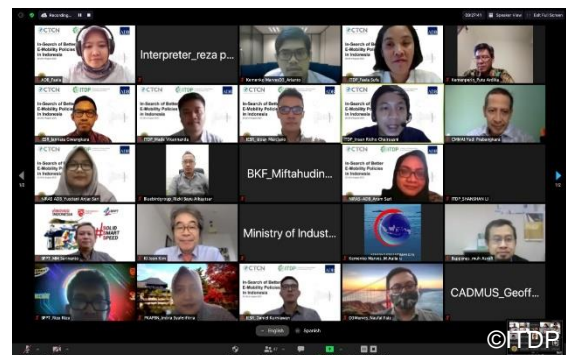
Various collaborations with the community, government bodies, public transport operators, and office buildings are planned to ensure that *Sepeda Berbagi* can reach the citizens of Jakarta who need bicycles for their first and last mile, and to promote this model as an alternative.

As of now, *Sepeda Berbagi* is available in five MRT stations and at the ITDP Indonesia Office. All 35 bikes can be borrowed during *Sepeda Berbagi*'s operational hours, Monday-Friday from 07.00 AM to 19.00 PM. Click [here](#) for more info about *Sepeda Berbagi* (*Bahasa Indonesia*).

## Supporting the transition of DKI Jakarta to e-mobility

### By ITDP Indonesia, Reducing Emissions Through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Jakarta

The transport sector is one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions in Indonesia. In an effort to reduce emissions, the Indonesian government implements the electric mobility acceleration program supported by several policies that have been issued regarding electric vehicles. On 26-28 August 2020, ITDP together with the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Climate Technology Center & Network held a workshop on electric mobility titled "In-Search of Better E-Mobility Policies in Indonesia". This workshop aims to support DKI Jakarta's transition to electric mobility which is running since March 2020.



Online e-mobility workshop attended by various stakeholders

In order to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the workshop was conducted online using Zoom and divided into a series of presentations from various national and international speakers as well as discussion sessions on the development and needs of electric mobility in Indonesia and other countries as well as on challenges and



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opportunities in implementing electric mobility including electric buses.

The workshop was attended by participants consisting of national and local government agencies, operators and transportation manufacturing companies, and related stakeholders. This activity aimed at identifying problems and opportunities in relation to electric mobility policy and obtaining input from stakeholders on regulations and guidelines.

The first day focused on transport mobility in relation to electric mobility while the second day covered with the development of the charging infrastructure in Indonesia. On the last day, the government, bus operators, and bus manufacturers discussed how public transport can be a role model for the introduction of electric vehicles in Indonesia.

Currently, DKI Jakarta began to trial its first electric buses on the city's busiest route between City Hall and the Blok M business centre. The electric buses are operated by municipality-owned land transportation company Transjakarta in collaboration with Bakrie Autoparts, the sole distributor of electric buses from Chinese automobile manufacturer BYD Auto in Indonesia.

ITDP Indonesia will process the pilot trial results to identify the initial performance of the buses during trials while simultaneously working on road maps and investment plans. For more information about the workshop, please visit [this link](#).

## Welcoming Bike-sharing as transportation mode in Jakarta

### By ITDP Indonesia, Reducing Emissions Through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Jakarta

In line with the goal of the Department of Transport as well as the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta to make Jakarta a bicycle-friendly city, ITDP Indonesia assists DKI Jakarta in the

first step of introducing bike-sharing to the general public. The Department of Transport of DKI Jakarta launched a bike-sharing trial program to accommodate the increased use of bicycles and to make bicycles an alternative mode of transportation in cities.

As a response to the PSBB Transitional Governor Regulation which prioritises the development of urban mobility for pedestrians and cyclists, the bike-sharing trial was launched with 200 bikes at six parking points on 3 July 2020. On 3 September 2020, it had been extended to phase 2 with 465 bicycles in 482 parking points.

Seeing the increased demand for bike-sharing fleets, PT Gowes Teknologi Indonesia, as sole operator during the trial period, contributed 100 additional bikes to the assigned bike stations as the third trial phase will be rolled out next week.

Following up on the bike-sharing system development in Jakarta, further regulations to support the governor decree, such as permit license, and minimum service standard are currently prepared and will also be issued together with the Governor Decree, planned to be issued in the second or third week of September.

ITDP Indonesia assisted the Department of Transport of DKI Jakarta in conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that aimed to collect suggestions and input from stakeholders regarding the draft bike-sharing regulation.



*Online Focus Group Discussion about the Governor Regulation on Bike-sharing Operations*

The FGD was held online on 19 August 2020 using Zoom to prevent the spread of Covid-19



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virus and was attended by bike-sharing operators, public transportation operators, communities, and related government agencies. Input regarding operation and maintenance, safety, institutional design, accessibility and inclusivity, as well as data sharing, monitoring, and evaluation will be taken into account for the further development of the document.





## Forestry/ REDD+

### First Joint Regional Virtual Training to Strengthen the Capacities of the Northern ASEAN Member States on Peatland Assessment and Mapping, Land and Forest Fire Detection and Monitoring

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

Component 1 of the Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA/ REPEAT) project supports state actors in the ASEAN Member States (AMS) to gradually implement the ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems, the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) and the National Action Plan for Peatlands (NAPPS) at local, national and regional level through enhancing capacities and the identification of ASEAN peatland areas.

On 2 September 2020, SUPA/ REPEAT and the Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA) programme organised the first session of the joint regional virtual training 'Strengthen the Capacities of the Northern ASEAN Member States on Peatland Assessment and Mapping, Land and Forest Fire Detection and Monitoring.'



*Participants of the joint virtual training: 'Strengthen the Capacities of the ASEAN Member states situated in the North on Peatland Assessment and Mapping, Land and Forest Fire Detection and Monitoring'*

About 60 participants from the six ASEAN countries, namely Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, joined the training. They discussed the characteristics of peatlands in the Southern ASEAN region and gained knowledge about available technologies

and skills for peatland identification, as well as peatland mapping and assessment.

Speakers provided the participants with the latest information on the types of peatlands in Southeast Asia; peatland identification methods; latest remote sensing technologies; and peatland assessment and mapping methods. A lively Q&A session followed the presentations.

The profile of peatlands and challenges faced by the AMS in the region are very different. Indonesia and Malaysia have the most extensive peatlands in ASEAN, and both countries are already very familiar with peatlands and the challenges they entail. Meanwhile, the countries situated in the North of ASEAN are still mapping peatlands at national level. In addition, there are still many land and forest fires, destroying valuable ecosystems and causing health problems, which are especially bad in times of a pandemic.

The virtual training continued on 9 and 17 September 2020, with a focus on land and forest fire detection and monitoring; and country self-assessment sharing. For more information about SUPA/ REPEAT, follow our social media account.

Facebook: @SUPAinASEAN

Instagram: @SUPAinASEAN

### Green Bonds for Green Infrastructure Investments

**By WWF, The Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI)**

To support Indonesia's target to achieve 23% renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2025, the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) held a webinar on 21 July 2020, titled 'Indonesia: Renewable Energy and Green Bonds Opportunities'. This event was intended to raise awareness on how to properly determine what a green sector is, to explore green bonds as a tool to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia, by identifying renewable energy



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project investment opportunities as well as clean energy transition projects.



*CBI webinar (21 July 2020) held via Zoom with notable speakers*

WWF-Indonesia, as one of the speakers, stressed the importance to establish effective and credible green bond standards. One difference of a green bond is that it should have impact not only on financial performance but also create meaningful and measurable environmental and social impacts. As such, an issuer will be expected to explain the green bond performance through an impact investment report.

The other speakers included representatives from renewable energy developers, namely PT Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk and PT Mahkota Group Tbk, who provided an overview about the current and upcoming renewable energy investment opportunities in Indonesia. One bioenergy project belongs to the government's priority projects for the period 2020-2024. Moreover, since 2019, the President of Indonesia has mandated the implementation of B30 biodiesel which increases the opportunity for bioenergy development. Meanwhile, a representative from a financial advisory group focused on green instruments and securitisation assets. PT Efek Beragun Aset Indonesia shared the company's experience in green bonds issuance for green infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

## IKBI Webinar: Challenges and Opportunities of Renewable Energy Development in the 'New Normal'

**By WWF, The Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI)**

The Indonesian Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI) convened a sustainable finance webinar to highlight renewable energy (RE) challenges and investment opportunities that financiers potentially face in the 'New Normal Era'. The event was held virtually on 13 August 2020 and attended by more than 200 participants, which were not only IKBI members, but also from other banks in the country.

A speaker from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources highlighted that energy supply is pivotal across all regions in Indonesia and that renewable energy from domestic sources could enhance the security and independence of national energy supply, especially in the times of crisis, such as the current pandemic. An example from the fishery sector demonstrated the economic impact of limited energy supply. A shortage of cold storage, which could have accommodated the oversupply of fish during the pandemic, resulted in catches to rot before they could be sold.

Mr Tumiran from Brainware.id explained that the installed power capacity in Indonesia is still too small to meet the demand. Electrical capacity is needed to support the targeted economic growth, in particular, to keep the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that support job creation, enhance domestic products, and improve the public wealth.

To achieve this aim, the financial sector has a substantial role in expediting the RE development in Indonesia. However, according to the Indonesian Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM) Secretariat, a government-led institution that provides a subsidy to enhance RE project development in Indonesia, witnessed that it was not easy to find financiers that would access this kind of subsidy due to particular challenges. One of the barriers identified was that both the developers and the financiers are



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relatively new to this sector, thus rating RE development as a high-risk project which is not bankable.

Nevertheless, the Indonesian JCM Secretariat projected that the global trend of renewable energy development would continue to increase, specifically in the post-pandemic era. There have been many applications from renewable energy developers for JCM funding in this pandemic period. Considering the increasing demand from the renewable energy developers, it is expected that the banks would try to catch the financing opportunities of the renewable energy sector.

### Sustainable Finance in Post-Pandemic Era

#### By WWF, The Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI)

On 22 July 2020, the Indonesian Banking Development Institute (Lembaga Pengembangan Perbankan Indonesia/ LPPI), conducted a virtual seminar entitled 'Sustainable Finance Implementation in Post COVID-19 Pandemic Period'. LPPI was appointed by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) as the 'Center for Sustainable Finance Knowledge'.



*The webinar presentation*

The dialogue had two angles of discussion. The first one was greening the finance sector, one of the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) current strategies to implement sustainable finance. OJK informed that in the past it was mainly focusing on green financing, but that they realised that it is not only green financing

but that the key to sustainability is to also green the whole financial sector.

The second angle to the discussion, that this pandemic has provided us with many lessons, challenges and new opportunities, was mentioned by WWF-Indonesia. This pandemic has shown us that risks can be around the corner.

The speakers of this virtual seminar were from OJK, WWF-Indonesia, as well as Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) and PT. Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF). OJK gave the audience an overview of the banking sector performance during the Covid-19 pandemic, the government regulation in mitigating the adverse effects on the economy caused, and their strategy to further implement sustainable finance in the post-pandemic period. Meanwhile, WWF-Indonesia shared the global perspective to implement green recovery as a response to this pandemic, and why it is important for Indonesia, especially for its economy, also to consider this strategy. Meanwhile, BNI and IIF, as two of the financial institutions implementing sustainable finance in Indonesia, shared their strategy, implementation, and achievements.

The webinar was attended by 513 participants from different stakeholder groups, including government bodies, financial institutions, and academia. This virtual seminar was also uploaded to the Youtube platform, and by August 2020, had 5,810 views. It is expected that this webinar will raise awareness of how crucial sustainable finance can be as a strategy for recovery from this pandemic, particularly in Indonesia.



## Forestry/ REDD+

### Enumeration, Verification, and Documentation of High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas inside Oil Palm plantations in Berau

By Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN/formerly known as The Nature Conservancy Indonesia) – Low Emission Oil Palm Development in Berau, East Kalimantan

The District of Berau is the third largest district in East Kalimantan Province with a total land area of 2,173,591 ha or about 17% of the total land area of the East Kalimantan Province. Around 1.6 million ha is forested area, which consists of protected forest, limited production forest, permanent production forest, conservation forest, plantation/ estate crops and other land use areas (Area Penggunaan Lain/ APL).



*Kalimantan forest*

Over the last ten years, the total area of oil palm plantations has increased significantly, from 40,000 ha in 2010 to 135,090 in 2019 (Berau District in Figures, 2020). It is deemed necessary to regulate the development of estate crops sustainably.

Therefore, in January 2020, the Berau District government and the District Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) enacted the District Regulation on Sustainable Estate Crops Development, No. 3/2020. This district regulation aims to provide direction and legal certainty for all parties involved in sustainable estate crops development in Berau.

Important aspects relating to the management of high conservation value (HCV) areas inside

estate crop areas are regulated in chapter five of this regulation. Estate crops business actors are responsible for environmental, biodiversity and socio-cultural management of their respective businesses.

Management of areas with high conservation value includes identification and preparation of management and monitoring plans, implementation of management and protection activities, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of management and protection activities as well as the state of areas with high conservation value. Local government, under its authority, can involve potentially affected communities and legal entities that aim to conserve the environment to verify the management of high conservation value areas.

In January 2020, the Berau District Office for Estate Crops established an ad hoc team for enumeration, verification, and documentation of high conservation value areas inside estate crops (mainly oil palm plantation areas). Initial data from the Plantation Agency indicated that there was an HCV area of 14,785 hectares inside the oil palm plantation area in Berau. YKAN/ TNC has been supporting this initiative and became an active member of the ad hoc team.



*The ad hoc team enumerated, verified, and documented the high conservation value areas inside estate crops*

Until March 2020, the team had visited eleven out of 17 intended companies and gathered tabular and spatial information about HCV areas in the area. In mid-March, the team had





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to be evacuated from the field due to the rapid increase of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia.



*Conservation area information board*



*The ad hoc team at site*

## Covid-19 puts more Pressure for Digitalisation: Experiences from the LEOPALD and SCPOPP Projects

By GIZ, Low-Emissions Oil Palm Development (LEOPALD) and Sustainable and Climate-friendly Palm Oil Production and Procurement (SCPOPP)

The Covid-19 pandemic affects the implementation of the two GIZ-managed projects 'Low-emissions oil palm development (LEOPALD)' and 'Sustainable and Climate-friendly palm oil production and procurement (SCPOPP)', who aim to transform the palm oil sector in Berau district and East Kutai district, respectively, towards a low-emission and sustainable sector. In the early weeks of the pandemic, desk-work activities with some simple phone calls dominated the work. The working-from-home (WFH) situation requires to accomplish anything one should or could do without travelling and meeting. As the situation continues, the requests from the counterparts and the beneficiary groups to move forward with the planned activities, which include (complex) events, increased. On the other hand, windows of opportunities were identified to accelerate the progress while keeping the people involved in activities and applying the prevention protocol.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the two cooperation projects supported or co-organised 41 meetings, of which four were trainings, either full virtual or hybrid. The latter is a meeting format where the host arranges a venue for participants while also providing online meeting connection. The meeting of the advisory board for the two cooperation projects which was hosted and chaired by Bappenas on 23 April 2020, was conducted virtual only. The meeting was attended by 34 participants from various stakeholders including three ministries, the East Kalimantan Province government, the district governments of Berau (LEOPALD) and East Kutai (SCPOPP), representatives of the private sector, and friends from civil society organisations.



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On 2 September 2020, a conflict mediation meeting between a company and a community group in Berau District took place in a hybrid format. The forum was hosted by the Berau District Estate Crop Agency and moderated by the local mediation task force who received training and advisory from the project and the Conflict Resolution Unit of the Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CRU-IBCSO). The local mediation task force had received training and advisory from the project. The local community representatives and members of the task force joined the forum from Tanjung Redeb, while the representatives of the company participated from Jakarta. Despite the challenges, the parties reached a preliminary agreement, by which the company allows the local community to use 384 ha of land inside the concession area. It might be one of the very few dispute cases - with a considerable level of complexity - to be settled via a virtual meeting. Another hybrid example is the virtual smallholder training program for the partner farmer cooperatives in East Kutai which involved trainers from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Liaison Office Jakarta.

Using virtual format creates at the same time challenges and opportunities. It requires more preparation. On the one hand, there was no opportunity for informal interactions among the participants (e.g., during lunch or coffee breaks) during the conflict mediation meeting which could have helped in reducing the tensions between parties. On the other hand, virtual meetings allow flexibility for participants to join a meeting from various places for only a particular time slot. It significantly reduces travel costs and the carbon footprint resulting from travels while also allowing the participation of qualified resource persons (training) or decision-makers (conflict mediation) who usually have limited time. Furthermore, digital trainings organised via a virtual platform could reach more people. With currently less than two per cent of smallholder oil-palm areas being certified sustainable and 85% of villages being connected to 4G internet service, we believe the digitalisation of smallholder training programs can help to

accelerate the sustainability transformation process.



## Biodiversity

### Moving Forward via a Green Covid-19 Recovery in the 'New Normal'

#### By Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience

Covid-19 puts immense pressure on Indonesia's marine resources. The number of economically vulnerable people relying heavily on coastal marine resources for livelihood and food security is increasing. Urban workers, who lost their jobs due to the economic downturn caused by the pandemic, return to their rural villages to farm or fish. This results in increased fishing paired with existing economic vulnerability and a lack of safety nets endanger both the well-being of the communities and the coastal ecosystems. In addition, there is tremendous pressure on small-scale fisheries because of reduced demand for fish up the supply chain and subsequent decline in fish prices. Without support, these microenterprises will experience greater pressure as the need for short-term survival overshadows long-term sustainable development – a vicious downward spiral. The government has recorded a growing number of destructive fishing practices by local fishers across the country. Emergency and stimulus actions were announced by the government, but these were focused on the industrial fisheries and the improvement on port infrastructure, not on the small-scale fisheries.



*Rare conducts community workshops on how to establish managed access and reserve areas while following required health and safety protocols*

Under the recently launched Corona Response Package of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Rare is in the process of

developing an initiative that will address these challenges and aims to contribute to green recovery and growth. The initiative will support small-scale microenterprises in ensuring that Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures and principles are mainstreamed into their operations. Local surveillance and reporting capacities and systems will be strengthened to help the government mitigate the anticipated increase in fishing violations. These initiatives will be done alongside existing EbA efforts to establish networks of marine reserve areas, build local capacities, and integrate EbA into the relevant policies.



*Rare meets with Minister Edhy Prabowo of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to discuss its marine and coastal area management program, Pengelolaan Akses Area Perikanan (PAAP)*

Adapting to the current situation, Rare and its program partners move ahead to ensure the resilience of the fisheries and marine ecosystem. Using a blended learning approach, consisting of virtual learning tools, in-person gatherings, and traditional media channels, they continue to strengthen capacities of small-scale fishing communities and establish networks of local champions. A recent achievement under this new approach is the newly forged partnership among 16 local governments (i.e. districts, cities, province) within the Southeast Sulawesi province to support SDG14. Minister Edhy Prabowo of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries encouraged the replication of Rare's community-based coastal resource management program after learning how it supports the national government's goals. Community workshops have continued but follow strict health protocols.





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## Adapting to the Covid-19 Pandemic: Remote Training for Dugong Catch and Bycatch Questionnaire

By YAPEKA, Conservation of Biodiversity, Seagrass Ecosystems and their Services – Safeguarding Food Security and Resilience in Vulnerable Coastal Communities in a Changing Climate

As the world continues to be affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, we have been rethinking the implementation of our project in North Sulawesi, Indonesia, in a creative way to address these ongoing challenges. Activities have been rescheduled as we find ways to adapt to this new situation. Luckily, while YAPEKA's office is based in Bogor, Java, we have a field team who lives in the project areas. Thus, we can support and coordinate with them on project activities remotely, utilising available technology.

One of the project activities is the delivery of the Dugong Catch and Bycatch questionnaire. Before the survey could be conducted, enumerators needed to be trained on how to carry out the survey and enter the collected data. After consulting with the Marine Research Foundation (MRF), one of the implementing and technical partner organisations in the project, the training was held online.

The online workshop was definitely a different experience than face-to-face training in a classroom. It took more time, as the programme had to be adapted to shorter sessions to address the challenge of staying focused during online training. The training sessions were divided into six two-hour training sessions.

The first session was delivered in March 2020. In this session, MRF's representative, Dr Nicolas Pilcher, explained key concepts, such as the logic behind each question. The next sessions included a Q&A, a trial session interviewing our peers, and a discussion on spatial data. The last training session, on data input, was held in July 2020. Our field team collected the data in July and August 2020 in the regencies of North Minahasa and Sangihe, in North Sulawesi. The

data inputs are planned to be completed in September 2020.



*A remote training session in Sangihe, North Sulawesi, Indonesia, in March 2020*

Participating in the training remotely and delivering the survey during the pandemic had its challenges. As already mentioned, extra time is needed to complete the training sessions. An unstable internet connection, especially in Sangihe, which is a remote group of islands was an additional challenge. Additionally, the communities we work with, stopped all access during the first months of the pandemic, which meant that we had to wait until the end of the lock-down to conduct the survey.

Despite these challenges, the remote training was completed without significant problems and provided useful remote-working experiences for our project partners in Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Timor-Leste. The data collected will help to identify key areas for seagrass and dugongs, which will allow us to support the communities in developing effective conservation measures.

## Pilot Project in Muara Manompas Practising Peat Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Production Practices

By Conservation International and Yayasan Lahan Basah/ YLBA (Wetlands International Indonesia), Mitigation and Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems Project

In Muara Manopas, North Sumatra, green development pathways linked to peat





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ecosystem restoration and sustainable production practices have been promoted through the implementation of hydrological monitoring and rewetting activities, revegetation through paludiculture, and livelihood revitalization. Yayasan Lahan Basah (YLBA) – a local project partner, together with 20 established community groups (CBOs) have conducted a monthly groundwater measurement. It could be used as an indicator of the ecosystem's vulnerability to fire, as well as to monitor the effectivity of canal blocking activities.

Twelve canal blocking constructions have been started since the mid of August to support rewetting activities, and are currently still in the building process. Moreover, YLBA and the CBOs have managed to produce about 50% of paludiculture plants seedlings/ wildings for revegetation purposes. It consists of three plants, including jelutong, rattan, and sago. For livelihood revitalization, YLBA and the CBOs currently manage the second cycle of aquaculture pilots, have managed two cycles of maggot production and constructed a floating net cage. Once the canal blocking is constructed, the fish will be moved to the blocked canal areas and will be cultured on the floating net cage. To increase capacity on reporting and documentation, YLBA has conducted administrative and financial reporting training for the 20 established CBOs.



© Didik Fitrianto (Yayasan Lahan Basah/ YLBA)  
*Community groups member transplanting rattan wildings into polybags. Rattan is one of wetlands plant species that will be used for paludiculture*

A peatland assessment and strategic management recommendation report has been produced as a living document to support peat ecosystem restoration in North Sumatra and to provide inputs for the local government on peatland management in the project area.

## Supporting West Papua Forestry Management Plan, Protecting 70% of Land

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

The goal of maintaining at least 70% of West Papua's tropical forest ecosystems and other essential ecosystems is included in the Provincial Regulation (PERDASI) on Sustainable Development in West Papua, that is due to be enacted. The draft PERDASI (under clause no 4) stated that protecting at least 70% of West Papua's terrestrial ecosystem is a commitment of the Papuan Government and community, as stated in the Manokwari Declaration. Conservation International's scientific Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESA) analysis (2020) is quoted in the draft PERDASI as the 70% protection reference. The draft PERDASI states that the percentage aligns with the ESA analysis that analyses 21 biophysical criteria that are highly sensitive to environmental changes. The draft regulation is currently under review before its official enactment.

To support the government in strengthening forest and essential ecosystem protection in West Papua, Conservation International has been requested by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) to provide technical assistance for the formulation of the Provincial Forestry Management Plan for 2020-2040. The plan should be in line with the National Forestry Management Plan and accommodate the need for forestry management at provincial level. The Government of West Papua has conducted various consultation meetings with several stakeholders in the past months to gather forestry issues within the province to finalize the plan, which is targeted to be completed by October 2020. As part of the project, Conservation International provided several recommendations for the Provincial Forestry Management Plan:

- Align with the Manokwari Declaration and PERDASI to protect a minimum of 70% of the land, including protecting all primary and



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secondary dry land forests. It should also protect 374,342.31 ha of deep peatland ecosystems, 359,691.84 ha primary mangrove forests, and 114,533.3 ha of secondary mangrove forests;

- Promoting the multiple uses of forest management that could provide multiple benefits (i.e. ecosystem services value and non-timber forests products);
- Prioritising nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, that include the protection of high-carbon storage ecosystems such as peatland and mangroves;
- Integrating the ESA analysis in the forest management plan and produce a detailed map for a biodiversity corridor, social forestry, peatland and mangrove protection, and agroforestry;
- Increasing management capacity of all Forest Management Units (FMU) in West Papua that allow them to create their own Long-Term Forest Management Plan that aligns with the National Forest Management Plan;
- Proposing sustainable forest management for those forests that adjacent to the existing or potential sites for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), considering the concept of landscape-seascapes ecological connection.

To raise awareness of the importance of protecting critical ecosystems located in highly sensitive areas (including mangroves), Conservation international collaborated with Universitas Papua (UNIPA) and hosted a webinar on 12 August 2020. There are two main recommendations in protecting West Papua's mangroves (based on participant's feedback). First, to include mangrove areas to be conserved in the regional development plan and second, to form an institution with a specific duty to preserve mangrove areas.

## Towards the Implementation of Conservation Partnership Agreement

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

On Tuesday, 23 June 2020, the West Lampung Regent, H. Parosil Mabsus, held a meeting with

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) Managing Authority, conservation partnership farmers, and several conservation NGOs including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Indonesia Program and the Rhino Foundation Indonesia (YABI). The meeting, which took place in the official residence of the regent, was a follow-up to the formation of a multi-stakeholder task force for the implementation of the Conservation Partnership Program in BBSNP.

The establishment of the multi-stakeholder task force is mandated by the Natural Resources and Ecosystems Conservation (KSDAE) Director General Regulation No. P/6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018 concerning Technical Guidelines for Conservation Partnerships in Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas. The scope of the conservation partnership includes community empowerment, ecosystem restoration, facilitation and monitoring and evaluation. The main objective is to achieve independence and welfare for the local communities to strengthen the governance and function of conservation areas and biodiversity conservation. One year after the regulation came into force, the Director General of KSDAE and the Regent of West Lampung District signed the Conservation Partnership Agreement during a conservation workshop held at the Liwa Botanical Gardens.

The Conservation Partnership Multi-Stakeholder Task Force has decided that the Conservation Partnership in BBSNP will focus on restoring the ecosystem in the 21,912ha rehabilitation zone. The land is currently still an active coffee plantation area and part of 31 villages and a neighbourhood unit in nine sub-districts in four BBSNP resorts. For the initial stage, ecosystem restoration will be prioritized for villages that have received assistance from the WCS Indonesia Program via BBSNP's partner NGOs, including Pancur Mas, Tawan Sukamulya, SKB II Ujung Rembun, and Suka Banjar in the Lumbok Seminung sub-district. Meanwhile, four other sub-districts — Batu Ketulis, Way Tenong, Suoh, and Bandar Negeri Suoh — are still in the process of preparing potential conservation partnerships.



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In his remarks, Parosil Mabsus emphasized the government's commitment to ensure the welfare of the community and encourage the community to be actively involved in protecting national parks. He also promised to issue the West Lampung Conservation Partnership Statement Letter, which will be backed up with data from the village government regarding the communities that reside in the location of the Conservation Partnership Area. Furthermore, these communities should establish a Conservation Farmers Group (KTK) to be assisted by BBSNP and its partners.



© WCS, WWF, YABI  
*A meeting with the West Lampung district head attended by BBSNP, Bappeda, conservation NGOs and farming communities to plan for the conservation partnership follow up*

The regent requested the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc., who was present via video call, to implement the long-established conservation partnership so it may support the community's welfare. Full commitment and support from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are crucially needed.

### Women Saving Groups Developed their Strategic Plan

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

In July 2020, three Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) groups from communities that adjoin the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) developed their strategic plan. WWF facilitated the process which engaged group members to envision and set ambitious goals for the next ten years.

A three-day workshop took place in each village in good air circulated halls that complied with Covid-19 safety protocols. The workshop started with a simple question: What will the VSLA group look like in the next ten years? The VSLA groups aspire not only to provide excellent financial services but also to develop businesses collectively and increase annual earnings for their members.



© WCS, WWF, YABI  
*The facilitator explains the aspects of the sustainable business during the strategic planning workshop for VSLA in Sukamarga Village*

Umi, one of the cooperative members from Margo Mulyo Village revealed the aspirations of her VSLA: 'In the next ten years, we intend to act like a village bank, to provide financial access for all community members of our village, Margo Mulyo. Thus, more people can get the benefits from the cooperatives while the cooperatives can have more funds to develop its businesses'. The VSLA in Margo Mulyo also targets to expand the business to other commodities, besides producing and selling coffee powder as its current business.

The shared visions of each VSLA were discussed and analysed using SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats) techniques. Group members agreed to build enterprises based on the potential in each village while considering its social and environmental impacts. The VSLA group of Sukamarga Village, with 80% of its family members cultivating land inside the national park, planned to produce products derived from farms outside the conservation area. The VSLA decided to develop cocoa powder as cocoa is one of the top commodities planted by its members on their private land.

Support to the VSLAs is part of the Bestari, KFW-ICI funded project to reduce community's





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pressure on the park. Since the end of 2018, VSLAs have enabled members - most of them are women - to pool savings and take small loans for building small business to diversify their income. Simultaneously, joining the VSLA has boosted the members' self-confidence. Many of the VSLA members have never been a part of an organisation before joining VSLA. *'They have never imagined that they can contribute to a larger community before joining the cooperative'*, Umi explained.

Umi expressed how the workshop provided perspectives and tools to plan the future: *'The workshop was the first experience for most of us in making a ten-year plan. It trained us on how to plan for our future, to set up ambitious yet realistic goals.'*

### Community Study Visit to Agroforestry-Based Coffee Farms in West Lampung, Sumatra

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

At the end of June 2020, eight participants of the Agroforestry Coffee Farmer Field School (AC-FFS) from Teba Liokh Village were supported by the Indonesian Rhino Foundation (YABI) to visit agroforestry-based coffee farms. The farms are located in Tugu Sari Village, Sumber Jaya District, West Lampung. After almost a year of participating in AC-FFS, farmers have started to apply the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in coffee farming. However, most are still reluctant to plant more shade trees in their farms, due to the believes that the shades would reduce coffee productivity. This visit aimed to convince farmers to switch to the agroforestry system.

Coffee plants covered by towering trees stretch over the landscape in Sumber Jaya District. In this area, most of the coffee farmers have applied the agroforestry farming system. For example, on every hectare of the farm owned by Erfan, the FFS trainer, 600 trees from various species were planted, for instance, durian, avocado, dadap (*Erythrina* sp.), quickstick

(*Gliricidia sepium*), and lead trees (*Leucaena* sp.). *'Coffee plants need to be grown in the shade. The vegetation will cover the plants from too much direct sunlight and extreme rain and heat. The shade trees are chosen based on its suitability for the area and its economic potential'*, Erfan explained. Also, the spaces on the bottom layer of the coffee farms are utilised to grow chillies.

This study visit was organised during coffee harvesting period in Sumber Jaya so that the farmers could witness the productivity and quality of coffee planted in the agroforestry systems. One of the participants of the study visit, Paryoto expressed his admiration, *'It turns out that the shade is very important for coffee plants. Even though the farms look like a forest, it produced high quantity of harvests, reaching 3-4 tons per hectare. Not to mention the additional harvests from chillies, durian, avocado, and other shade plants that provide income in non-harvest season'*.

#### GAP application to increase crop productivity

This year, the coffee yields of the farmers in Teba Liokh Village have increased by almost two times, especially in farms owned by AC-FFS participants. *'This year, my coffee yield reached 1,500 kg per hectare, a huge increase compared to last year's which was only 700-800 kg. However, the selling price for coffee is low, only Rp 16,000-17,000 per kg'*, said Sanusi, one of the AC-FFS participants. *'I tried to apply what was taught in FFS, especially on pruning and fertilisation. This year I fertilised my farms three times per year instead of only once. Then I have pruned the coffee branches. Now, even though the branches are shorter, they yield more fruits. In only one cycle, I have started to see the results'*, he continued.



*One of the coffee farms in Sumber Jaya District: trees were grown to provide shade for coffee plants*





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Furthermore, the program will support the community in implementing agroforestry system on their farms. Skills in tree nurseries, shade crops selection, soil conservation, and developing an annual work plan are some of the priority topics that will be provided in the next AC-FFS class.

# Knowledge Products

By ICRAF CIFOR — Harnessing the Potential of Trees to Meet National and Global Biodiversity Targets

<p><b>Agroforestry Governance for Operationalising the Landscape Approach: Connecting Conservation and Farming Actors;</b> Springer Journal Paper, Sustainability Science (2020) 15: 1417-1434</p>	<p>Indonesia is one of the study sites of a global analysis looking at how through a landscape approach, agroforestry systems could potentially be adopted to integrate nature conservation objectives into agricultural systems. This study brought together different stakeholders in facilitated, structured Focus Group Discussions. Social network analysis was used to quantitatively and qualitatively analyse agroforestry governance networks and actor interactions related to information exchange, finance flows, and regulations. While the quantitative results identified a strong density of actor linkages, results indicated incoherent and fragmented actor networks undermining the support for agroforestry on all levels. Existing processes related to finance, information, and regulation can be better aligned to ensure effective implementation and mainstreaming of agroforestry for biodiversity conservation. The study pointed to the importance of building social capital among key actors who are essential for a learning processes to mainstream agroforestry. Coupled with incentive systems for facilitating these integrated learning processes landscape management can be transformed.</p> <p>Download at <a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-020-00840-8">https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-020-00840-8</a></p>
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By Wetlands International, Building with Nature Indonesia Programme

<p><b>Technical Guideline 'Permeable Structures'</b></p>	<p>This technical guideline discusses the application of permeable structures as a close-to-nature and sustainable solution to increase sedimentation along eroded coastlines. Such structures can allow re-colonisation of mangroves and thus stabilisation of intertidal areas. This technique is currently being applied in the Building with Nature Indonesia programme in Central Java which restores eroded tropical muddy coasts. By sharing lessons learned in this practice guideline, the project aims to enable replication by government agencies, the water and aquaculture sector and NGOs. The publication guides governmental agencies at the national, provincial and district level that are involved in tenders for the restoration of coastlines. It also provides guidance to the private sector to support the design and construction of permeable structures in restoration programs. Besides, the guideline will be useful for the international community working with Building with Nature and green and natural infrastructure. This guideline was developed by the <a href="#">Building with Nature Indonesia programme</a>, as part of a series of technical guidelines that bring together experiences and lessons learned from the <a href="#">Building with Nature Indonesia programme</a>.</p> <p>Download at <a href="https://www.wetlands.org/publications/technical-guidelines-permeable-structures/">https://www.wetlands.org/publications/technical-guidelines-permeable-structures/</a></p>	
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By ITDP Indonesia, Reducing Emissions Through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Jakarta

<b>Jakarta Bicycle-Friendly Guide</b>	<p>ITDP Indonesia published the Jakarta Bicycle-Friendly Guide which includes ten common goals (Jakarta Bicycle-Friendly Consensus) to make Jakarta a bicycle-friendly city along with bicycle path design guidelines. The Jakarta Bicycle Friendly Consensus is a finalised product from a community design workshop conducted in April 2019. As a result of the Jakarta Cycling-friendly workshop, the classification of cycling issues in DKI Jakarta can be divided into two, namely physical issues and non-physical issues, which all are included and discussed in this guide.</p> <p>Download at <a href="https://itdpindonesiad.wpengine.com/publication/panduan-jakarta-ramah-bersepeda-1-0/">https://itdpindonesiad.wpengine.com/publication/panduan-jakarta-ramah-bersepeda-1-0/</a></p>	
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