



# IKI Newsletter Indonesia

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16<sup>TH</sup> EDITION



March 2022

## About the International Climate Initiative

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation 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, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and the protection of biological diversity. These efforts provide various co-benefits, 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*

This year, Indonesia is holding the [Presidency of the Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#). Under the slogan ‘Recover together, recover stronger’, Indonesia is focusing on three priority topics: global health architecture, digital transformation, and sustainable energy transition. The **Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)** is leading the *Environment Deputies Meetings* and the *Climate Sustainability Working Group*. This group aims to pursue new, inclusive, and resilient models to accelerate the energy transition, to promote the green economy and to ensure environmental sustainability. Covid-19 recovery measures need to support environmental protection and the achievement of climate change goals, as well as increase resource mobilisation. The **Ministry for National Development Planning (Bappenas)** is leading the *Development Working Group*, which focuses on economic transformation based on a green and blue economy, adaptive social protection and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and the informal sector. Meanwhile, the **Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM)** is leading the *Energy Transition Working Group* focusing on three priority topics: access to energy, technology, and energy transition funding.

Through the low carbon scenario compatible with the Paris Agreement (LCCP) of the Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS-LCCR), Indonesia aims to reach peak emissions in 2030 and progress towards net-zero emissions by 2060 or sooner. The forest and land use sector will play a significant role, primarily in offsetting emissions from energy and industry, by reaching net-sink by 2030 at the latest. Acknowledging this, **the Government of Indonesia through KLHK has adopted transformative policies to increase land-use efficiency by addressing land tenurial issues while escalating the well-being of communities living near forest estate areas**. Notable policies are Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9/2021 on Social Forestry and No. 8/2021 on Forest Governance and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, as well as Forest Utilisation in Protection Forests and Production Forests.

In Indonesia’s updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), GHG emission reduction targets remain 29% (unconditional) and up to 41% (conditional) against the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario by 2030. Following up on the request of the Glasgow Climate Pact ‘to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement’, KLHK is planning to resubmit an **NDC Update before COP 27** aligned with the 2060 net-zero emissions target.

KLHK is taking steps to **accelerate the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on Carbon Pricing for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Controlling GHG Emissions in National Development**. Currently, the ministry is drafting two ministerial regulations: one on implementation of the NDC and another on carbon pricing implementation. Relevant sectoral ministries are mandated to set emissions caps and quotas for carbon trading for their sectors. The National Registry System (SRN) will be the backbone for the development of a transparent, inclusive and fair carbon pricing ecosystem. All climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, including the implementation of carbon pricing, will be registered in the SRN.

Recently, KLHK has released **Ministerial Decree No. 168/2022 on Indonesia’s Forestry and Other Land Use (FoLU) Net Sink 2030**. This decree, signed by Minister Siti Nurabaya on 24 February 2022, is a derivative of Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on Carbon Pricing and provides a detailed operational plan and strategy for the forestry and other land use sector to achieve nearly 60% of the national emissions reduction target by 2030. Please find more information [here](#) (Bahasa Indonesia).

### *Sustainable finance*

In January 2022, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued the [Green Taxonomy Edition 1.0](#), which aims to facilitate the classification of green activities within the development of financial products and/or services portfolios. It is expected to help the periodic monitoring process in the implementation of credit/financing/investment in the green sector. The taxonomy divides activities and products into three categories: green – positive impact on the environment; yellow – no significant harm to the environment; and red – harmful activities. Using the Indonesia Industrial Classification (KBLI) system, 919 business activities need to be classified using the performance thresholds set out under the green and yellow categories. The taxonomy further adopts key environmental and social safeguards such as protecting high conservation value areas, and applying social inclusion such as free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) principles for forestry commodities and some agricultural commodities such as coffee, cocoa, and oil palm. To be classified green, these activities need to adopt international best practice standards.

The taxonomy is considered a dynamic document that will be evaluated and refined on a regular basis. It serves as a starting point for identifying current financing portfolio baselines at the national level and as a basis for identifying necessary incentive and disincentive measures for financial institutions and their clients. The taxonomy is a science-based guide where, in the absence of best practices/science-based approach references, industry is encouraged to refer to available voluntary guidelines from regulators or industries.

### *Sustainable transport*

The Ministry of Transportation has made efforts to **accelerate the use of electric vehicles** by issuing **Presidential Regulation No. 55/2019 on Acceleration of the Battery Powered Electric Vehicle (KBLBB) Programme for Road Transportation** and a **Roadmap for Battery Powered Government Operational Vehicles and Public Transport** to be used for policies like the **Presidential Instruction on Use of Battery Powered Electric Vehicles in Government Agencies**. Another effort is the provision of incentives for reducing testing costs for battery-based electric motor vehicles.

The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is **planning to implement an electronic road pricing (ERP) system** to reduce traffic congestion in Jakarta. It plans to apply ERP to 18 major roads in the capital by 2039 with the aim of increasing public interest in switching from private vehicles to public transport.

### *Renewable energy*

To achieve net-zero emissions by 2060 or sooner, the **transition towards cleaner energy in the regions is pivotal in reducing emissions across the country**. The **Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) 2021–2030** developed by state-owned electricity company PLN and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources targets renewable energy making up 51.6% (equivalent to 20.9 GW) of the national energy mix by 2030.

### *Forestry, REDD+*

The Government of Indonesia, through its Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), is carrying out various activities with targets to restore 1.2 million hectares of peatland ecosystems and rehabilitate 600,000 hectares of mangroves by 2024. In 2021, BRGM established **110 Independent Peat Care Villages (DMPG) and 220 Independent Mangrove Care Villages (DMPM)**, which it has integrated into the development of rural areas. **The government will increase the peatland restoration target by a further 360,000 hectares in 2022**. The Peatland Hydrological Unit (KHG) approach will be used as a permanent solution in the systematic, integrated, precise and tested restoration and management of peatland ecosystems. This approach has similarities with the one being implemented by Peat IMPACTS Indonesia.

## *Biodiversity*

With the first draft of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) available to be formally agreed and adopted by parties after COP 15.2 in Kunming, the Government of Indonesia has commenced first preparations of a **Draft Post-2020 Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**. The Directorate of Environment under Bappenas, the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation under KLHK, the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the National Research, Innovation Agency (BRIN), co-chair the coordination process. Please find more information [here](#).

Land-use change and climate change pose significant threats to biodiversity. The loss of which will not only lead to plant and animal species extinctions, but also have indirect impacts on security, prosperity, and human well-being. Biodiversity management is challenging, as it needs to balance economic, social, and environmental aspects. This requires an integrated, landscape-scale approach covering terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, and also involves stakeholders in multiple sectors and levels. To address this challenge, as the national focal point for CBD, the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Ditjen KSDAE) is preparing a **Presidential Decree on mainstreaming biodiversity for the forestry, fisheries, agriculture and tourism sectors**. The draft is currently undergoing finalization at the Ministry of State Secretariat for the President of the Republic of Indonesia's approval.

## **IKI Project Highlights (during challenging times)**

### **GIZ, Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia**

The 4<sup>th</sup> IKI Networking Workshop jointly hosted by Bappenas and the IKI Interface Project 'Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia' was held virtually on 10–11 February 2022. The workshop was attended by 272 participants from 36 IKI projects and 19 political partner institutions. It provided an exchange platform between the Government of Germany, the Government of Indonesia and organisations implementing IKI-funded projects in Indonesia to promote the importance of the interaction between biodiversity and climate change. The workshop was opened by Deputy Minister for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources, Bappenas, Dr Arifin Rudiyanto and Director General of Nature Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, BMUV, Dr Christiane Paulus.

### **GIZ, Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE)**

The Government of Germany is part of the Friends of Indonesia-Renewable Energy (FIRE) Donor Coordination Group. This group was initiated by the Government of Indonesia and the donor community and serves as a platform to coordinate international support in accelerating the energy transition process in Indonesia. CASE is one of the projects of the GIZ Energy Programme which supports the German government by participating in exchange and donor coordination meetings.

### **Wetlands International, Acceleration Adaptation through Building with Nature in Asia**

Over the past five years, a public private partnership has encouraged the natural regeneration of mangroves along 20 kilometres of eroding coastline in Demak district, Central Java, Indonesia, while simultaneously revitalising aquaculture. With this flagship project, led by Wetlands International, EcoShape, the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) and the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PU), Indonesia has become a pioneer in shifting to Building with Nature rather than against it in designing water infrastructure solutions. The project has set the scene for upscaling Building with Nature elsewhere in Indonesia and more widely across Asia. For further reading, see an [interview with Apri Susanto](#) from Wetlands International Indonesia by the UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction on why the initiative has been so important and where the tested solutions are scalable.

### **GIZ, Strategic Environmental Dialogues (SUD)**

On behalf of the United Nations, Developing Countries and Emerging Economies Division of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), the IKI project Strategic Environmental Dialogues (SUD) is supporting Indonesia's G20 Presidency by supporting KLHK in the Climate and Sustainability Working Group (CSWG) through the elaboration of a study on Stocktaking of Economic, Social and Environmental Impacts of Sustainable Recovery. The study will serve as policy guidance for decision makers of the G20 group and will be discussed during the CSWG stakeholder consultations to enhance understanding of how a sustainable recovery can strengthen and accelerate the socio-economic and environmental development of G20 economies in alignment with their NDCs and SDGs. The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has been contracted by SUD on behalf of BMUV to lead the elaboration of the study, which will be available in its final version by August this year and will include significant research contributions by the international think tanks Cambridge Econometrics and Wuppertal Institute. Other contributors include IRENA and UNICEF.

## **ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, 100% Renewable Cities and Regions Roadmap Project (100% RE)**

In February 2022, the 100% RE Project held a Shared Vision, Policy Dialogue and Public Consultation Workshop, one of a series of activities supporting development of the 100% RE Roadmap. The event was attended by 75 participants including local government staff, non-governmental organisations, community and private sector representatives, and academics. The event aimed to share the 100% vision statement approved by the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government, discuss policy gaps and solicit input on the roadmap draft. Findings from the discussions during the event will provide the basis for developing a policy recommendation.

### **ITDP, Reducing Emissions through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Indonesia**

ITDP in collaboration with the Jakarta Metropolitan Transportation Discussion Forum (FDTJ) and Jakarta Transport Agency has successfully launched guidelines for wayfinding to ensure inclusive access to Jakarta's public transport, which has been adopted through DKI Jakarta Gubernatorial Decree No. 31/2022 on Wayfinding Information System Guidelines (*Pedoman Sistem Informasi Petunjuk Arah*).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works, ITDP and other partners have drafted a national walkability index. This guidance aims to ensure inclusive access to public transit.

ITDP is working closely with Jakarta's Transport Agency to develop parking fare reform and electronic road pricing (ERP) studies. Both are planned to commence implementation in 2022–2023. The design for revitalising one of Jakarta's largest CSW interchange hub stations, the winner of a public competition, included transit-oriented development (TOD) principles taken from the ITDP TOD Standard.

Following ITDP events and reports on inclusive walking tours held in Jakarta last December, the Indonesia Railways Company (KAI) responded with a plan to enhance station inclusivity with major improvements to its passenger information system.

### **WWF-Indonesia, IKI Green Finance Project Asia**

WWF-Indonesia has been providing capacity building and technical assistance to Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI) member banks so they can adopt environmental and social safeguards to improve the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of their clients operating in key sectors. Progress to date includes: (i) [PT Bank Central Asia Tbk \(BCA\)](#) disclosing which organisations in the oil palm, coal and pulp and paper sectors have undertaken preliminary measures, such as data mapping and collection, to help develop climate scenarios and identify transition risks; (ii) [PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk \(BRI\)](#) issuing its credit risk assessment framework policy with an ESG risk assessment matrix for the oil palm and manufacturing sectors; (iii) [PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk \(BNI\)](#) recently adding a third line of defence with internal audits including an ESG identification risk function covering fibre, textiles, plastics, rubber, pulp and paper, oil and gas, fisheries, oil palm as well as chemical products; and (iv) [PT Bank Mandiri Tbk](#) embedding new requirements into its industry acceptance criteria requiring clients to adopt Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification and have no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation (NDPE) policies.

### **Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience**

Rare worked with the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Office for Marine Affairs and Fisheries to produce a decree outlining the guidelines for community-based enforcement within the co-managed fishing grounds and reserve areas of the province. The decree will prevent any abuse of authority by surveillance team members, protect communities from counterclaims by violators by ensuring adherence to proper procedures, and ensure data gathered is used to improve fishery management.



### **Conservation International, Mitigation and Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems (PME)**

As of February 2022, the IKI PME project has appointed Susan Lusiana as its new IKI PME Senior Project Manager. She has 12 years' experience in managing project implementation related to agriculture, coastal and peat ecosystem management. Her work experience includes managing policy dialogues to develop a roadmap for land subsidence mitigation and adaptation, and a capacity strengthening programme for integrated disaster risk management. She will lead the implementation of the Mitigation, Adaptation through Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Ecosystems project in Indonesia.

The IKI PME project is supporting a revision of the Draft Decree on Establishment of the Peatland Forum Working Group in North Sumatra. The Working Group, authorised in November 2021 through Gubernatorial Decree No. 188.4/695/KPTS/2021, will become the North Sumatra Peatland and Mangrove Ecosystem Protection and Management Team. This change shows the political will in North Sumatra to support mangrove conservation in the province.

### **DIW, Strengthen National Climate Policy Implementation: Comparative Empirical Learning & Creating Linkages to Climate Finance (SNAPFI)**

On 28 January 2022, the Bandung Institute of Technology's Climate Change Centre (CCC-ITB) attended a SNAPFI workshop on international perspectives on climate neutrality. The workshop aimed to present and discuss perspectives on the implications of climate neutrality as an emerging norm in global cooperation. CCC-ITB invited Dr Ir. Herman Darnel Ibrahim M.Sc. from the National Energy Council (DEN) who shared perspectives relating to the impact of climate neutrality (the NZE target in Indonesia's LTS-LCCR) on policy formulation in Indonesia, particularly in the energy sector.

In addition, CCC-ITB representatives were invited as resource persons to a focus group discussion held on 17 February 2022 by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs on transnational carbon and electricity trading as part of the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on Carbon Pricing.

### **World Agroforestry (ICRAF) Indonesia, Peat IMPACTS Indonesia**

The Association of Indonesian Forest Concession Holders (APHI) and the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) have agreed to be involved in sustainable peat management and restoration processes in South Sumatra province. This involvement and synergy are evidenced by their willingness to provide publicly available data and information on peat management in company concession areas. This information can be accessed [here](#) and [here](#).

Local curriculum content on peat management for early years education has been agreed for schools in the three districts of Banyuasin, OKI and Kubu Raya where Peat IMPACTS Indonesia is operating. This local content is expected to be an entry point for sustainable peat management in the future.

### **GIZ, Low-Emissions Oil Palm Development in Berau District, East Kalimantan (LEOPALD)**

Some 11 palm oil companies have confirmed verbal agreements to enter into sustainable supply chain partnerships with smallholder suppliers. The mills declared their willingness to support smallholders in a farm advisory role, provide affordable agro inputs, and ensure transparent fresh fruit bunch trading. Two of the 11 mills also voiced their interest in supporting smallholders in mapping and data collection for traceability. These commitments were stated during a workshop led by the Berau District Government Estate Crops Office on 23 February 2022.



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

Four of the seven palm oil company groups operating in East Kutai district confirmed their willingness to sign a sustainable plantation district declaration committing to protect more than 48,000 ha of high conservation value (HCV) areas in concessions during a sustainable plantation plan consultation held by the East Kutai District Government on 17 February 2022. In line with this development, the district government task force for strategic environmental assessment of the regional spatial plan revision agreed to include HCV areas in plantation zones as a strategic issue. This is a step towards integrating HCV area identification and management into the district spatial plan.

# INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI) IN INDONESIA

55 Projects under Implementation



## 26 Political Partners

Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs	National Park Authority of Bukit Barisan Selatan (BBS)
Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	Provincial Government of Lampung
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Provincial Climate Change Council (DDPI) of East Kalimantan
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)	Provincial Estate Crops Office of East Kalimantan
Ministry of Transportation	Provincial Forestry Service of Jambi
Ministry of Finance	Provincial Marine and Fishery Service of Aceh
Ministry of Industry	Provincial Marine and Fishery Service of North Sulawesi
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Provincial Marine and Fishery Service of West Nusa Tenggara
Ministry of Agriculture	District Government of Pesisir Barat
Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia	District Government of Lampung Barat
National Authority for Marine Conservation Areas (MMAF)	District Government of Kapuas Hulu
Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)	District Government of Berau
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Local Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Berau

## 29 Implementing Organisations

Adelphi

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Conservation International (CI)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V. (DIW)

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 (IDDR)

Institute for Transportation & Development Policy (ITDP)

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Kreditbank für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

New Climate Institute

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Perspectives Climate Group GmbH

Rare

Renewables Academy AG (RENAC)

Secretary of Convention on Migratory Species Office (CMS)

su-re.co (Sustainability & Resilience)

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

Wetlands International (WI)

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

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 peatlands

**40%** of Indonesia's total carbon emissions are the result of peatland conversion

World Bank estimates that peat fires in 2015 resulted in economic losses of around **\$16 billion**

Deforestation and land-use change have driven around **80%** of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions

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## BIODIVERSITY

**1st** on the world's 17 Megadiverse Countries list

**2nd** on the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots list

**18** on the WWF 'Global 200' ecoregions list

**24** on BirdLife International's Endemic Bird Areas list

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

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## IKI Small Grants News

### IKI Small Grants 3<sup>rd</sup> call for proposals still open

*Small organisations in ODA-eligible countries can apply for funding for climate and biodiversity projects. The IKI Small Grants call for proposals is open until **15 April 2022**.*



The third call for proposals by IKI Small Grants is open until **15 April 2022**. In a one-stage selection procedure, small regional, national and local organisations based in ODA-eligible countries can apply directly for funding for the implementation of local or regional climate and biodiversity projects. IKI Small Grants is part of the German Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative (IKI) and provides funding of between 60,000 and 200,000 euros per project.

#### Local initiatives for tailored solutions

From funding solar-powered water pumps for women smallholder farmers in India to supporting eco-schools in Malawi to ecological restoration of wetlands in Colombia: IKI Small Grants helps local actors to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change and conserve forests and biodiversity worldwide. It aims to support small, local and innovative ideas while helping implementing organisations develop and expand their own capacities and networks.

The selected organisations are accompanied and supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, which implements the IKI Small Grants programme on behalf of the German Environment Ministry.

#### 100 small-scale projects on climate and biodiversity action worldwide

Under the IKI Small Grants programme, more than 100 projects are to be selected via international calls for proposals and funded with up to 200,000 euros each by 2025. Two calls for proposals have already been implemented through IKI Small Grants and 74 projects in 40 countries have been selected.

In this year's call, IKI Small Grants explicitly encourages applications that refer to the current UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, promote gender equality and/or engage youth.

Further information on funding and application guidelines can be found at <https://iki-small-grants.de/current-selection-procedure/>

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# Updates from ongoing IKI projects in Indonesia



  
**G20**  
INDONESIA  
2022  
  
FINANCE TRACK SIDE EVENTS  
February 14 - 19, 2022  
Hall B - Jakarta Convention Center  
Jakarta, Indonesia



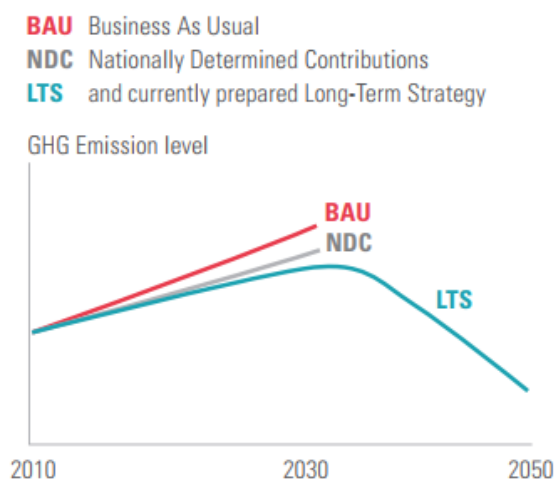
# Climate Policy

## Heading towards net-zero emissions: Policy advances and critical obstacles

**By IDDRI and CCROM-SEAP of IPB University, From NDCs to Pathways and Policies: Transformative Climate Action After Paris**

Indonesia's geographical position on the equator is perceived as a benefit to the country with its plentiful sunlight and uniform temperatures. However, the 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report from the IPCC indicates observed changes in extreme temperatures and heavy precipitation in Southeast Asian countries.

Recognising the country's vulnerability, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has developed a Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS-LCCR), stating an ambition to reach net-zero emissions (NZE) by 2060 or sooner (far more ambitious than the NDC scenario). The LTS-LCCR also addresses the necessity to reach peak emissions as soon as possible (expected in 2030) to avoid significant tangible and intangible losses from extreme events in the future.



*Illustration of GHG emission levels for Business-as-Usual (BAU), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and Long-Term Strategy*

Heading towards NZE requires transformative policies to enable a low carbon transition. Following the Paris Agreement, GoI has established a number of innovative policies, including climate budget tagging, the Environment Fund Management Agency (BPDLH), innovative financial mechanisms like

'Green Sukuk' and ecological fiscal transfers, and is currently formulating a carbon pricing system.

Contributing the most emissions, the Forestry and other Land Use (FoLU) sector will determine the likely future national emissions pathway. Reflecting the strategy stated in the LTS-LCCR, the keys to decarbonising the FoLU sector are increasing land-use efficiency, maintaining sustainable consumption, and reducing anthropogenic pressures on high carbon ecosystems.

Despite the improvements GoI has made since Paris, critical obstacles remain and need to be tackled urgently. These include low capacity for MRV, disparities in climate knowledge across regional and sub-regional governments, poor execution of strategic environmental assessments, weak cooperation between the government and universities/research centres, and stranded fossil energy assets.

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Encouraging local government and non-state actor participation in reporting low carbon development implementation, and supporting the formulation of a provincial low carbon development plan

**By GIZ, Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia (ClimB Component)**

The Government of Indonesia's commitment to tackling climate change is reflected in its establishment of environmental issues as National Priority 6 (PN6) in the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which includes Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) as Priority Programme 3 (PP3), and a GHG emissions reduction target of 27.3% by 2024 in the 2020–2024 RPJMN Macroeconomic Framework.





# Climate Policy

LCDI implementation is being supported at the national and sub-national levels with seven provincial governments across Indonesia signing MoUs with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) to become pilot provinces for LCDI. As one of these provinces, South Sulawesi is following up on its MoU by formulating a Provincial Low Carbon Development Plan (RPRKD) for integration into its Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and engaging local governments and non-state actors to participate in overseeing LCDI implementation.

Supporting the Government of South Sulawesi province, the Climate and Biodiversity Hub Project in coordination with Bappenas held a workshop on 6–8 December 2021 in Makassar to disseminate the LCDI planning and monitoring system (AKSARA) to local governments and non-state actors, and is helping the South Sulawesi Province LCDI Working Group to finalise its provincial LCDI document. The importance of coordination between central, provincial and local governments and non-state actors was emphasised during the workshop, with a belief that through strong stakeholder collaboration, provincial development targets laid out in RPJMD/RKPD plans, national development targets in RPJMN/RKP plans and international development commitments like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be achieved.



*Participants input LCDI activities into AKSARA*

As a result of the workshop, participants gained knowledge of LCDI and learned how to input and report on LCDI activities through the AKSARA system. District and municipal governments reported 101 LCDI activities during the workshop, mostly involving the transportation sector. In addition, through FGDs on finalising RPRKD plans,

LCDI baselines for fair and ambitious scenarios have been agreed for all sectors.

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## Formulation of the Indonesia Post-2020 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and vision to 2045

**By GIZ, Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia (ClimB Component)**



*Online participants in a post-2020 IBSAP coordination meeting*

Originally endorsed in 1993, the Indonesia Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was refined and adjusted in 2002 – following the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) in 2002 – to become the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP). Its update in 2015 for implementation until 2020 has now expired, and much remains to be done. According to the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook on progress towards its 20 targets, none had been fully met by the end of 2020. The CBD Secretariat has launched new negotiations to address CBD implementation post-2020. The first draft of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is now available to be agreed formally and adopted by parties after COP 15.2 in Kunming, China. GoI, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) has commenced preparations of a draft Post-2020 IBSAP, and aims for completion in the first half of 2023. The ClimB component, together with the UNDP/IKI funded project BioFin





# Climate Policy

supported Bappenas in conducting coordination meetings on 20 December 2021 and 4 February 2022.

The meetings brought stakeholders from relevant ministries/agencies and development partners together to discuss a strategic plan and timeline for formulation of the post-2020 IBSAP.



*Offline participants in a post-2020 IBSAP coordination meeting*

Bappenas presented its initial ideas on the outline of the document, which will cover measurable operational definitions for biodiversity programmes and actions, including scope and main indicators; sustainable funding strategies; communication strategies; a biodiversity monitoring and evaluation system; and special issues such as biodiversity and climate change linkages. During the second meeting in February, it was agreed that Bappenas would co-chair the coordination process with the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

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## Exchange on biodiversity and climate change interaction at the 4<sup>th</sup> IKI Networking Workshop

### **By GIZ, Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia (IKI Hub)**

With the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), Germany and Indonesia are working together to achieve the targets of the UNCBD and the Paris Agreement. This was

reflected in the 4th IKI Networking Workshop on the theme of biodiversity and climate change interaction, held virtually on 10–11 February 2022.

Apart from being a forum for exchanging information between the governments of Germany and Indonesia and IKI projects in Indonesia, the aim of the workshop was to strengthen cooperation networks and facilitate discussions on biodiversity and climate change interaction. In addition, the event also marked the start of the new IKI interface project 'Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia'.

During the opening session, Dr Arifin Rudiyanto, Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources under Bappenas, stressed that 'Strengthened global partnership is needed to deal with global issues such as climate change and biodiversity.' Indeed, climate change is one of the largest drivers of biodiversity loss. At the same time, healthy ecosystems and their sustainable use play key roles in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting adaptation to the consequences of climate change. 'With this Initiative, we want to help overcome the challenge that climate change and biodiversity are often addressed separately,' said Dr Christiane Paulus, Director General of Nature Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, BMUV.

Representatives from both governments highlighted the importance of measures that address both biodiversity loss and a changing climate. Dr Philipp Behrens, Head of Division IK I 6, International Climate Initiative, BMUV and Mr Stephan Contius, Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda and Head of Division (United Nations, Developing Countries, Emerging Economies), BMUV shared updates from IKI and BMUV. Dr Gerd Fleischer, Head of the IKI interface project 'Climate and Biodiversity Hub', GIZ introduced participants to the new IKI interface project. This was followed by a 10-minute video presentation showing impacts of IKI-funded projects on the ground in Indonesia.

The plenary session showcased views on connecting climate change and biodiversity addressed by Government of Indonesia representatives from Bappenas, the Ministry of



# Climate Policy

Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and German Government representatives from BMUV.



*Dr Christiane Paulus, Director General of Nature Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, BMUV giving her opening address*

The second day enabled workshop participants to discuss and elaborate in greater depth about biodiversity and climate change interactions within specific ecosystems, and about relevant cross-cutting issues. There were six working group discussions led by IKI-funded projects with different themes including: Protecting and restoring tropical forests and peatlands, led by GIZ, SUPA/REPEAT; Deforestation-free commodity supply chains, led by KEHATI and GIZ, LEOPALD; Marine and coastal area protection, led by Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience; Cities/green infrastructure, led by GIZ, SUTRI NAMA and Climate Smart Cities India; Ecosystem-based restoration using Building with Nature approaches, led by Wetlands International, Accelerating Adaptation in Asia; and Green and just economic transition, led by GIZ, BioFrame.

Each working group began with an input presentation outlining project experiences related to interactions between biodiversity and climate change. This was followed by a discussion about current status and recommended actions to promote the integration of this interaction in future strategies and policies, as well as potential synergies between IKI projects in Indonesia.

The two-day workshop involved 272 participants from 36 IKI projects and 19 partner institutions. In her closing remarks, Ms Warthane Puvanarajah, First Secretary Climate and Environment from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Indonesia, thanked all participants for their active contributions to the workshop. The IKI Networking Workshop is an

annual event organised jointly by Bappenas and GIZ Climate and Biodiversity Hub as the IKI interface project in Indonesia.



*Group picture of workshop participants*

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## Signing ceremony for the Climate and Biodiversity (CLARITY) project implementation agreement

### By GIZ, Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia (CLARITY Component)

On 15 March 2022, GIZ and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), conducted an implementation agreement signing ceremony for the Climate and Biodiversity (CLARITY) project, a component of Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia. In cooperation with the Directorate General of Climate Change Control (Ditjen PPI) and Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Ditjen KSDAE), KLHK, the project aims to strengthen a policy framework that creates enabling conditions for more effective and cohesive implementation of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity conservation measures in Indonesia.

The agreement was signed by Ibu Novia Widyaningtyas, acting Executive Secretary of Ditjen PPI and Dr Gerd Fleischer, the Principal Advisor of Climate and Biodiversity Hub Indonesia. This ceremony was witnessed by the relevant directors in Ditjen PPI, representatives from Ditjen KSDAE and the Bureau for International Cooperation (Biro KLN), as well as Ms Warthane Puvanarajah, First Secretary



# Climate Policy

Climate and Environment, German Embassy in Indonesia who attended online.

The signing ceremony marked the commencement of CLARITY project activities which will focus on: i) enhancing Indonesia's National Focal Point inputs to the climate change negotiations; ii) strengthening community-level climate change adaptation and mitigation actions; iii) designing and implementing a carbon pricing instrument; iv) strengthening participatory consultation processes for the development of Indonesia's updated and/or second NDC; v) biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) knowledge management by the Clearing House body; vi) an implementation strategy for the conservation of high biodiversity areas; and vii) a national strategy on biodiversity prospecting based on Access and Benefit Sharing enshrined in the Nagoya Protocol. The project will run until April 2026.



*Signing of the CLARITY project implementation agreement by KLHK and GIZ*



*Signing ceremony marking commencement of the CLARITY project*

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## G20 Finance Track Side Event: Building Resilient Sustainable Finance

**By WWF-Indonesia, Green Finance Asia**

On 18 February 2022, the G20 Finance Track Side Event on Building Resilient Sustainable Finance was held in a hybrid mode at the Jakarta Convention Center. The event was initiated by Bank Indonesia with support from the Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (IKBI) and WWF-Indonesia. More than 2,500 participants attended the event through Zoom and live streaming on the Bank Indonesia [YouTube channel](#).

Destri Damayanti, the Senior Deputy of Bank Indonesia, gave an opening address to kick off the event and highlighted that Indonesia should build a sustainable finance scheme to deal with climate change, rising global temperatures and rising sea levels. She explained that such threats not only hamper our lives, but also disrupt the financial system and create unexpected costs for handling extreme weather events and natural disasters. She illustrated this by saying the costs incurred to deal with extreme weather events over the last 20 years have reached USD 5.1 trillion.



*Participants during the G20 Finance Track Side Event*

During Indonesia's G20 Presidency, Bank Indonesia is supporting the establishment of policies to ensure economic recovery that enable a transition to sustainable energy. Yati Kurniati, Executive Director of Bank Indonesia's Macroprudential Policy Department, emphasised that, 'Economic agents should work hand-in-hand to support a more resilient and sustainable model for the benefit of our future.'





# Climate Policy

Ahmad Lutfiyanto, Representative Chairman of the Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative explained IKBI's journey since its establishment. To date, 13 IKBI banks have acknowledged the materiality of climate change risk to the economy, with five having experience in managing climate-related risks and opportunities.



*G20 Finance Track Side Event: Building Resilient Sustainable Finance on 18 February 2022*

Attending virtually, Margaret Kuhl, Global Finance Practice Leader of WWF International added that the world is currently experiencing a complex crisis that needs to be tackled with an inclusive and systematic approach. We have lost two-thirds of our biodiversity in the last 50 years and millions of species are in danger of becoming extinct. This will affect the capacity of ecosystem services. Therefore, from the perspective of economic transition, we need to consider climate and nature issues simultaneously—because they are interrelated and, thus, inseparable.

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## OJK launches Indonesia Green Taxonomy Edition 1.0

**By WWF-Indonesia, Green Finance Asia**

According to the [2021 WWF SUSREG Annual Report](#), green taxonomies being developed across all regions focus primarily on defining

'green' or 'sustainable' activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards are in place, whereas taxonomies for unsustainable activities have yet to be developed. Through the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Indonesia issued the first edition of its green taxonomy on 21 January 2022 with a formal announcement from President Joko Widodo. The taxonomy defines green activities that have positive impacts on the environment, red or unsustainable activities that harm the environment, and yellow activities that do no significant harm.

Although there is room for improvement in future editions of the taxonomy, it has four key aspects: First, it has a clear classification scheme for sectors and economic activities based on the Indonesia Industry Classification Standard (KBLI); second, its development involved key stakeholders including relevant ministries, international organisations and civil society; third, it defines performance thresholds for its yellow classification, such as adopting high conservation value area protection and free, prior and informed consent for key sectors including forestry commodities, cacao, coffee, rubber and oil palm; and lastly, unlike other available taxonomies, it defines unsustainable business activities using a red label.

OJK has emphasised that this initial version may not be perfect at the moment, but should be appreciated as a decent and positive starting point, particularly in helping advance the country's baseline data on financial flows for sustainable projects, measuring their impacts, and helping industries align their definitions. It will also help regulators to prioritise meaningful incentive and disincentive measures and as a means to record data trends in identifying climate- and nature-related losses going forward.

During the development process, WWF-Indonesia and other international organisations, such as IFC, USAID, as well as NGOs and CSOs were afforded opportunities to provide input in writing and in person with a series of focus group discussions in Bandung in December 2021 and in Bogor on 5–6 January 2022. Key input discussed during these FGDs included the importance of having a green classification for positive impacts; adopting international best practices; using science-based approaches in defining green,



# Climate Policy

yellow and red activities; clarity over environmental objectives; and setting minimum thresholds like the European Union and Malaysia's Climate Change Taxonomy had done.



*Indonesia Green Taxonomy 1.0*

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## Green financial crime analysis training

### By WWF-Indonesia, Green Finance Asia

Indonesia's Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center (PPATK), a government body mandated with preventing and eradicating money laundering, convened a training session for its financial crimes analysts to better understand the growing momentum of green financing and the interlinkages between sustainability issues and corruption in Indonesia. The two-day event, attended virtually by 142 participants, aimed at providing analysts with overviews of current best practices in the green

economy and its regulatory landscapes; current developments in green financing at the global and national levels; and understanding common motives for green financial crimes by looking at business cases.

Interestingly, the 2021 Basel Institute report on the paradox of green corruption in Indonesia – a study assessing public perceptions and opinions on green issues vis-a-vis corruption – found a common perception among Indonesians being that foreign direct investment companies exploit the country's natural resources, and therefore the government should scale up shares enjoyed by state-owned enterprises, and enable domestic investments to become more dominant.

PPATK sees huge opportunities for transforming state-owned enterprises to meet public expectations and integrating environmental and social governance into their activities. It deems this essential for ensuring domestic investments are made in a sustainable and responsible manner, and for helping strengthen the country's economy resilience during the green transition.

Lina, Vice President of Sustainability for Bank CIMB Niaga and ESG Division Representative for Bank BRI said the banks have established ESG frameworks to hinder irresponsible transactions, and apply exclusion lists to prevent money laundering and ensure transactions are not harming the environment. In so doing, they commonly use data from various sources to secure more reliable and in-depth information, and to help advance their business decision-making processes.

Jarot, an OJK representative, highlighted the importance of using the recent green taxonomy in understanding the current status of business activities, and as a basis for an incentive and disincentive mechanism to ensure companies change damaging business practices.

WWF-Indonesia representative, Rizkiasari Yudawinata, also said the green taxonomy is a good starting point for understanding the current status of national financing portfolios and seeing where improvements are needed. According to WWF SUSBA, in 2020 Indonesia was among the leading ASEAN countries on ESG integration. She added that current policy developments on sustainable finance-related matters at the



# Climate Policy

national level will help ensure the country's readiness for the necessary transition.

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## Fostering green finance for financial stability in Indonesia

### By WWF-Indonesia, Green Finance Asia

In collaboration with infobank institute, Bank Indonesia organised a national webinar entitled Strengthening Green Finance in Responding to Challenges and Opportunities for Financial System Stability on 8 December 2021. The webinar aimed to synergise information and perspectives on initiatives that have been or will be carried out by ministries and/or institutions in supporting the economic transformation and green finance. More than 200 participants joined the national webinar via the infobankTV YouTube channel.

The webinar began with keynote speeches from Destri Damayanti, Senior Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia and Dr Arifin Rudiyanto, Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), followed by presentations by notable speakers from Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Ministry of Finance and WWF-Indonesia.

Yanti Setiawan, Director of Bank Indonesia's Macroprudential Policy Department, outlined Bank Indonesia's green finance policy framework for a sustainable economy. Meanwhile, Agus Edy Siregar, OJK's Deputy Commissioner for Financial System Stability, highlighted the importance of synergies within the financial service sector in achieving a sustainable finance ecosystem in Indonesia. Adi Budiarmo, Head of the Ministry of Finance's Financial Sector Policy Center, provided insights on sustainable finance policy initiatives and the G20 Finance Track Priority Agenda.

Rizkiasari Yudawinata, Sustainable Finance Leader with WWF-Indonesia, stated that countries are now in the race to improve their sustainability-related strategies and policies. He believed that in order to establish robust strategies and policies, science-based approaches and collective action would be beneficial in strengthening financial stability.



*The speakers and moderator during the Strengthening Green Finance in Responding to Challenges and Opportunities for Financial System Stability webinar*

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## Online platforms remain a solution for coordination and discussions during Covid-19

### By DIW and the Bandung Institute of Technology Climate Change Centre (CCC-ITB), Strengthen National Climate Policy Implementation: Comparative Empirical Learning & Creating Linkages to Climate Finance (SNAPFI)

Despite Covid-19 still necessitating it to use online platforms to coordinate and hold discussions with relevant stakeholders, the Bandung Institute of Technology Climate Change Centre (CCC-ITB) team hopes it can still achieve its expected targets.

Intensive online discussions are being held in 2022 with stakeholders including the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation and Directorate of Sectoral and Regional Resource Mobilisation



# Climate Policy

under KLHK, and with members of the National Energy Council (DEN).

On 28 January 2022, the CCC-ITB team attended a workshop on international perspectives towards climate neutrality and invited Dr Ir. Herman Darnell Ibrahim M.Sc. from the DEN as an Indonesian representative.

During discussions, Dr Herman explained that achieving the 2060 carbon neutrality target will be a heavy burden for Indonesia since it will still have to increase investments to achieve high economic growth at the same time as investing in the energy transition to achieve carbon neutrality. To do so the government is still trying to translate its targets into policies for the energy sector. The National Energy Council is currently conducting a study of necessary changes for updating the National Energy Policy.

Meanwhile, during a focus group discussion held on 17 February 2022 by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, CCC-ITB provided perspectives on the importance of accelerating new renewable energy development to achieve carbon neutrality through the operationalisation of existing policies. In the context of carbon trading, efforts relate to national and international schemes and carbon rights transfer.



Screen capture from the FGD on 17 February 2022

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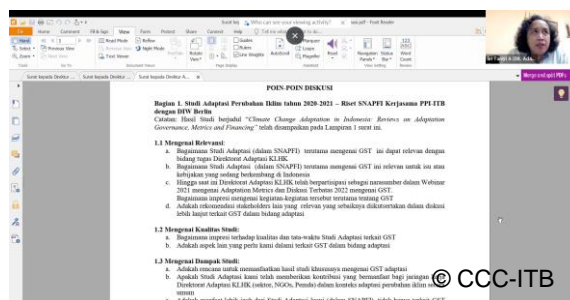
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## Agents of change: the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) and the National Energy Council (DEN)

### By DIW and the Bandung Institute of Technology Climate Change Centre (CCC-ITB), Strengthen National Climate Policy Implementation: Comparative Empirical Learning & Creating Linkages to Climate Finance (SNAPFI)

In January and February 2022, CCC-ITB held consultations with SNAPFI agents of change Dra. Sri Tantri Arundhati, M.Sc., Director of Climate Change Adaptation under KLHK and Dr Herman Darnell Ibrahim from DEN to secure their feedback on progress made in SNAPFI research.

During the discussion with Sri Tantri Arundhati on 26 January, CCC-ITB delivered a policy brief on Indonesia's preparations for the UNFCCC Global Stocktake (GST) and a questionnaire with points for discussion.



Screen capture from the discussion on 26 January

The Director of Climate Change Adaptation said SNAPFI's research was relevant and mapped out Indonesia's modalities quite well. She hoped that in future SNAPFI could provide practical, feasible and scientifically justified recommendations and review various international references, especially alternative adaptation metrics. KLHK will consider them as modalities in its preparations for the GST on adaptation.

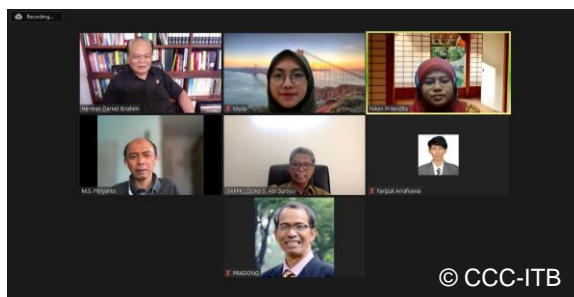
Then, in the discussion with Dr Herman Darnell Ibrahim on 16 February 2022, CCC-ITB delivered a policy brief entitled Galvanising the role of the National Energy Council (DEN) in strengthening Indonesia's climate-energy governance to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, and a questionnaire with points for discussion.





# Climate Policy

In his opinion, the SNAPFI study on climate and energy governance was highly relevant to DEN's scope of work and its role in formulating policies on energy. He said DEN's focus is governance to make national energy development more sustainable through decarbonisation to achieve net-zero emissions (NZE) and limit temperature increase to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement, as ratified through Law No. 16/2016. From DEN's perspective, it hopes the SNAPFI study can map information on issues including NDCs, decarbonisation, just transition, and climate fund assistance between SNAPFI country members in the form of a comparative matrix.



*Screen capture of the discussion with DEN on 16 February 2022*

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# Sustainable Transport

## CSW interchange station connects MRT and Transjakarta

**By ITDP, Reducing Emissions through Integration and Optimisation of Public Transport in Indonesia**

The CSW interchange station connecting Transjakarta buses with the ASEAN MRT station opened for trial at the end of 2021 and officially began operating in early 2022. Previously, commuters had to take hundreds of stairs to transit from the CSW bus stop to ASEAN station or vice versa. The new integrated station, which aims to improve public access and mobility, connects the ASEAN MRT station, Transjakarta CSW bus stop serving Corridor 13, CSW 2 bus stop, and the Attorney General's Office via a skybridge equipped with escalators, stairs and lifts. Please find more information [here](#).



*Integrated station aimed at improving public access and mobility*

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## E-Bus FGD & trial: Mainstreaming GESI through participatory planning

**By ITDP, Reducing Emissions through Integration and Optimization of Public Transport in Indonesia**

ITDP Indonesia is currently working in collaboration with UK PACT to support implementation of the Building Capacity and

Action Plan to Scale Up Transjakarta E-Buses project. The project aims to achieve 100% Transjakarta fleet electrification by 2030. One output of the project is to incorporate Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) issues as input for a universal design for the E-bus fleet and a passenger information system.

On the first day of the FGD, participants discussed the needs of people with disabilities while using Transjakarta. The discussion was split into three subsections for people with physical, sensory, and mental disabilities, to accommodate the different needs associated with each type of disability. The second day was dedicated to children's representatives and discussed various current issues, while a women's group was invited on the third day.



*FGD on the needs of people with physical, sensory, and mental disabilities*

ITDP and Transjakarta also conducted an electric bus trial with participants from the FGDs. The trial bus was a 12-metre low entry single deck Higer with two doors located at the front and middle for passengers to enter and exit the bus. Participants had the opportunity to try all of the bus's features, including its seat plan and Passenger Information System (PIS). Please find more information [here](#).

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# Sustainable Transport

## Jakarta to test new parking fee regulation

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

The Jakarta Transportation Agency (Dishub) is planning to apply higher parking fees for parking lots located in the capital, with the highest reported charge likely to reach IDR 60,000 per hour.

Dishub Head Syafrin Liputo has said three new parking lots will apply the highest tariff for vehicles that have yet to pass emissions tests. 'There will soon be three parking locations that will impose the highest tariff for vehicles that do not meet the emissions regulation and have not paid their tax,' said Liputo on 18 June 2021, as quoted by Antaranews.

The agency is also set to test the new regulation in three notable city parking lots: IRTI Monas, West Jakarta Vehicle Document Registration Center (Samsat), and Blok M Square.

The new parking fee regulation came after the Traffic Agency held a focus group discussion with parking lot users, parking management, and experts in the field of urban parking in reference to Gubernatorial Regulations No. 31/2017 and No. 120/2012 on parking tariffs. Please find more information [here](#).



*Off-street office parking in Central Jakarta*

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## DKI government applies public transport wayfinding guidelines

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

Wayfinding guidelines have been ratified through DKI Jakarta Gubernatorial Decree No. 31/2022 on Guidelines for Directional Information Systems (Wayfinding). The decree resulted from the formulation of the Jakarta Transportation Iconography and Wayfinding Guidebook by the Transport for Jakarta-Jakarta Metropolitan Transportation Discussion Forum (TfJ-FDTJ) in 2021 in collaboration with the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), a non-profit organisation engaged in providing technical expertise to accelerate the growth of sustainable transportation.

According to a press release on 20 January 2022, the initial aims of procuring the guidelines were to promote public transport in Jakarta and provide consistent directions to make it easier for residents to change modes of transport. In addition, the wayfinding guidelines are also designed to integrate pedestrian and cyclist navigation information with information on public transport in Jakarta. The wayfinding guidelines regulate design rules for uniform, simple and easy-to-understand transport mode icons, public destination icons, service nomenclature and wayfinding typologies.



*Wayfinding design by TfJ-FDTJ to support public transport integration between commuter trains and Transjakarta buses at Tanah Abang, one of the busiest transport hubs in Jakarta*



# Sustainable Transport

According to TfJ-FDTJ there are still many inconsistencies as each transport operator has its own design standards, but through the wayfinding guidelines, all information, including tactile information such as braille and audio-visual systems, can be presented to provide inclusive information services to all public transport users. 'Hopefully, with this ratification these wayfinding design guidelines can be implemented uniformly and consistently throughout Jakarta,' said TfJ-FDTJ Co-Founder Adriansyah Yasin Sulaeman. Please find more information [here](#).

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## Capacity development for Bus Rapid Transit implementation in Indonesian cities

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

Implementing Sustainable Urban Transport (SUT), including a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, requires technical knowledge and skills on many topics, including investment and financing, transport simulation, planning, operation and MRV of GHG emissions reductions. In 2021, SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS developed a Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) and, in turn, a Capacity Development Programme (CDP) to ensure stakeholders have guidelines on the required capacity to support BRT implementation and SUT projects in Indonesian cities and ensure the sustainability of knowledge acquired during the project duration. The CDP has identified an appropriate curriculum and timeline, and the necessary operational training. The Ministry of Transportation Human Resource Development Centre (PPSDM-AP) will be the core partner in transferring and embedding knowledge and implementing follow-up activities.



*CNA and CDP handover and kick-off for Training-of-Trainers*

The CNA and CDP handover ceremony from SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS to PPSDM-AP was held on 15 December 2021, where SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS handed over its findings and the resulting CNA and CDP.

The Ministry of Transportation was highly appreciative of the completed CNA and CDP supported by SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS, which will become a guide for developing BRT projects in Indonesia.



*Officials from PPSDM, GIZ, and SUTRI NAMA & INDOBUS during the CNA and CDP handover ceremony*

The event's discussion session was full of lively exchange as many of the officials in attendance provided additional input to ensure the success of the programme, which will, in turn, provide Ministry of Transportation officials with the necessary capacity to support the implementation of BRT and SUT projects in Indonesia.

The event also earmarked the kick-off for the Training-of-Trainers programme, with the presentation of a work plan for the trainers who will apply the capacity development programme in the Ministry of Transportation based on the CDP. The programme will be launched in March 2022 and disseminated to



## Sustainable Transport

the Technical Support Unit at the national level and Project Implementation Units at the local level.

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# Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

## 100% RE 2050 vision announced to the public

### By ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, 100% Renewables Cities and Regions Roadmap (100% RE)

The vision 'To achieve 100% renewable energy in West Nusa Tenggara (WNT) province in all sectors by 2050' was first formulated in early to mid-2021 by the Project Implementation Team (PIT) comprising staff from various local government offices.

The WNT Provincial Government approved and welcomed the vision, which serves as a reference in developing 100% RE modelling and a roadmap, and believed it could support its flagship programme to achieve net-zero emissions in the province by 2050.

In February 2022, for the first time, the vision statement was shared with the public in an event entitled Shared Vision, Policy Dialogue, and Public Consultation on 100% RE Roadmap Development. Participants from relevant government offices, academia, the private sector, communities, and NGOs were invited to the event in the expectation that the project and vision would gain support and a sense of ownership from all elements essential to its implementation.

The vision is also expected to provide guidelines for WNT's renewable energy transition, whereupon it should be incorporated into the region's medium- and long-term development plans.



*Opening address by Ir. Muhammad Husni, M.Si, WNT Assistant II for Economic Development*

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## Policy dialogue and public consultation on 100% RE roadmap development

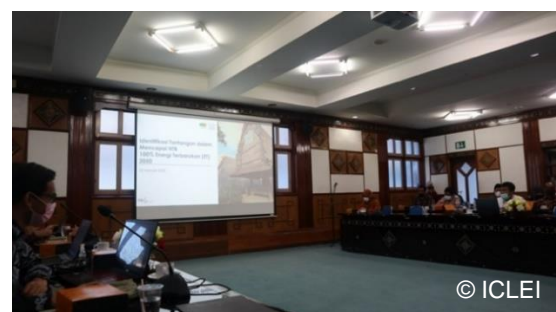
### By ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, 100% Renewables Cities and Regions Roadmap (100% RE)

Following the kick-off meeting on 100% RE Roadmap development held in November 2021, ICLEI Indonesia and the WNT Department of Energy and Mineral Resources (DESDM) organised a policy dialogue and public consultation on 3 February 2022. The event was part of the Shared Vision, Policy Dialogue, and Public Consultation on 100% RE Roadmap Development event.

After delivering the 100% RE vision statement, the event continued by presenting the results of energy modelling, showcasing possibilities for WNT to achieve its renewable energy goals. Next, project roadmap consultant PT Energi Biru Indonesia (PT EBI) gave a presentation on identifying political/institutional, legal, economic/financial, technical, and socio-environmental challenges for 100% RE 2050.

Ruju Rahmat from Mataram Vocational School appreciated the WNT Provincial Government's commitment and ICLEI's support. He also added that as the region had prepared human resources to achieve the target, technical challenges should no longer be a barrier.

Prior to the public consultation, PT EBI presented the roadmap draft. It included key points (principles, stakeholder participation and responsibilities, timelines, SWOT analyses, strategies, actions, and recommendations) for priority sectors summed up in the WNT 100% RE modelling results (households, construction, industry, transportation and electricity).



*Presentation on challenges for WNT 100% RE 2050*



# Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

Stakeholders agreed on the objectives, strategies and actions identified and formulated in the roadmap draft, but felt some actions should be reviewed, and more detailed indicators should be set for every sector.

Critical input on the lack of supporting regulations or policies were well noted and will be an essential basis for the project to develop policy recommendations that will ultimately support implementation of the WNT 100% RE 2050 Roadmap.

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## Stakeholder meeting: Exploring green hydrogen potential in Sumba

### By GIZ, Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE)

Despite an abundance of available potentials, renewable energy penetration in Indonesia faces several technical challenges, including intermittency and grid readiness. Solar PV, for example, requires back-up power or a load follower to ensure power supply sustainability, which leads to unassailable costs for grid operators. Such additional costs, which are also required in the application of most renewable energy sources, can be burdensome. In this sense, green hydrogen storage and batteries could provide a solution. Green hydrogen storage can ensure a steady and stable power supply, while li-ion batteries can assist in stabilising power during the transition from day to night or night to day. This technological set up does not require a load follower/back-up plant and could therefore provide added value for grid operators. In addition, high replacement costs and huge battery waste could also be avoided.

Supporting the painstaking development of green hydrogen in Indonesia, through the ExploRE project GIZ has initiated a pre-feasibility study for a solar PV and green hydrogen power plant, concentrating on RE optimisation in remote areas to support PLN's

'de-dieselisation' programme. In collaboration with HDF Energy, the study is focusing on the island of Sumba in East Nusa Tenggara province. Technical objectives of the study include: (1) to analyse the current energy supply and demand situation; (2) to assess solar resources and provide the most suitable design system; (3) to identify applicable requirements for procuring new electricity infrastructure; and (4) to provide a financial evaluation and propose the most suitable investment plan.



*Stakeholder meeting on hybrid solar PV and green hydrogen in Sumba, 9 December 2021*

On 9 December 2021, ExploRE organised a stakeholder meeting to present study progress and gather feedback from stakeholders for incorporation into the study's final report. The meeting was attended by the Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (Ditjen EBTKE) under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM), GIZ, HDF Energy and PT Hexa Integra Electrica (HIRE). During the meeting, Chrisnawan Anditya, Director of New and Renewable Energy said that in the near future there will be a presidential regulation on PLN's PV+ storage and 'de-dieselisation' programme targeting 59 GW of PV and wind electricity by 2060.

Ditjen EBTKE expressed its support for all programmes aiming to accelerate renewable energy initiatives, including the hybrid solar PV and green hydrogen project in Sumba. Further coordination with PLN and the Directorate General of Electricity, KESDM was also requested during the meeting to identify potential strategic replacements for diesel power plants in Sumba and compare costs and sales tariffs.

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# Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

## Green cold chain study kicks off

### By GIZ, Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE)

The cold chain market has a significant influence on Indonesia's economic growth as it plays a vital role in many industries including fisheries, agriculture, pharmaceuticals and food processing. The cold chain comprises three essential systems: storage, transportation and preservation of cargoes that have to be kept at specific temperatures. Cold chain market growth will mostly be driven by increasing demand for fresh and processed foods, such as fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products and fish, as well as other perishable products including vaccines.

Indonesia continues to face multi-layered challenges in cold chain access, mainly due to its limited cold chain technology and infrastructure. For example, small fishers may lack access to fresh water and electricity, and the ability to use appropriate cold chain equipment or cooling technologies. The application of renewable energy technologies can play a critical role in improving cold chain access, especially for remote fishing communities with limited access to electricity.

To improve future cold chain access, the GIZ ExploRE project has initiated a comprehensive green cold chain study in Indonesia, which aims to assess demand for cold chain infrastructure across different industries and identify existing technologies and infrastructure. The study also intends to identify strategic measures for optimising the use of renewable energy in cooling equipment and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cold chain businesses. Study results are expected to be synergised and to contribute to national government programmes, particularly the Maluku National Fish Storage (M-LIN) facility.

On 17 December 2021, a kick-off meeting was organised to mark the start of the green cold chain study and attended by representatives of various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM), Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and

Investment Affairs (Kemenko Marves), GIZ Indonesia, and the University of Indonesia (P2M Mesin).



*Green cold chain study kick-off meeting, 17 December 2021*

The meeting aimed to present an overview of the study, identify needs and challenges, and to establish a small inter-stakeholder team for coordination purposes. The meeting resulted in recommendations for the study to highlight two sectors: fisheries and agriculture, and to underline product quality and price competitiveness, which are central to cold chain markets.

During the meeting, Kemenko Marves said that some assessments and monitoring had already been carried out at several fishery points for the M-LIN programme, which would be a valuable addition to the study. Participants in the meeting also discussed opportunities for national and regional government budget allocations for the replication/upscaling of the GIZ initiated solar-powered ice maker pilot project related to the green cold chain study. On a more strategic note, the study is also expected to serve as a comprehensive roadmap for improving cold chain access in Indonesia.

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## Bioshare Series #6: Bioenergy strategy to support Indonesia's net-zero emissions target

### By GIZ, Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE)

By now, it is well known that the energy sector holds a crucial role in Indonesia's endeavour to



# Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

achieve its net-zero emissions target by 2060. Key strategies being implemented to achieve the target include optimisation of renewable energy, reduction of fossil fuel use, development of electric vehicle-related infrastructure, and many others.

According to Andriah Feby Misna, Director of Bioenergy under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM), 'One of the key players in achieving the NZE goal is bioenergy; a clean energy source applicable for electricity or non-electricity needs.' She said this during the Bioshare Series #6 webinar on Indonesia Towards NZE 2060: Bioenergy Strategy to Support Energy Transition.



*Bioshare Series #6 webinar*

The Bioshare series is a string of webinars organised jointly by the Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation under KESDM and GIZ through the ExploRE project, aimed at promoting further development and wider utilisation of bioenergy. Bioshare Series #6, which took place on 14 December 2021, attracted more than 300 participants from various backgrounds including government institutions, academia, industries, and financial institutions.

Trois Dilisusendi, KESDM Coordinator of Bioenergy Investment and Cooperation, stated during Bioshare Series #6 that bioenergy has the potential to replace almost all forms of fossil energy. In 2020 alone, more than 50 percent of energy mix achievements were obtained through bioenergy utilisation.

One major form of bioenergy with huge potential is biogas, explained Charlotte Morton, Chief Executive of the World Biogas Association, participating as a resource person in Bioshare Series #6. She explicated that, if it is fully optimised, biogas can substitute up to 68

percent of natural gas demand and reduce carbon emissions by up to 12.1 percent. Furthermore, biogas utilisation from organic waste will also have a positive impact on the domestic economy by creating at least 160,000 job opportunities. 'Mismanaged organic waste is a real global problem which needs to be addressed,' Charlotte said. But if it is fully optimised through biogas utilisation, it will be a win-win-win-win-win solution. Dody Setiawan, Principal Advisor of the ExploRE project, stated that GIZ is committed to continuously supporting Indonesia in developing and implementing bioenergy through various approaches including comprehensive studies, policy recommendations and capacity building activities, which he expects to contribute positively to achieving the NZE target. A recording of the Bioshare Series #6 Webinar is available [here](#).

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## Dialogue with project stakeholders: ExploRE's milestones in 2021

### **By GIZ, Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE)**

Throughout 2021, the Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE) Project has organised 14 events that reached 3,378 participants, produced five publications on various renewable energy topics, and engaged with diverse stakeholders including governments, international organisations, research organisations and the private sector. Each activity was aimed at providing and promoting strategy options to increase the use of renewable energies in the energy, climate, development, and fiscal sectors.

Through an official meeting held on 14 January 2022, a thorough report of ExploRE's activities and achievements was presented to project partners and key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM), Coordinating Ministry for Maritime



# Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

and Investment Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning, Pertamina and PLN.



*ExploRE progress update meeting, 14 January 2022*

Commencing in November 2018, ExploRE is a jointly implemented project by the German Government (BMUV) through GIZ and the Government of Indonesia through the KESDM Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (Ditjen EBTKE). In its implementation, ExploRE also strives to create a more coherent cooperation environment for key renewable energy actors in Indonesia. ExploRE works on four specific indicators: (1) renewable energy deployment strategy; (2) policy instruments and financial environment; (3) qualification of decision makers; and (4) innovation.

Throughout various topics, the project has and is implementing activities together with its partners and stakeholders. On the topic of bioenergy, ExploRE has implemented a variety of pilot projects and studies, including on compressed biomethane for LPG and diesel substitution, and legal due diligence for biogas project finance. A bioenergy potential database and dashboard have also been developed. On the topic of green hydrogen and energy storage, ExploRE organised a two-day capacity building event aimed specifically at facilitating knowledge exchange with global green hydrogen players. In addition, ExploRE is implementing a pilot project on green hydrogen energy storage as well as a joint study with PT Pertamina on geothermal hydrogen production. On the topic of green cold chains, the solar-powered ice maker pilot project is currently under commission in Sulamu, East Nusa Tenggara province. A joint study on green cold chains is also currently ongoing. ExploRE is also working on other closely-related topics, including completing a study on mapping green climate fund activities on renewable energy

projects in Indonesia, as well as an upcoming rooftop PV panel market analysis and leasing business model option.

In addition to positive feedback on its previous and ongoing project implementation, ExploRE has also received strategic recommendations for upcoming activities from project counterparts and partners. In 2022, ExploRE is committed to continuously supporting the development and utilisation of renewable energy through various activities with all stakeholders to ensure activities are well synergised with the relevant Indonesian actors.

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## Boosting solar energy utilisation via the Indonesian-German RE Day 2021

### **By GIZ, Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE)**

Indonesia is rich in solar energy potential, exceeding 500 GW, according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA 2019). Despite this huge energy potential, investment in the solar energy sector still remains low. Solar energy only contributed 1.7% to the country's total electricity production in 2019. To bridge the gap, The Government of Indonesia is strengthening local industries and preparing supporting policies and regulations to encourage a domestic market for solar energy.

In line with these efforts, the ExploRE project was involved in organising a deep dive session entitled 'Let's Install PV on Your Company's Rooftop! And What to Consider'. Held virtually on 1 December 2021, the training was part of Indonesian German Renewable Energy Day (RE Day) 2021 focusing on the theme 'Power to the Islands! Making Indonesia the Global Leader in Decentralised Power Generation and Green Energy Innovation', organised by the 1,000 Islands – Renewable Energy for Electrification Programme (REEP). On a broader scale, RE Day aimed to provide insight on how to increase



## Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

Indonesia's global competitiveness through low carbon energy supply and green energy innovation.

The training provided insight for the private sector on important considerations when installing PV rooftop systems for their businesses. The event also aimed to create awareness among wider renewable energy enthusiasts on the challenges and potential solutions for solar PV optimisation, as well as to enhance participants' knowledge of international trends and innovative developments in regard to solar energy. Around 200 people attended the deep dive session, coming from diverse backgrounds, including government institutions at national and local level, SOEs, private sectors, research institutions, international organisations, and academics.



*ExploRE participation in training "Let's Install PV on Your Company's Rooftop! And What to Consider", as part 2021 RE Day, 1 December 2021*

Presenters included Kanaka Winoto from the the Indonesian Solar Energy Association (AESI), an umbrella organisation with 92 individual and 52 company members. In addition to facilitating capacity building on various solar energy topics, AESI holds supporting roles in the development of domestic integrated PV mini-grid industries and job creation and business opportunities through the development of solar energy. AESI also advocates for supportive policies and regulations specifically related to solar energy utilisation.

Another presenter, Patricio Sanchez from the German National Metrology Institute (PTB) showcased safety and quality assurance processes, which are central to solar PV rooftop projects. He explained that a major technical

consideration in developing solar PV projects is the environment, i.e., humidity and climate.

In addition, Volker Bromund, expert on green and sustainable financing also participated as speaker at the deep dive session. He highlighted that leasing or rental options by energy service companies (ESCOs) is currently the best financing option for PV rooftop projects in Indonesia. This option is recommended for commercial and industrial customers with limited experience in solar PV installation and limited capital. There is no investment needed, and customers only need to pay a monthly fee (roughly 10 – 20% below the normal electricity price). Nevertheless, this option is not economically feasible if the project has low installed capacity (usually lower than 50 kWp), and therefore not suitable for individual/household customers.

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### SUPA/REPEAT Component 1 supports a review of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy

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

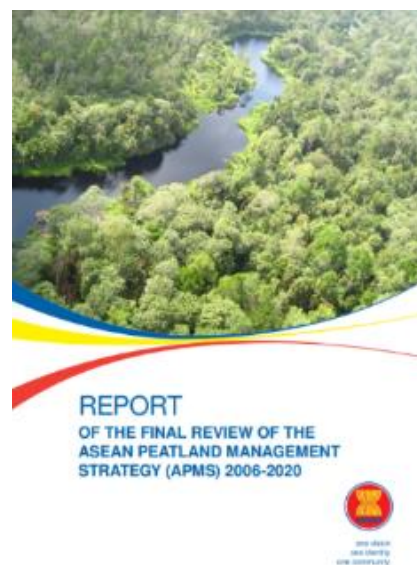
SUPA/REPEAT Component 1 Work area 1 is supporting state actors in ASEAN Member States (AMS) to implement the ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (APSMPE), the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) and national action plans for peatlands (NAPPs) at local, national, and regional levels through enhanced capacity building and identification of ASEAN peatland areas.

SUPA/REPEAT Component 1 has recently concluded the Final Review of The ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006–2020. The review provides a consolidated assessment at national and regional levels on APMS 2006-2020 implementation and target achievements; and information on progress assessments, identification of challenges, lessons learned and key recommendations for the formulation of the next strategy. The review was undertaken in close consultation with ASEAN member states, the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) and relevant stakeholders.

The final review provides some key findings. For example, only six member states have developed and began implementing their own NAPPs. However, there have been significant improvements in national capacities and institutions to undertake work on peatlands. Peatlands have been incorporated into other policy and legislative frameworks in several member states. All ASEAN member states have undertaken certain actions to support APMS implementation, with varying degrees of success.

The majority of peatlands in ASEAN have been identified and documented, but there are still important gaps in knowledge and baseline information in member states that need to be addressed. It has become clear that effective water management in peatland landscapes is the most important factor for sustainable peatland management.

‘The final review of APMS showed that APMS is still very relevant and effective in stimulating the development of NAPPs,’ said Vong Sok, Head of the ASEAN Secretariat Environment Division, in his remarks in the Peatland Pavilion at UNFCCC COP 26.



*Cover of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006–2020 final review report*

ASEAN member states have chosen ten priorities for the 2021–2030 period: 1. Determine the exact extent and current status of peatlands at national level; 2. Integrated management of peatlands; 3. Public and stakeholder awareness and participation; 4. Peatland restoration; 5. Development of policies and regulations for peatland management; 6. Best management practices; 7. Peatland fire prevention; 8. Regional cooperation; 9. Biodiversity conservation; and 10. Financing actions. These priorities and emerging issues related to peatlands and climate change in Southeast Asia will be reflected in the formulation of the new APMS 2022–2030, which will also be supported by SUPA/REPEAT Component 1 as a follow up to this final review. Read the review here: <https://bit.ly/APMSreview>

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### The transboundary Green Economy in the Heart of Borneo project

**By WWF-Indonesia, Green Growth in the Heart of Borneo: Integrating conservation, economic development and well-being of communities across a transboundary landscape**

The Green Economy in the Heart of Borneo (HoB) project integrates conservation, economic development, and the well-being of communities across Borneo. WWF in Indonesia and Malaysia aim to develop a green economy management concept that promotes environmentally friendly use of resources. In Indonesia, a green economy land-use plan and an action plan have been drafted for the Embau Green Agropolitan Development Area (KAPAHE) Embau in Kapuas Hulu district in West Kalimantan.

The project helps to increase people in the KAPAHE area's awareness of integrated organic farming, which comprises increased productivity through intensification, diversification, superior commodities, increased use of local inputs and zero-waste management, as well helping to improve producers' market access.

A demonstration plot has been established for training in Kelakar village, and the village farmer group has secured an MoU with the Tanjungpura University Faculty of Agriculture (Faperta Untan) in Pontianak for knowledge sharing and technical assistance.

The project also contributed to developing the KAPAHE Embau management plan for a green farming community development programme, which focuses on creating community activities oriented towards sustainable economy, sustainable natural resource management, strengthening community groups and building networks with parties with the same vision.

As KAPAHE is one of a number of National Strategic Areas (KSN) and part of HoB, the development programme model is directed to run in harmony with the green economy action plan and transboundary green economy management concept to improve community

well-being and environmental quality, and contribute to economic progress in the area.

Project Coordinator Syahirsyah feels people's knowledge of sustainable commodity choices is still low in KAPAHE, saying, 'Most people mine gold traditionally and semi-mechanically. In the fisheries sector, commodity choices still use introduced species rather than local fish, which have plenty of potential for development.'

Public knowledge of organic farming methods is still minimal, and attention to water sources and biodiversity is also very low. For example, residents use land in areas prone to landslides, cultivate commodities in water catchment areas using chemical pesticides and fertilisers, and in fragmented forest areas.

Dr Feira Burdiansyah Arief from Faperta Untan, expressed interest in taking part, explaining, 'We are interested in working together because this is in line with the agriculture faculty's mission to develop superior commodities and integrated organic agriculture in West Kalimantan.'



*Semi-mechanical gold mining in the KAPAHE area*

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### Peatland management webinar sessions in Indonesia

**By UNEP and FAO, The Global Peatlands Initiative: Assessing, Measuring and Preserving Peat Carbon**

On 19 January and 18 March 2021, two webinars on 'Peatland management and wet livelihood opportunities in Indonesia' were held



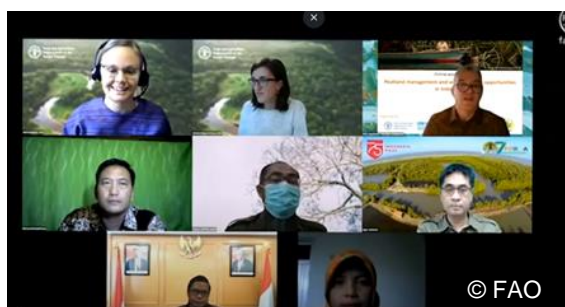
## Forestry/REDD+

through the [Global Peatlands Initiative](#) project. The aim of the webinars was to highlight opportunities for Indonesia to scale-up sustainable wet peatland management practices. Indeed, wet and healthy peatlands are the only sustainable pathway to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, fires and peatland degradation, and preventing loss of lives and livelihoods.

It was acknowledged in the discussions that the most beneficial forms of peatland management are through a landscape approach, enhancing local community participation in decision-making processes, and understanding and working with peatlands' interconnected hydrological systems.

The webinars had 320 participants, 46 percent female, from 32 different countries (56 percent from Indonesia). Nearly 100 questions were answered during the sessions. Notably, a total of 126 organisations were represented from the public, private, civil, research and academia sectors.

The events were organised by FAO through the Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI) project in close collaboration with UNEP, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the International Tropical Peatlands Center (ITPC), Greifswald Mire Centre and other GPI partners. GPI project activities are generously funded by the German International Climate Initiative (IKI).



*First webinar session opening by Richard Trenchard, the then FAO representative in Indonesia (Source: FAO Peatlands Playlist, 2021)*

A recording of the first session on landscape-level approaches and case studies is available at <https://bit.ly/3tm5qsl>

A recording of the second session on opportunities, gaps, needs and next steps is available at <https://bit.ly/3pxBsAW>

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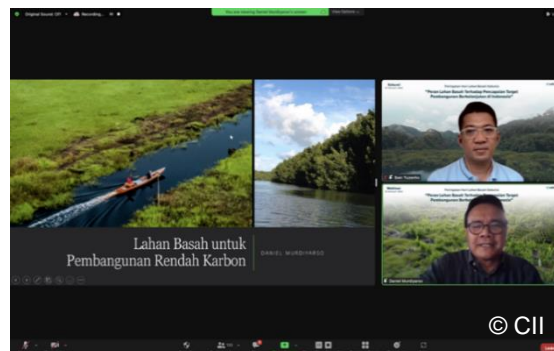
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## Webinar talks, virtual tour and terrarium workshop on sustainable wetland management

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



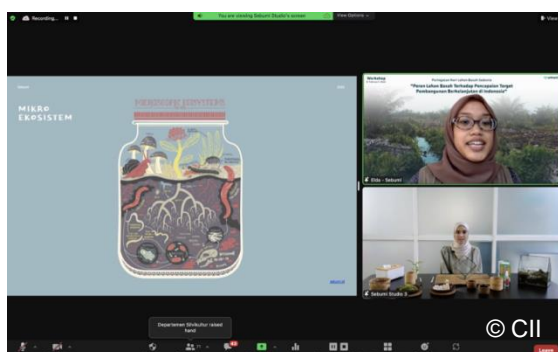
*Webinar talk on The Role of Wetlands in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia*

In commemoration of World Wetlands Day, Conservation International Indonesia (CI Indonesia) in collaboration with CIFOR, Wetlands International Indonesia and Sebumi held a webinar talk, virtual tour and terrarium workshop event entitled 'The Role of Wetlands in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia'. The event aimed to increase stakeholders' understanding of the important roles of wetland ecosystems in climate change mitigation and adaptation and in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. In addition, it also aimed to increase understanding of the latest policy and regulatory frameworks for achieving SDG targets and low carbon development in the country, and to introduce wetland



management as a nature-based solution for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The webinar, which took place online on 8 February 2022, was attended by 256 participants representing the government, private sector, academics, NGOs, the public and the media. Proceedings commenced with webinar talks with Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Principal Scientist, Prof Dr Daniel Murdiyarso, who explained the potential contributions of wetlands to climate change mitigation and adaptation; Wetlands International Indonesia Senior Advisor, I Nyoman Suryadiputra, who shared best management practices and lessons learned in wetland ecosystem management; and Ministry of Environment and Forestry Director of Peatland Degradation Control, Ir SPM Budi Susanti, who outlined national policy and programmes in promoting sustainable peatland management in Indonesia.



*Terrarium workshop on the hydrological cycle of wetland ecosystems*

The second session was a virtual tour of a degraded peat ecosystem in Muara Manompas village, South Tapanuli, North Sumatra, entitled 'The Voice of Peatland, Muara Manompas'. It highlighted the benefits the peat ecosystem provides to the community, flora and fauna in the peatland ecosystem, and restoration and sustainable management efforts conducted throughout the IKI PME project. The virtual tour featured Waldemart Silitonga, local champion from Muara Manompas, and Dr Ir. L. Budi Triadi, Dipl. HE, a peatlands expert from the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency. The session closed with a terrarium workshop explaining the hydrological cycle of wetland ecosystems, where speakers explained nine holistic sustainable lifestyle approaches:

biodiversity, water, food, waste, energy, shelter, transport, fashion, and mindfulness.

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## Green development through alternative livelihoods

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

Peat and mangrove degradation have resulted in declining ecosystem roles and led to biodiversity loss. Local communities' unsustainable practices and overexploitation of peatland and mangrove ecosystems have become major factors in their degradation. Therefore, increasing awareness of the important roles peatland and mangrove ecosystems play, promoting sustainable peatland and mangrove management, and improving community livelihoods by providing alternative sustainable incomes are key activities in reducing peatland and mangrove degradation rates.



*Group photo of livelihood training participants and trainers from Politeknik KP Sorong*

To support local community green development goals, Conservation International Indonesia with local partners in North Sumatra and West Papua promoted sustainable peatland and mangrove management through training on alternative livelihoods. The training aimed to raise local community awareness of



## Forestry/REDD+

the importance of peatland and mangrove ecosystems and improve skills in developing alternative and more sustainable livelihood activities. In 2021, a total of 2,285 people from South Tapanuli district in North Sumatra and Kaimana, Fakfak, Sorong and South Sorong districts and Sorong municipality in West Papua participated in the training.

The training programme emphasised the wide range of economic and ecological benefits from peatland and mangrove ecosystems, including their roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Alternative livelihood training looked at 19 products for further development by local communities.

The most recent training, conducted in Siribau and Konda villages, South Sorong on 10–11 November 2021 by Conservation International Indonesia in collaboration with Sorong Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic, looked at fishing equipment production. Siribau and Konda villages are well known for their intact mangrove ecosystems. Preserving these ecosystems, which are habitats for abundant shrimp, fish and crab provide opportunities for sustainable fishing activities to contribute to improving local community livelihoods. Participants were trained to make crab traps and gill nets, and shown how to utilise the mangrove ecosystems surrounding the villages sustainably.



*Training participants in Teminabuan, South Sorong read activity guidelines before making sago cake and fish balls*

The training is expected to improve community well-being through the sustainable use of mangrove and peatland ecosystems and

increase local participation in their preservation.

‘We strongly encourage efforts to improve the well-being of coastal communities in South Sorong by providing training to support community livelihoods, as it not only provides measurable and tangible impacts, but can also increase public awareness of the roles and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems,’ said Dr Handayani, M.Si, the team leader from Sorong Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic.

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### Capacity building for forest managers

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

West Papua has become a leading province in Indonesia committed to implementing a green development pathway by maintaining and protecting around 70 percent of its forest estate area. With a population of around 937,400 and forest cover of 9.4 million ha or approximately 90% of its entire terrestrial area, the province holds rich biodiversity and carbon stocks, including nearly one million ha of vital peatlands and 650,000 ha of mangrove forests. The deep-rooted history and knowledge indigenous Papuans have of forest resources and sustainable management is a tremendous asset for development. The Provincial Government of West Papua is committed to establishing West Papua as a ‘Sustainable Development and Conservation Province’.

CI Indonesia is committed to supporting the realisation of West Papua’s ideals as a ‘Sustainable Development Province’ through human resource capacity development in remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS). The training was aimed to support local governments in forest



## Forestry/REDD+

monitoring, sustainable forest management and degraded forest landscape restoration.



*Training organised by CI with West Papua Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BBKSDA) who collaborated to establish Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE) for West Papua province*

In collaboration with the Provincial Forestry Service of West Papua, Conservation International Indonesia conducted training on remote sensing and GIS from 25 October to 5 November 2021 in Sorong City. Three materials were delivered in the training: remote-sensing, GIS, and operating drones for mapping. The training involved key stakeholders in West Papua, namely West Papua Natural Resources Conservation Agency, Teluk Cenderawasih National Park Agency, and Papua University.

CI Indonesia also collaborated with the West Papua Natural Resources Conservation Agency to conduct GIS training on 7–10 December 2021. The purpose of the training was to develop the capacity of forest managers in identifying sites outside conservation areas for designation as essential ecosystem areas (KEE). Potential KEE areas account for approximately 2 million ha in West Papua, and include karst, swamp, mangrove, and peatland ecosystems.

The training covered the main aspects of KEE area identification, such as land cover, water availability and flora and fauna biodiversity. Other supporting aspects, including ecosystem type, topography, soil type, and irrecoverable carbon, were also discussed during the training. The KEE designation will support IKI PME programme activities in ensuring the protection of peatland and mangrove ecosystems that CI is helping to designate through technical assistance in the process of

revising the West Papua Provincial Spatial Plan (RTRWP) and preparing the West Papua Provincial Forestry Plan (RKTP).



*GIS training participants practice operating drones in Malaumkarta village, Sorong district*

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## South Sumatra develops RPPEG plan as commitment to peat ecosystem sustainability

**By World Agroforestry (ICRAF) Indonesia, Peat-IMPACTS Indonesia**

Through the Peat-IMPACTS Indonesia programme, World Agroforestry (ICRAF) together with the South Sumatra Watershed Forum continue to support the Provincial Land and Environment Service of South Sumatra (DLHP) in developing its Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG). Technical guidance and a focus group discussion (FGD) on the development of the RPPEG were held recently in Palembang.

These activities were a continuation of two earlier workshops on the RPPEG development process, which began in August 2021. Technical guidance was aimed at developing the capacity of stakeholders to accelerate the preparation of provincial and district RPPEGs, with direct guidance from the Directorate of Peat Ecosystem Degradation Control under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency



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(BRGM), and expert resource persons from Sriwijaya University in Palembang.

The FGD was aimed at seeking comprehensive and in-depth opinions and inputs related to peat management (strategy and policies) and the identification of plans and implementation of peatland management by each agency/institution. In the main session prior to the FGD, the forum presented key speakers from the South Sumatra Bappeda, the local NGO HaKI, and the Indonesian Forest Entrepreneurs Association (APHI) and Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) who stated their commitment to supporting the development of the RPPEG.

In his opening remarks, on behalf of the Head of the Provincial Land and Environment Service (DLHP) of South Sumatra, Drs Wilman SH, MH, Head of Environmental Damage Control and Maintenance, said, 'The Government of South Sumatra has formed a POKJA (working group) for the development of the RPPEG and has compiled the first three chapters, which are about the purpose, scope, and legal framework; potential conditions; and strategic issues of peatland ecosystem protection and management. In further writing, we will extract opinions, suggestions and input from various parties involved in efforts to protect and manage peatland ecosystems, and hope all parties can play an active role including making data available for the completeness and refinement of the South Sumatra RPPEG.'



*Opening session of 'Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Exploring Opinions of Stakeholders in Developing Documents for the Protection and Management of the Peat Ecosystem Management (RPPEG) of South Sumatra Province', Palembang, 17 February 2022*

RPPEG development is a mandate from Government Regulation No. 71/2014 as amended by Government Regulation No. 57/2016 on Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems. Having one of the largest areas of peatland ecosystems in Indonesia,

South Sumatra is fully committed to restoring degraded peatlands and managing them to the best of its ability. The RPPEG in South Sumatra is expected to support this commitment, prevent further peat degradation, and ensure the preservation of peatland ecosystem functions in the province now and in the future.

RPPEG technical guidance activities were held on 3–4 February 2022, while the focus group discussion took place on 17–18 February 2022.

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# Biodiversity

Implementing a sustainable tengkawang value chain to contribute to green economic recovery in Kapuas Hulu

**By GIZ, Supporting the design and first implementation steps of the new global framework for biological diversity (BioFrame)**

In the context of the [Corona Response Package set up by IKI](#), the global GIZ project [BioFrame](#), in collaboration with the GIZ project for promoting sustainable agricultural supply chains in Indonesia ([SASCI](#)), is developing pilot activities aiming for a green post-Covid-19 economic recovery starting this year and running until mid-2023.

The pilot activity, based in Kapuas Hulu district, West Kalimantan province, Indonesia, is focusing on adding value to the value chain of a non-timber forest product, the Illipe nut. The nuts are the fruits of the endemic tengkawang tree (*Shorea stenoptera*), which occurs naturally in the tropical rainforests of Kalimantan. The oil of the nuts has been used traditionally for cooking and in various Dayak ceremonies. Its properties are close to those of cocoa butter and can therefore be utilised for various applications in the cosmetics industry.

Instead of generating income through deforestation, the tengkawang value chain offers a sustainable and forest-friendly alternative for the rural population and thus also contributes to the conservation of the rainforest. It helps communities adapt to climate change and contribute to its mitigation.

The pilot activity aims to help targeted communities produce tengkawang seedlings for planting on village lands and individual farms; to collect, store and process the nuts into oil and tengkawang butter; and to connect directly with potential downstream industries and buyers.

Main interventions will include training, workshops, strengthening of tengkawang networks, and regional exchange meetings.

With the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) Directorate of Agriculture and Food as the political partner, supported by

the Indonesian NGO [Riak Bumi](#) as the local implementation partner, the pilot activity will strengthen the tengkawang value chain and integrate it with an existing multi-stakeholder tengkawang network at the provincial level to increase the sustainability of tengkawang operations in Kapuas Hulu district to the benefit of biodiversity and rural communities alike.



*Community tengkawang nursery in Kapuas Hulu*

Conceptual and 'lessons learned' studies can contribute to national (e.g., Bappenas [Green Recovery Roadmap](#)) and international (Global Biodiversity Framework 'GBF') processes to implement a green recovery and to mainstream such activities.

Projects as described create jobs and additional income, which can lessen negative short-term economic effects of Covid-19 and contribute to long-term biodiversity and climate goals.

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[SASCI](#) and IKI BioFrame

Strengthening community surveillance of marine waters in Southeast Sulawesi province

**By Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience**

Covid-19 has increased tenfold the vulnerability of small-scale fishers who have been historically marginalised and trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty and natural resource degradation — the less fish they catch, the more destructive practices they deploy while seeking immediate



## Biodiversity

economic benefits. These circumstances have been exacerbated by fishing violations that reportedly multiplied during the pandemic (Gokkon 2020).<sup>1</sup>

A growing number of cases of destructive fishing practices by illegal fishers in co-managed fishing grounds and reserves have been recorded in Southeast Sulawesi province. Fishers from other countries have encroached on Indonesian waters, taking advantage of a perceived drop in enforcement due to the pandemic. Law enforcement at sea remains a key challenge for the country, given the expanse of its territorial waters and the government's limited facilities (many of which are being used for Covid interventions), infrastructure, and number of surveillance personnel.



*A group of participants from Talaga Raya take turns interviewing fishers during a simulation practice. Different roles (interviewer, enumerator, GPS marker and safety personnel) were assigned to members of each team*

These changes are placing unknown new stress on existing marine habitats, so the pressure to protect marine resources from being exploited mounts. The involvement of communities in surveillance activities has become vital to support government in mitigating the anticipated increase in fishing violations resulting from the pandemic.

Under the Corona Response Package of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Rare has been supporting the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government in strengthening the surveillance

and reporting capacities and systems of community groups managing the fishing grounds and reserve areas.



*Instructors from Rare and the Provincial Fishery Service assist the enforcement team in completing a surveillance form. Among other data, the form contains information on the type and volume of fish caught by fishers, as required by decree*

In November 2021, Rare and representatives from the provincial government, marine police and navy conducted community-based surveillance training involving around 50 individuals from six communities. Resource persons discussed the importance of community involvement in patrolling the waters, parameters and benefits of community surveillance, and the use of data in improving fishery management. The training involved actual simulation of enforcement at sea by community groups. During the simulation, they used a decree issued by the provincial government outlining guidelines for conducting community surveillance and enforcement activities as their guide. Participants were also taught how to input data in a digital platform and how these data will be processed by the government to improve fisheries management.

Following the training, five of the six community groups that participated in the training conducted 10 enforcement activities using their own resources.

Representatives of the provincial government and fishers recognised the importance of the training. Asrullah, a staff member of the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service in Southeast Sulawesi, said the data community enforcement teams gather will help the government design better programmes for the

<sup>1</sup> Gokkon, Basten. 1 May 2020. COVID-19 no excuse for dropping guard against illegal fishing, Indonesia says. Mongabay. <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/05/covid-19-no-excuse-for-dropping-guard-against-illegal-fishing-indonesia-says/>



## Biodiversity

fishers because these will be based on actual community needs.

Rusman, a fisher from the province, shared how the training changed his perception of enforcement and surveillance, saying, 'People tend to think that doing enforcement is like being a military guy, being fierce and mean, and acting like law enforcers. We were wrong the whole time. It turns out that surveillance can be done in a better friendly way. While patrolling the waters, we can educate people about the management efforts being done there. At the same time, we can also learn how others use our fishing grounds. Safety at sea was also emphasised during the training. In the past we did our enforcement with unclear goals. We just rode the boat here and there. In this training, we were taught how to optimise our time (at sea) by collecting data that can be used to help manage our fisheries better. We can also learn about the fishing patterns and how other people use the water. I just realised that enforcement is not about raiding and arresting others.'

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# Knowledge Products

## By Wetlands International, Acceleration Adaptation through Building with Nature in Asia

<p><b>Building with Nature in Indonesia: Restoring an eroding coastline and inspiring action at scale (2015–2021)</b></p>	<p>This publication summarises the interventions, results, insights, and lessons from landscape-scale implementation of the Building with Nature approach between 2015 and 2021 in Demak. In this coastal district in Central Java province that has been plagued by erosion, flooding, and devastating land loss, we encouraged the natural regeneration of mangroves along 20 kilometres of coastline while simultaneously revitalising aquaculture. With this flagship project, Indonesia has become a pioneer in shifting to working with nature rather than opposing it in designing water infrastructure solutions and has set the scene for upscaling Building with Nature elsewhere. The publication also gives a voice to the many different partners involved in the unique public private partnership that designed and implemented the project.</p> <p><a href="https://www.wetlands.org/publications/building-with-nature-in-indonesia-restoring-an-eroding-coastline-and-inspiring-action-at-scale-2015-2021/">https://www.wetlands.org/publications/building-with-nature-in-indonesia-restoring-an-eroding-coastline-and-inspiring-action-at-scale-2015-2021/</a></p>	
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## By GIZ, Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA)/REPEAT

<p><b>Report of the Final Review of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006–2020</b></p>	<p>The ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006–2020 was adopted by ASEAN in 2006 and has provided the framework for action by ASEAN Member States (AMS) to address peatland management over the past 15 years. The objective of the Final Review of the APMS is to provide a consolidated assessment at national and regional levels on implementation of the APMS 2006–2020 and the achievement of its targets; and generate information and learning to inform the formulation of the next strategy. The review was undertaken in close consultation with the AMS, ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), and relevant stakeholders. This Final Review of APMS was supported by the Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA/REPEAT) Component 1 Programme funded by the European Union and Government of Germany.</p> <p><a href="https://hazeportal.asean.org/publications/report-of-the-final-review-of-the-asean-peatland-management-strategy-apms-2006-2020/">https://hazeportal.asean.org/publications/report-of-the-final-review-of-the-asean-peatland-management-strategy-apms-2006-2020/</a></p>	
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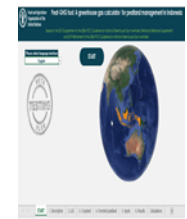




# Knowledge Products

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

<p><b>Jakarta wayfinding guidelines</b></p>	<p>Information systems and directions are essential elements in integrating public transport but are often overlooked in terms of content and design alignment.</p> <p>The Jakarta Metropolitan Transportation Discussion Forum (FDTJ) has made several efforts to integrate information on public transport in the city since 2015. FDTJ and ITDP have developed a wayfinding guide for Jakarta, which was ratified through DKI Jakarta Gubernatorial Decree No. 31/2022 and has commenced implementation on public transport as well as pedestrian and cycling facilities.</p> <p><a href="https://itdp-indonesia.org/publication/pedoman-wayfinding-jakarta/">https://itdp-indonesia.org/publication/pedoman-wayfinding-jakarta/</a></p>	
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## By UNEP & FAO, The Global Peatlands Initiative: Assessing, Measuring and Preserving Peat Carbon

<p><b>Peat-GHG tool</b></p>	<p>This Excel-based tool provides GHG emissions estimates for peatland management practices in Indonesia. It guides key stakeholders in Indonesia on where best to implement certain activities based on their GHG emissions outcomes. The tool is available in English and Indonesian and has potential for replication in other countries or regions.</p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/3jhL8N1">https://bit.ly/3jhL8N1</a></p>	
<p><b>Peat-GHG tool user manual</b></p>	<p>This manual provides step-by-step explanations on how to use the peat-GHG tool developed for use in Indonesia. The manual, which will be updated to reflect any future improvements, is available in English and Indonesian.</p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2Z5yk52">https://bit.ly/2Z5yk52</a></p>	
<p><b>Peatland mapping workshop recordings</b></p>	<p>This series of webinars was hosted by the Global Peatlands Initiative project in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Peru. The sessions highlight the need to broaden and continue efforts to map peatlands and assess these enigmatic ecosystems, their distribution and exact locations, their functioning, inherent ecosystem services and biodiversity. Notably, national stakeholders were able to enhance their knowledge base and strengthen their capacities in mapping peatlands.</p> <p>The recordings are available in the FAO Peatland YouTube playlist in three languages:</p> <p>English at: <a href="https://bit.ly/36OVssk">https://bit.ly/36OVssk</a></p> <p>French at: <a href="https://bit.ly/3Mkul8H">https://bit.ly/3Mkul8H</a></p> <p>Spanish at: <a href="https://bit.ly/3tukZPI">https://bit.ly/3tukZPI</a></p>	



# Knowledge Products

## By Rare, Fishing for Climate Resilience

Podcast: Saving seagrasses in the Philippines	<p>A Philippines marine expert explains how coastal towns and cities can lower disaster risk for local populations by protecting their seagrass beds instead of dumping concrete and filling their shorelines with infrastructure. This podcast explains the benefits of the country's underrated underwater resources, which help absorb carbon emissions from polluted urban centres.</p> <p><a href="https://open.spotify.com/episode/0oZsLHlipV3nDgD5sChzX5?si=a44da0c76a314692">https://open.spotify.com/episode/0oZsLHlipV3nDgD5sChzX5?si=a44da0c76a314692</a></p>	
Podcast: Conserving coral reefs in Palau	<p>Two outstanding youths from the Palauan environmental organisation Ebiil Society explain how their culture and traditions uphold the protection of coral reefs and other marine ecosystems and vice-versa, and how coral reefs have sustained and protected the people of Palau from disasters since time immemorial.</p> <p><a href="https://open.spotify.com/episode/0qHxCZ5Id0IE2DULjGfgrT">https://open.spotify.com/episode/0qHxCZ5Id0IE2DULjGfgrT</a></p>	
Video: Fishing for climate resilience	<p>In this short film, we see how climate change is impacting the lives of fishers and coastal communities in the Asia Pacific, and how they are adapting to protect their lives and livelihoods.</p> <p><a href="https://rare.org/video/fishing-for-resilience/">https://rare.org/video/fishing-for-resilience/</a></p>	
Story: Weighing the costs of business	<p>A story about Jumriati, a fish buyer in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, and how she has benefitted from Rare's training for microenterprises.</p> <p><a href="https://rare.org/story/weighing-the-costs-of-business/">https://rare.org/story/weighing-the-costs-of-business/</a></p>	
Video: MA+R explainer	<p>This video is designed to explain the Managed Access and Reserves (MA+R) approach simply and in a digestible and compelling animated format.</p> <p><a href="https://rare.org/video/managed-access-with-reserves/">https://rare.org/video/managed-access-with-reserves/</a></p>	

# Knowledge Products

**By DIW & CCC-ITB, Strengthen National Climate Policy Implementation: Comparative Empirical Learning & Creating Linkages to Climate Finance (SNAPFI)**

<p>Revisiting the role of international climate finance (ICF) towards achieving the nationally determined contribution (NDC) target: A case study of the Indonesian energy sector</p>	<p>As climate change has impacted development progress and increased global inequality, all emitters, be they developed or developing countries, must implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. As one of the developing country signatories of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 29% unilaterally and 41% with international support from a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, as pledged in its NDC document. Indonesia has the right to take advantage of various forms of support, including international climate finance (ICF) opportunities offered by ADB through a non-UNFCCC financial scheme, and the Global Green Growth Institute through the UNFCCC financial mechanism. This paper explores the extent to which ICF supports the achievement of Indonesia's NDC target. The study uses qualitative analysis to discuss a general overview of ICF in Indonesia, climate finance strategies, and a case study of the energy sector. The study finds that ICF continues to develop in Indonesia, but has many limitations, and that several ICF channels could be utilised more optimally in the form of loan or grant instruments. As Indonesia cannot rely solely on international support to meet its enormous climate finance needs, it is necessary to develop innovative financing through instruments such as 'green sukuk'. ICF also plays a role in facilitating the energy transition from coal-based to renewable energy sources, and in increasing energy efficiency.</p> <p><a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2022.01.022">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2022.01.022</a></p>	
<p>Short Video: International partners' contributions to climate policy processes in emerging markets (Int Study Y2)</p>	<p>This video provides an overview of the results of second year of the CCC-ITB international study.</p> <p>In its second year, the international study investigated how international partners can contribute to climate policy processes in emerging markets, thereby facilitating the channelling of financial flows to low carbon development and climate resilience, as described in Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement. In the case of Indonesia, the study analyses public policies concerning renewable energy investment and energy efficiency. Policy development is supported by GGGI through a grant mechanism in the form of technical assistance in the Sustainable Green Growth, Climate and Environment (SGGP) programme, and by ADB through a foreign loan mechanism in the form of policy formulation in the Sustainable and Inclusive Energy (SIEP) programme.</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/pDM0F9VW4k">https://youtu.be/pDM0F9VW4k</a></p>	

# Knowledge Products

By World Agroforestry (ICRAF) Indonesia, Peat-IMPACTS Indonesia

<p>Three editions of the RPPEG Factsheet</p>	<p>The three factsheets were developed to provide concise overviews of Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plans (RPPEGs). They discuss provincial and district RPPEG requirements, and formal legal framework processes. The factsheets cover regional contexts, maps, and peat data for Ogan Komering Ilir district in South Sumatra and Kubu Raya district in West Kalimantan.</p> <p>Links:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4857">https://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4857</a></li> <li>2. <a href="https://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4858">https://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4858</a></li> <li>3. <a href="http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4937">http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4937</a></li> </ol>	
<p>Protecting peat, saving life</p>	<p>Peatlands play important roles in sustaining life and mitigating climate change, as a community livelihood source and habitat for protected biodiversity, and in reducing the impacts of disasters and adverse impacts of peatland fires. Protecting peat equates to protecting our children's and grandchildren's future.</p> <p><a href="http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4938">http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4938</a></p>	





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

Registered offices in Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

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