LANDSCAPE AND JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES IN INDONESIA
POLICY BRIEF

January 2022

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

This policy brief demonstrates the development of landscape and jurisdictional approaches (LA/JA) in Indonesia and highlights how this emerging approach helps achieve sustainability targets and goals. LA/JA[1] are management frameworks that balance and harmonize different and sometimes conflicting land-use demands. The approaches employ a long-term and multi-stakeholder collaborative plan appropriate to each local area.

This policy brief contains four sections.

Section 1 focuses on the current policies, strategies, and actions from the Government of Indonesia (GoI) regarding environment and forest protection, specifically in implementing the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Section 2 provides an overview of current progress in Indonesia, including the role government (both national and sub-national) will have to play.

Section 3 provides insights and analysis from CDP's disclosures, from corporates and sub-national governments on the implementation of LA/JA in Indonesia.

Section 4 provides recommendations for policymakers and jurisdictional stakeholders in Indonesia and highlights ways to incentivize LA/JA in Indonesia.

1. For more information regarding LA/JA and CDP data, please read this link.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

64%
of Indonesia's total land area is forest

2019-20 deforestation rates were
75%
lower than in 2018-19

❝

To keep this momentum and accelerate efforts to reach the Paris Agreement and SDGs, the GoI will need to strengthen its collective efforts, partnerships and cooperation from all actors at all levels.

❝

47
companies disclosed their engagements on LA/JA

6
companies reported their contribution towards LA/JA in Indonesia

5
Provinces in Indonesia reported they were aware of and implemented LA/JA

37
global states and regions reported that they were aware of and implemented LA/JA

64 percent of Indonesia's total land area is forest. Forest ecosystems provide a wealth of services to humanity, including playing a vital role in climate regulation, as they act as natural carbon sinks. Therefore, it is essential to protect this ecosystem from deforestation, forest degradation, and unsustainable forestry and agricultural practices.

In recent years, the GoI has implemented various policies and actions to manage its forest and peatland ecosystems sustainably. Consequently, between 2019-2020 deforestation rates in Indonesia reduced significantly to 115,500 ha, a 75% reduction from the 2018-2019' deforestation rate.

To keep this momentum and accelerate efforts to reach the Paris Agreement and SDGs, the GoI will need to strengthen its collective efforts, partnerships and cooperation from all actors at all levels. It is crucial to apply these efforts through inclusive top-down and bottom-up approaches and always foster transparency, accountability, knowledge sharing and capacity building throughout the process.

Landscape and jurisdictional approaches are essential management frameworks that seek to align interests and coordinate actions from multi-stakeholders towards the common objectives of conservation, sustainable development, deforestation-free supply chains and commodities. LA/JA can reduce or halt deforestation if areas adopt integrated landscape management and encourage sub-national governments to take the lead on facilitating multi-stakeholder collaboration and action.

In 2021, 47 companies disclosed their engagements on LA/JA, an increase from 27 in 2020. In 2020, six companies reported their contribution towards LA/JA in Indonesia, and 37 global states and regions reported, including five Provinces in Indonesia. CDP knows the importance of tracking and measuring the progress of LA/JA through standardized metrics. This helps generate data and insights that provide key market signals to potential external engagement partners and create a positive feedback loop between the market actors and the sub-national governments.

CDP has several recommendations for the policymakers and relevant stakeholders in Indonesia, namely:

◥ to set a common vision and sustainability goals of the landscape/jurisdiction through establishing a multi-stakeholder platform

◥ to have a strong environmental policy framework that facilitates the implementation of the long-term goals of the landscape/jurisdiction and transcends the jurisdictional administrative periods

◥ governments need to lead the roadmap to achieve the common goals and look behind for the best practices of LA/JA, and

◥ the importance of robust data collection, reporting and monitoring of LA/JA

SECTION 1 FOREST PROFILE, RISK AND POLICIES IN INDONESIA

1.1. Forest profile and risk

As a natural carbon sink, the forest ecosystem regulates the global climate and has the potential to absorb more than a third of the world's carbon dioxide[2] when appropriately managed. Forests provide fresh air, nutritious food, clean water, wood products, vital medicines, people's livelihood and support to the global economy.

Forests cover 31% of global land area, approximately half of the forest area is relatively intact, and more than one-third is primary forest[3]. Alongside Brazil and Colombia, Indonesia is in the top three countries with the most tree species[4]. The abundant biodiversity in tropical forests encompasses an astonishing range of pathogens, parasites, and vectors, and the emergence of zoonotic diseases is linked to the change in forest areas and the expansion of human populations into forest areas[5]. The current COVID-19 pandemic is also assumed to be of zoonotic origin[6].

Forest coverage in Indonesia, based on 2019 data[7], was 120.5 million ha; 64% of its total land area. However, data from Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Statistical Bureau of Indonesia) shows that the deforestation rate in Indonesia reached 462,500 ha during 2018-2019. To put this into perspective, in one year, Indonesia lost the equivalent of approximately 650,000 soccer fields of critical forests area, either converted or destroyed.

The deforestation rate in Indonesia reached

462,500 ha

Soccer field **X 650,000**

A study conducted in 2019 showed that palm oil plantations in Indonesia were the largest driver of deforestation[8], between 2001-2016. However, it is worth noting that during the 2019-2020 period, the deforestation rate in Indonesia reduced significantly to 115,500 ha or a 75%[9] reduction of the 2018-2019 deforestation rate. This is a positive sign that the GoI is committed to protecting its natural resources and forest.

2. https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/climate-potential-natural-regrowth-forests/
3. FAO and UNEP (2020). The State of the World's Forests 2020. Forests, biodiversity and people. Rome.
4. Beech, E., et al. (2017). GlobalTreeSearch: The first complete global database of tree species and country distributions. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* 36.5: 454-489.
5. Morand, S., & Lajaunie, C. (2021). Outbreaks of vector-borne and zoonotic diseases are associated with changes in forest cover and oil palm expansion at global scale. *Frontiers in veterinary science, 8*, 230.
6. Rothan, H. A., & Byrareddy, S. N. (2020). The epidemiology and pathogenesis of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. *Journal of autoimmunity, 109*, 102433.
7. Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. (2020). The State of Indonesia's Forest 2020. Indonesia. https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/4341/the-state-of-indonesia-s-forest-2020
8. Austin, K. G., Schwantes, A., Gu, Y., & Kasibhatla, P. S. (2019). What causes deforestation in Indonesia?. *Environmental Research Letters, 14*(2), 024007.
9. https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/3645/laju-deforestasi-indonesia-turun-75-03

1.2. Indonesia's policies and actions on environmental protection and management

In 2016 the GoI submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as part of the Paris Agreement with a target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 29% by 2030 on its own and 41% with international support.

Indonesia's NDC covers energy, waste, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU) sectors. Prior to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), the GoI submitted its updated NDC and the Long-Term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR 2050). The updated NDC represents Indonesia's commitment to progress beyond the previous target through enhanced ambition on adaptation, enhanced clarity on mitigation, adopting the Paris Agreement Rules (Katowice Package)[10], adoption of transparency frameworks and incorporating oceans into adaption plans. The NDC involves an ambitious mitigation target for the forest, land use and energy sectors, accounting for about 97% of the total national commitment. On top of this the LTS-LCCR 2050 acts as strategic guidance in achieving Indonesia's climate goals towards net-zero emission in 2060 or sooner. Additionally, the GoI is one of the 193 countries that adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is strongly committed through the mainstreaming and monitoring of the relevant SDGs indicators into its national development goals[11].

The GoI has implemented corrective measures and strategic policies to achieve these targets. These measures mainly focus on sustainable forests and peatlands management, namely[12]:

▼ To permanently stop issuing new licenses in primary forests and peatlands areas.

▼ To enhance restoration of forest landscapes, social forestry, forest fire control and biodiversity conservation.

▼ To encourage more participation from business communities to help rehabilitate land, including the rehabilitation of degraded mangrove forests.

▼ To ensure the conservation areas recognized by World Heritage, Ramsar and others are maintained.

▼ To scale-up forest research and education, and best practices from community forests management.

▼ To protect high conservation value forest outside of the forest area.

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10. For more information on Paris Agreement Rules (Katowice Package), please visit this link.
11. For more information on the progress of SDGs implementation in Indonesia, please visit this link.
12. Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. (2020). The State of Indonesia's Forest 2020. Indonesia. https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/4341/the-state-of-indonesia-s-forest-2020

Below is a list of actions or initiatives implemented by the GoI's line ministries and agencies to achieve Indonesia's NDC target and SDGs by 2030.

Table 1. Relevant actions or initiatives on environmental protection and sustainable forest management by the GoI

Line Ministry/Agency
BAPPENAS (Ministry of National Development Planning)
Actions / Initiatives

▼ **Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI)**
A joint program by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in realizing sustainable and inclusive economic growth in sustainable energy, sustainable landscapes, and sustainable infrastructure in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

▼ **Sustainable Plantation**
A guidebook that integrates development patterns based on the 'Jurisdictional Approach' with the vision of sustainable plantations in the Indonesia's 2020-2024 Medium Term Development Plan (2020-2024 RPJMN).

▼ **Indonesia SDGs Dashboard**
An online visualization dashboard for the achievements of Indonesia's SDGs indicators.

▼ **Terpercaya Platform**
A piloting platform that aims to provide credible and accurate information on the sustainability performance of districts in Indonesia, particularly on palm oil production.

Line Ministry/Agency
KLHK (Ministry of Environment and Forestry or MoEF)
Actions / Initiatives

▼ **SRN or National Registry System**
A web-based system established in 2016 for managing Indonesia's data and information on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation (finance, capacity building, and technology transfer and development).

▼ **REDD+(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)**
An effort to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the role of conservation, sustainable forest management, and increasing forest carbon stocks by using a national approach and implementation at sub-national level.

▼ **PROKLIM or Climate Village Program**
A nationwide community-based approach to strengthen adaptation capacity against climate change impacts, reduce GHG emissions, and implement adaptation and mitigation actions using sustainable local and supporting resources.

▼ **PROPER or Corporate Performance Rating Program on Environment Management**
A public disclosure program on environmental compliance for water pollution control, water source management, air pollution control, hazardous waste management, non-B3 waste management, B3 waste management, land damage control, and waste management.

Line Ministry/Agency
KEMENKEU (Ministry of Finance)
Actions / Initiatives

▼ **TAPE and TAKE (Ecological Financial Transfer)**
The Ecology-based Provincial Budget Transfer (TAPE) and Ecology based District Budget Transfer (TAKE) are being adopted in six regions in Indonesia as a good sample of incentive or funding mechanism based on performance by local governments in preserving the forest and protecting natural ecosystem on their territories.

To implement these actions and initiatives effectively, the GoI needs collective efforts and support from relevant public and private stakeholders. Collaboration is required from all actors at all levels (global, national and local) to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and SDGs.

As an emerging environmental and sustainability framework at landscape level, LA/JA are increasingly seen as one of the most applicable instruments that can link and align various goals from multi-sectors and multi-stakeholders working towards environmental protection, sustainable development and better livelihoods. LA/JA can enforce sustainable land use policies, and respond to sub-national, national and international commitments with UN SDGs, UNFCCC, and UN CBD. The use of LA/JA has been acknowledged as a complementary management framework to create enabling conditions and drive and accelerate collective actions at scale to implement the above actions and initiatives. More importantly, the progress, outcomes, challenges and opportunities from the landscape level need to be monitored and assessed in order to provide credible and accurate information on the implementation of the table of actions by the GoI, and attract corporate investments and funding to the regions.

SECTION 2 LANDSCAPE AND JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES: AN ALTERNATIVE BEYOND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

2.1. Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

The GoI laid out, during its third Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs, some of the challenges faced when implementing SDGs, including making sure changes were adopted. It also highlighted the need for full support from sub-national governments and non-state actors[13].

LA/JA are an alternative framework rapidly gaining momentum thanks to their capacity to coordinate sustainable land-use activities over a specific area (example: watershed). The objectives of LA/JA are to balance and harmonize different and sometimes conflicting land-use demands, employing a long-term and multi-stakeholder collaborative plan bespoke to each local area. Moreover, outcomes of sustainable landscape management through LA/JA are closely linked with and will contribute positively to achieving SDGs. Experts identified 11-15 potential links between LA/JA and SDGs[14], including the following:

Figure 1. Potential links between SGDs and LA/JA

Although LA/JA go beyond forest confines, they have been identified as particularly beneficial for forest management. LA/JA are emerging as a new method for the corporate and public sectors, which can work together, rather than independently, and deliver common sustainability commitments[15]. These frameworks also seek to align interests and coordinate actions across companies, governments, local communities, civil society, and non-governmental organizations. Through the adoption of integrated landscape management, a multi-stakeholder approach, and encouragement for sub-national governments to take the lead on facilitating collaboration and action monitoring on its jurisdiction, LA/JA have the potential to reduce and halt deforestation at scale.

There are various definitions of LA/JA from different organizations, governments and scientists. However, both concepts share the same objectives and common characteristics: (i) multi-stakeholder involvement; (ii) integrated landscape management; (iii) shared sustainability goals; and (iv) transparency, monitoring and reporting.

Landscape approaches
Landscape approaches involve collaborative action of stakeholders within a landscape that advance shared sustainability goals and reconcile and optimize multiple social, economic and environmental objectives across multiple economic sectors and land uses. They are implemented through processes of integrated landscape management, convening diverse stakeholders to develop and implement land-use plans, policies, projects, investments and other interventions.

Jurisdictional approaches
A type of landscape approach that advances shared sustainability goals where the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and the approach is implemented with a high level of government involvement.

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13. Bappenas/Ministry of National Development Planning Agency. (2021). Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021: Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda
    https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280892021_VNR_Report_Indonesia.pdf
14. Himlal Baral and Peter Holmgren. CIFOR. (2015). Working Paper 195: A framework for measuring sustainability outcomes for landscape investments.
    https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP195Baral.pdf
15. CDP. (2020). Policy Brief: Mobilizing Corporate Engagement at Sub-National Level: How companies are supporting sustainable development action plans in Indonesia. https://www.cdp.net/en/policy-briefings/downloads/5467

2.2. Government engagement with landscape and jurisdictional approaches in Indonesia

Government engagement (both national and sub-national) in environmental protection and forest management is a key enabling factor of LA/JA. Government plays an essential role in setting up jurisdictional goals.

This includes designing the policy, aligning multiple goals, administration of funding, communication, the coordination of multiple stakeholders, and leading the implementation of the actions or initiatives. The national government needs to align national policies and sectoral strategies on environmental protection and sustainable forest management with achieving national development targets and fulfilling any commitments to international fora, including NDC and SDGs. Likewise, sub-national governments need to follow national policy and enable optimum conditions at a landscape or jurisdiction level to support the shared and agreed sustainability goals.

An important indicator of progress in mainstreaming the concept of LA/JA into national development policy and practice was the integration of LA/JA (translated as Pendekatan Lansekap/Yurisdiksi Berkelanjutan) into Indonesia's 2020-2024 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024). As one crucial milestone, a sustainable LA/JA was mentioned in a paragraph of the Introduction (Narrative Document) of the RPJMN 2020-2024, as roughly translated below:

> The downstream development of the agriculture and forestry industry is focused on processing the main commodity derivatives such as livestock, palm oil, coconut, rubber, wood, rattan, sago, cocoa, coffee, medicinal plants, fruits, floriculture and spices; development of geographical indications of herbal/medicinal plants; as well as process standardization and national herbal products. **Its development is also strengthened by the sustainable jurisdictions approach, sustainable agricultural cultivation practices, and agroforestry.**

The above statement from the planning document from the national government indicates that LA/JA has been recognized as one of the potential tools to drive sustainable forest and agriculture commodities at the landscape/jurisdictional level.

Box 1. Sustainable Districts Association or Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL)

At the sub-national level, several jurisdictions in Indonesia are taking the lead or being involved in several LA/JA. For example, the Sustainable Districts Association or LTKL is a district governments association formed and managed to realize sustainable development through the 'gotong-royong' or mutual cooperation principle by multi-stakeholders. Established in 2017 by eight founding districts, currently, LTKL has nine district members and is working collaboratively with more than 20 prominent partners from global, national and regional levels, including CDP.

Regional Competitiveness Framework or Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah (KDSD), one of the LTKL's flagship products, aims to measure the jurisdictional sustainability performance of its districts members. LTKL developed the first draft of KDSD in 2019 by synthesizing relevant indicators from various already existing frameworks, namely RSPO Principles and Criteria, Terpercaya, Verified Sourcing Area (VSA or now SourceUp), and the Sustainable Landscape Rating Tool. LTKL has also recently incorporated SDGs indicators into KDSD. In 2021, guided by KDSD and the ISEAL Good Practice Guide on Making Credible Jurisdictional Claims, LTKL conducted a rapid comparative analysis with KDSD, and with specific references to CDP States and Regions 2020 Reporting Guidance as well as CDP Corporate Forest 2020 Reporting Guidance.

For more information on LTKL and KDSD, please refer to the below links:
- ◤ KDSD Indicators ver 1.0
- ◤ KDSD Booklet 2021
- ◤ Gorontalo Jurisdictional Profile
- ◤ Sintang Jurisdictional Profile

Box 2. Terpercaya Initiative and KAMI Project

The GoI has given increased attention to the implementation of jurisdictional approaches. Specifically, the GoI, through BAPPENAS, has emphasized the importance of sustainability performance tracking and monitoring at jurisdictional levels (Provinces and Districts) in the RPJMN 2020-2024.

The Terpercaya Initiative, led by BAPPENAS with funding from the European Union (EU), is being piloted with support from the Inobu Foundation and the European Forest Institute (EFI). It aims to provide credible and accurate information on the sustainability performance of districts in Indonesia, particularly in relation to palm oil production. The Initiative currently receives support from the EU-funded "Keberlanjutan Sawit Malaysia dan Indonesia" ("sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian palm oil") KAMI project, which supports dialogue on sustainable palm oil between the EU, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Starting in 2022, BAPPENAS plans to utilize Terpercaya indicators to guide district allocations under the agricultural fiscal transfer mechanism, thus providing tangible incentives for districts to move towards sustainability.

For more information, please visit this link.

2.3. Progress of landscape/jurisdictional approaches in Indonesia

Since 2014, to support sub-national governments' efforts on environmental and forest protection in Indonesia, LA/JA has been trialed by organizations collaborating with several sub-national governments[16].

Despite the approaches being reasonably new, the LA/JA currently underway in Indonesia are showing promising results. Consequently, Indonesia is gaining a body of experience to inform the international discussion on LA/JA[17]. However, very few notable studies have been conducted to assess the impacts on the ground and the effectiveness of these approaches in solving environmental and sustainability issues in Indonesia. Therefore, more comprehensive studies are needed to provide solid evidence of the benefits of LA/JA implementation in Indonesia and the need for more robust monitoring systems.

Photo: PRCF Indonesia Foundation

16. Seymour, F. J., Aurora, L., & Arif, J. (2020). The Jurisdictional Approach in Indonesia: Incentives, Actions, and Facilitating Connections. *Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 3*, 124. https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2020.503326/full
17. Ibid.

Box 3. LTKL-TFA Study on LA/JA

A recent study from the LTKL and Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)[18] at the end of 2020, found there was strong interest and understanding of LA/JA in Indonesia and Malaysia. 27 out of 53 jurisdictions had either been using or would use LA/JA in their policy implementation.

*Note: These 27 jurisdictions issued regulations regarding sustainable land use on more than one relevant topic. There are five relevant topics for the study analysis, namely: forest and peat conservation, green growth, disaster mitigation, sustainable commodities, indigenous people and customary law. It is also important to highlight that this information does not necessarily rule out the other jurisdictions' interest & understanding towards LA/JA.
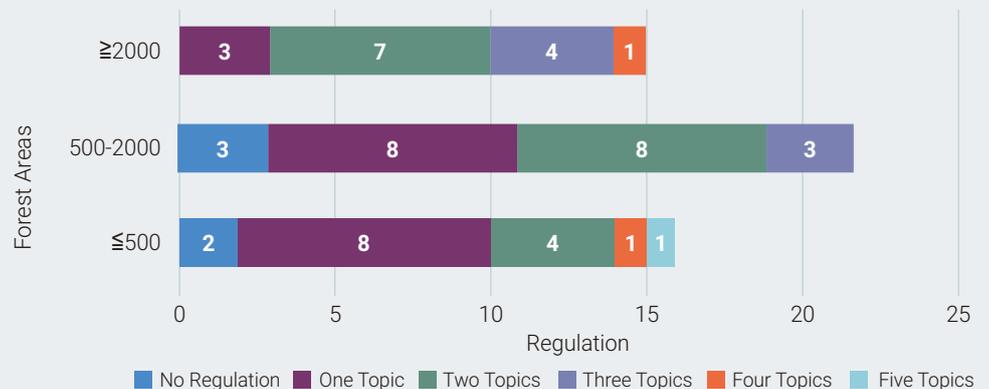
Progress of sub-nationals in Indonesia and Malaysia on sustainability policy

27

out of 53 jurisdictions had either been using or would use LA/JA in their policy implementation

▼ More than 50% of the jurisdictions sample have issued policies on one or more topics related to sustainable land use. This gives us an indication that LA/JA are quite strong topics in integrated sustainable land use in Indonesia and Malaysia.

▼ From the above highly committed jurisdictions, 22 have issued regulations on sustainable commodities, 10 on disaster mitigation, and 7 on indigenous people and customary law.

▼ In total, 33 Multi-stakeholder Forums have been established in 27 jurisdictions.

▼ More than 50% of the jurisdictions are members of at least one sustainability or forest-climate platform.

Forest Areas	No Regulation	One Topic	Two Topics	Three Topics	Four Topics	Five Topics
≧2000		3	7	4	1	
500-2000	3	8	8	3		
≦500	2	8	4		1	1

18. Tropical Forest Alliance and LTKL. (2020). Mapping Commitment of Subnational Government to Sustainable Land Use in Southeast Asia. https://jaresourcehub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Buku_LTKL-TFA-Report_Final.pdf

3.1. 2020-2021 CDP Forests Corporate Disclosure Data

A recent CDP report highlights several key findings from data disclosed by **687 global companies in 2020 and 865 in 2021, that use or produce the seven commodities responsible for most agriculture-related deforestation: palm oil, timber products, cattle products, soy, natural rubber, cocoa and coffee. In the data, we found encouraging progress in commitments from corporates towards deforestation and sustainable action; notably, corporate action on deforestation is becoming the norm.**

Figure 2. Corporate disclosure and engagement in LA/JA
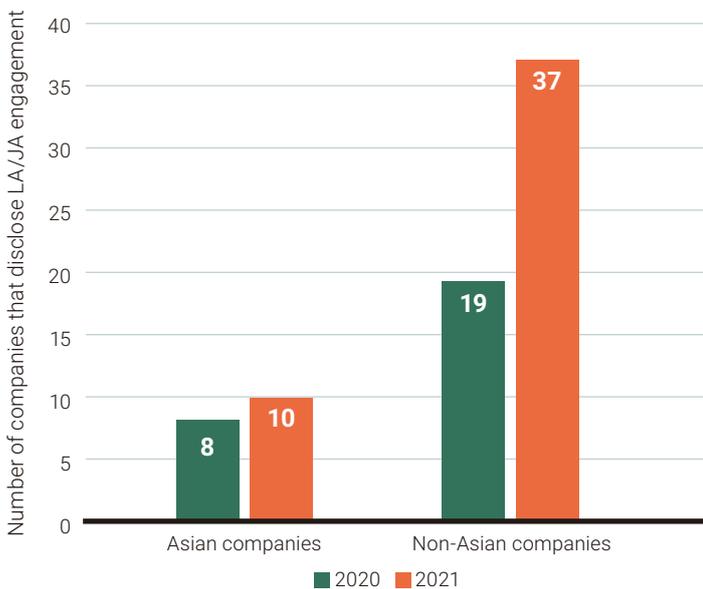
Globally, we see an increase in companies reporting their LA/JA engagement from 27 companies in 2020 to 47 in 2021's disclosure cycle. This shows that more companies are ready for multi-stakeholder partnerships to tackle complex environmental issues. In addition, there is more than a 50% increase in companies engaging in LA/JA in Indonesia from 2020 to 2021, which includes companies that disclose Indonesia as one of their sourcing regions for their palm oil commodity such as Cargill, Danone and Golden-Agri Resources. This shows that more and more companies are ready to invest in Indonesia through LA/JA projects. Riau and Aceh were the two provinces with the most corporate engagement. This reflects an appetite from the private sector to be engaged in LA/JA, especially in regions with rich biodiversity.

Our data also shows that the number of Asia-based companies engaging in Indonesia is still relatively low. It is clear that improving awareness on LA/JA for Asia-based companies is needed.

Figure 3. Number of LA/JA projects in Indonesia based on 2020-2021 corporate disclosure
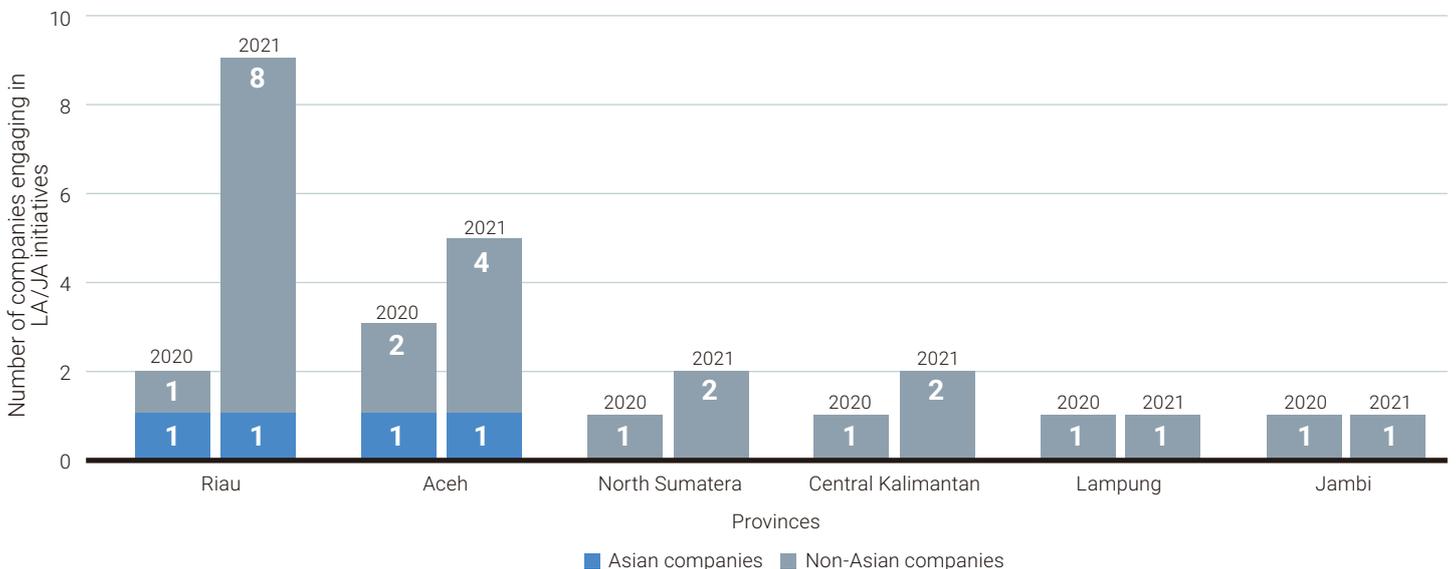
3.2. Data Insights from 2020; Indonesian Provinces and Districts

In 2020, 131 states and regional governments disclosed their climate and environmental data to CDP from 32 countries, representing a combined population of over 672 million people, 21% of the global economy, and over 5 GtCO2e.
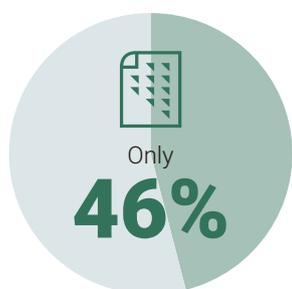
95

states and regions considered the impact of deforestation and forest degradation to be serious or extremely serious
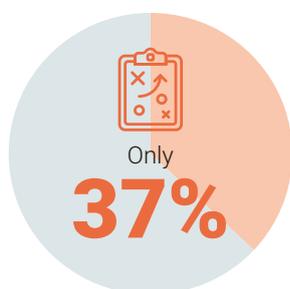
In the forestry sector, 95 states and regions that disclosed their data to CDP considered the impact of deforestation and forest degradation in their territory to be serious or extremely serious. However, only 46% have determined policies, 37% report a plan, and 18% have set region-wide targets to tackle these issues. This number shows the discrepancy between the large proportion experiencing impacts and those addressing them, highlighting that more action and political will is needed to halt deforestation and forest degradation[19].

Out of 131 global states and regional governments that disclosed to CDP in 2020, 28% mentioned they knew about jurisdictional approaches and were implementing it (see chart below). Meanwhile, data from Brazil and Indonesia, which have the most significant tropical rainforests in the world and where jurisdictional approaches are mostly being trialed or implemented, shows the combined figure of states and regional governments who implemented LA/JA is less than half of the global figure.

In Indonesia, we identified at least 23 active or ongoing approaches implemented in eight provinces and 14 districts. It is important that we track and measure the progress of these approaches through standardized metrics, to generate valuable data and insights between the market actors and the sub-national governments on LA/JA.

Only
46%
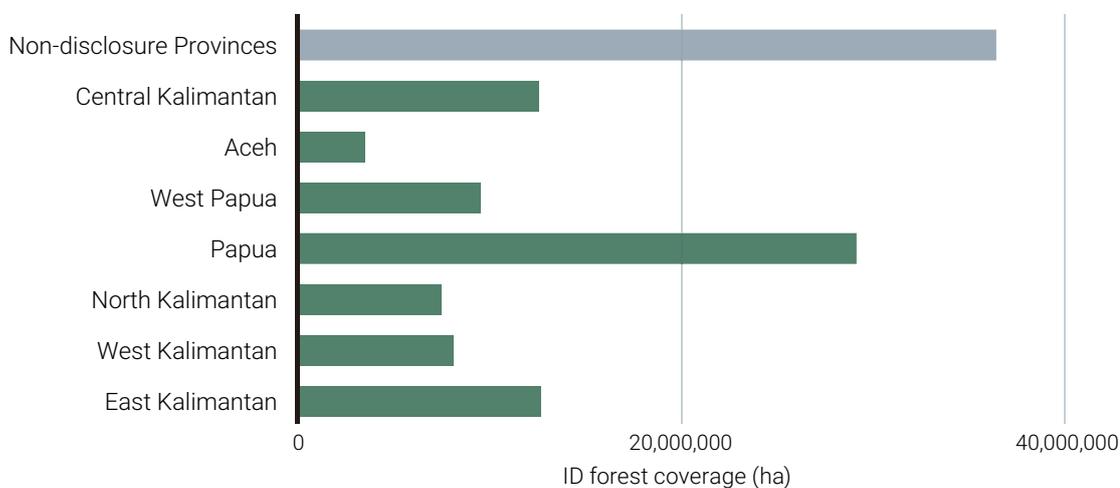have determined policies

Only
37%
report a plan

Only
18%
have set region-wide targets to tackle the issues

19. CDP and The Climate Group. (2020). Global States and Regions: Annual Disclosure Report 2020.

Figure 4. 2020 LA/JA disclosure in the States and Regions questionnaire

	Global	Indonesia
■ Aware of jurisdictional approaches and implementing	37	5
■ Aware of jurisdictional approaches but not implementing	16	1
■ Not aware of jurisdictional approaches	45	0
■ Did not report the jurisdictional approaches	33	2

Figure 5. Insights from 2020 disclosure by Indonesian Provinces

Seven Provinces in Indonesia disclosed through CDP in 2020. From these disclosing Provinces, five stated that they were aware of and implemented LA/JA, covering 56% of the total forest area in the country.

Commonalities identified from the five Provinces:

Identified deforestation and/or forest degradation as issues in the region

Has policy in place to address deforestation and/or forest degradation

Has a climate change action plan

Actively collaborated with business or private sectors in environmental and forest management

Box 4. Case Study: West Kalimantan Profile on LA/JA

◥ LA/JA in West Kalimantan

Deforestation and forest degradation in West Kalimantan are mainly caused by mining, large-scale agriculture, small-scale agriculture and colonization, unsustainable logging, and pulp plantations. To sustainably manage its forest, the Government of West Kalimantan (GoWK) implemented LA/JA through the Forest Management Unit (FMUs) at the districts level based on Governor's Regulation. Currently, 17 FMUs are operating, covering 3,793,861 ha of natural forest located in the Production Forest, Limited Production Forest and Protected Forest.

Multi-stakeholder forum(s)	◥ REDD+ Working Group (POKJA REDD+) ◥ Watershed Management Forum (Forum DAS) ◥ Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PPS) ◥ Sustainable Palm Oil Platform (FoKSBI)
NGO-led initiative	◥ Forest for Life - PRCF Indonesia ◥ Laman Satong Village Forest – FFI Indonesia Programme ◥ Illipe Nut Network – NGOs Forum

◥ Forest and Agriculture

West Kalimantan has 2 cities and 12 regencies, consisting of various forest types, including Primary Forest, Secondary Forest, Primary Swamp Forest, Secondary Swamp Forest, and Secondary Mangrove Forest. The GoWK issued Governor's Regulation Number 28 Year 2020 on the Masterplan of Sustainable Plantation Development, covering rubber, palm oil, pepper, coconut, coffee, cocoa, clove, candlenut, palm sugar, betel nut, sugar can, sago, kapok and nutmeg.

Natural forest area (2020)	55,328.77 km² or 5,532,877 ha
Annual deforestation rate (2020)	23.8 %
Base year carbon emissions (2011)	908,149,370.8 metric Tonnes CO_2e
CO_2 region-wide net emissions (2019)	51,267.38 metric Tonnes CO_2e
Base year carbon emissions (2011) (LULUCF)	705,236,092.59 metric Tonnes CO_2e
Target of carbon emission reduction (2030) (LULUCF)	8.69% or 61,285,016.45 metric Tonnes CO_2e

◥ Relevant Policies/Regulations

☑	◥ Provincial Regulation Number 6 Year 2018 on Sustainable Land-based Business Management ◥ Provincial Regulation Number 8 Year 2019 on Forestry Management ◥ Provincial Regulation (Perda) on Protection and Management of Peat Ecosystem and Mangrove (PPEGM) ◥ Governor's Decree on Operationalization of the MRV REDD+ website ◥ Governor's Regulation Number 125 Year 2020 on Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gases Emission Reduction Year 2020-2030 ◥ Provincial Strategy and Action Plan on REDD+ (2017) ◥ Emission Reduction Intervention Strategy (2021)
↻	◥ Draft of Governor's Regulation (Rapergub) on Benefit Sharing Mechanism of REDD+ ◥ Revision of the Governor's Decree on REDD+ Working Group ◥ Draft of Governor's Regulation on MRV REDD+ ◥ Draft of Governor's Regulation on REDD+ Data Exchange Mechanism

The new set of questions on LA/JA in the 2022 CDP States and Regions questionnaire is designed to guide and assess governmental engagement and progress on LA/JA implementation. Additionally, by including this new set of questions, we aim to increase the awareness and attract the interest of sub-national governments on the benefits of working holistically at broader scales, multi-thematic beyond forest confines, and cross-sectorial management. To create the new set of questions, CDP worked closely with several key organizations, including the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling (ISEAL) Alliance, Tropical Forest Alliance, and Proforest, to align various definitions and metrics and to provide governments with a clear path to support and implement credible LA/JA. States and regions that disclose their involvement in LA/JA implementation can exhibit their commitment and leadership in tackling complex environmental issues with the support coming from the multi-stakeholder entities, including their investors and donors, other governments, and of course, citizens.
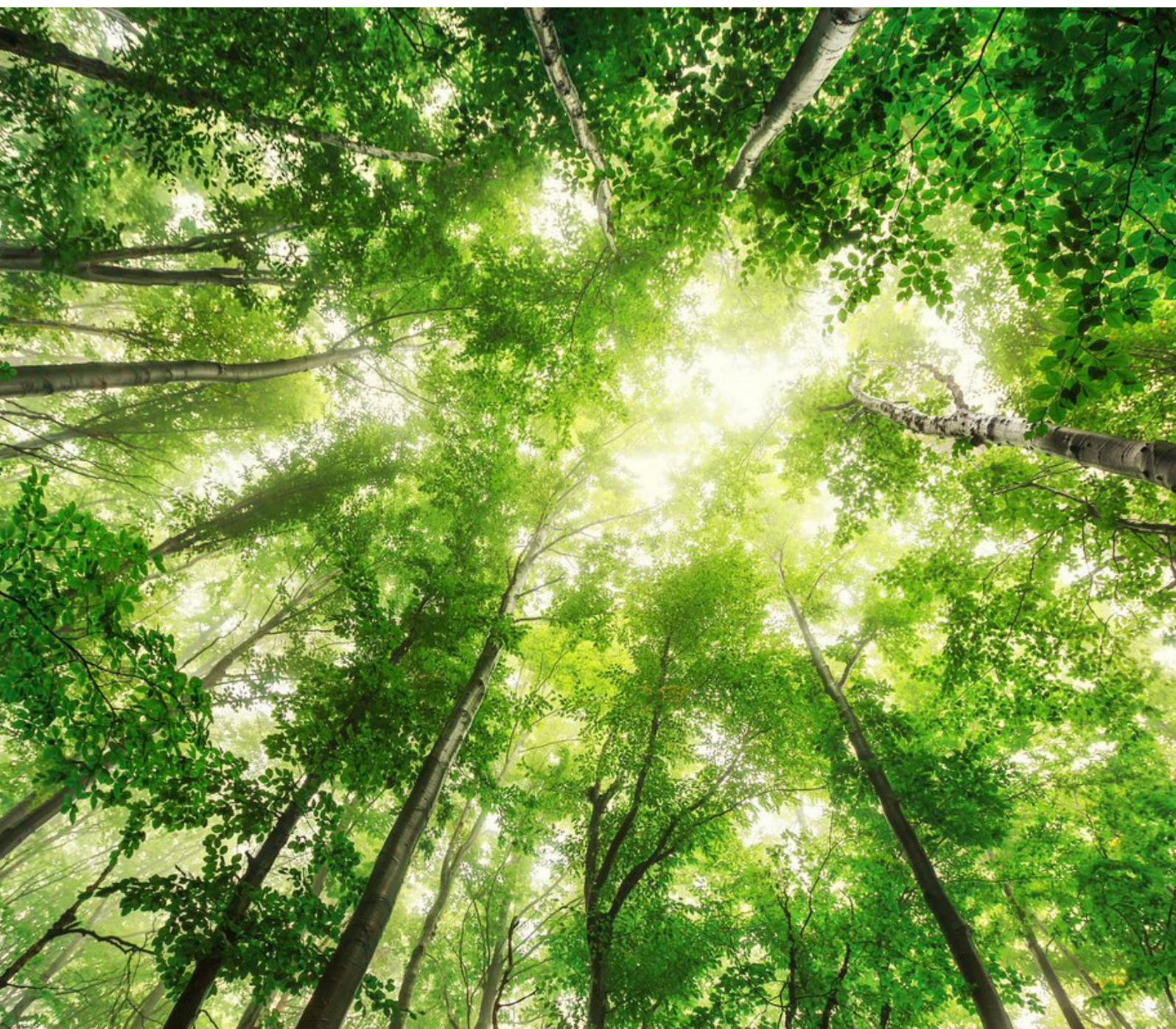
SECTION 4 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS ON LANDSCAPE AND JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES IN INDONESIA

LA/JA can help multi-stakeholders to enforce sustainability and environmental policies effectively on the ground. These approaches coordinate the diverse environmental goals from different and sometimes competing sectors (agriculture, forestry, conservation) and levels of administration (national, provinces, districts).

LA/JA can also attract more investment and funding to enable the landscape/jurisdiction to meet its collective environmental goals. Indonesia is a worldwide leader in LA/JA implementation, with key partners working together with the GoI and national and international companies investing in LA/JA. Below are the four key recommendations from CDP on progressing LA/JA implementation in Indonesia.

1. Set a common vision and sustainability goals for the landscape/jurisdiction through establishing a multi-stakeholder platform.

- ◤ The multi-stakeholder platform can facilitate collaboration and encourage inclusivity of all relevant actors (governments, private sectors, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and communities) in planning, developing, implementing and monitoring the shared sustainability and environmental goals.

- ◤ The main function of the multi-stakeholder platform is to set (and adapt) clear shared goals and to monitor them.

- ◤ The multi-stakeholder platforms need to be formalized through legal agreements/frameworks that specify the objectives, roles, timeframes, long-term vision and organizational structures.

2. Have a strong environmental policy framework that facilitates the implementation of the long-term goals of the landscape/jurisdiction and transcends the jurisdictional administrative periods.

- ◤ Commitments from the multi-stakeholder platform can be secured and maintained with long-term policies (whether newly developed or existing ones) that transcend the governmental periods.

- ◤ LA/JA goals are multi-thematic; therefore, they need to be embedded across sectors in livelihoods, forest, land use, and climate legal and policy framework.

- ◤ A robust policy framework that supports LA/JA will provide confidence and promote long-term investments in the region. Companies, investors, and international initiatives are keen to see a long-term commitment from local leaders.

- ◤ LA/JA supportive policies need to be operationalized and implemented through specific tools, methods, and management activities that respond to the overall shared goals.

3. Governments need to lead the roadmap to achieve the common goals and look behind for the best practices of the LA/JA implementation.

- ◤ The provincial and district governments need to lead and coordinate the multiple international and national frameworks and initiatives operating in their region to achieve the expected landscape/jurisdictional outcomes effectively.

- ◤ The sub-national governments (district/province) must be in the driver's seat and be the leaders, catalysts, and facilitators to align these initiatives and galvanize the potential benefits of contributing to the jurisdiction's goals and visions for the long term.

- ◤ From a global perspective, there is a need to align global reporting frameworks that build upon local needs and local frameworks, which will send market signals to global investors.

4. The importance of robust data collection, reporting and monitoring of LA/JA.

- ◤ By data collection, reporting and monitoring, sub-national governments can show progress in tackling complex environmental and social issues in their respective regions and demonstrate their contribution to global commitments (for example: NDCs and SDGs) and make their progress more accessible to the global market.

- ◤ Disclosing data and findings needs can support investments in areas that are needed specially in data availability to support monitoring.

- ◤ States and regions disclosure through CDP can provide confidence and alignment from companies and investors to collaborate in LA/JA in the disclosing jurisdictions.

- ◤ Subnational governments and companies need to track the implementation of the LA/JA goals and have a data-driven decision-making process when addressing gaps and challenges.

- ◤ A data-led approach will also help ensure subnational governments and companies take the right opportunities in moving forward with the shared sustainability goals.

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About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Founded in 2000 and working with more than 590 investors with over $110 trillion in assets, CDP pioneered using capital markets and corporate procurement to motivate companies to disclose their environmental impacts, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard water resources and protect forests. Over 10,000 organizations around the world disclosed data through CDP in 2021, including more than 9,600 companies worth over 50% of global market capitalization, and over 940 cities, states and regions, representing a combined population of over 2.6 billion. Fully TCFD aligned, CDP holds the largest environmental database in the world, and CDP scores are widely used to drive investment and procurement decisions towards a zero carbon, sustainable and resilient economy. CDP is a founding member of the Science Based Targets initiative, We Mean Business Coalition, The Investor Agenda and the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative.

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