

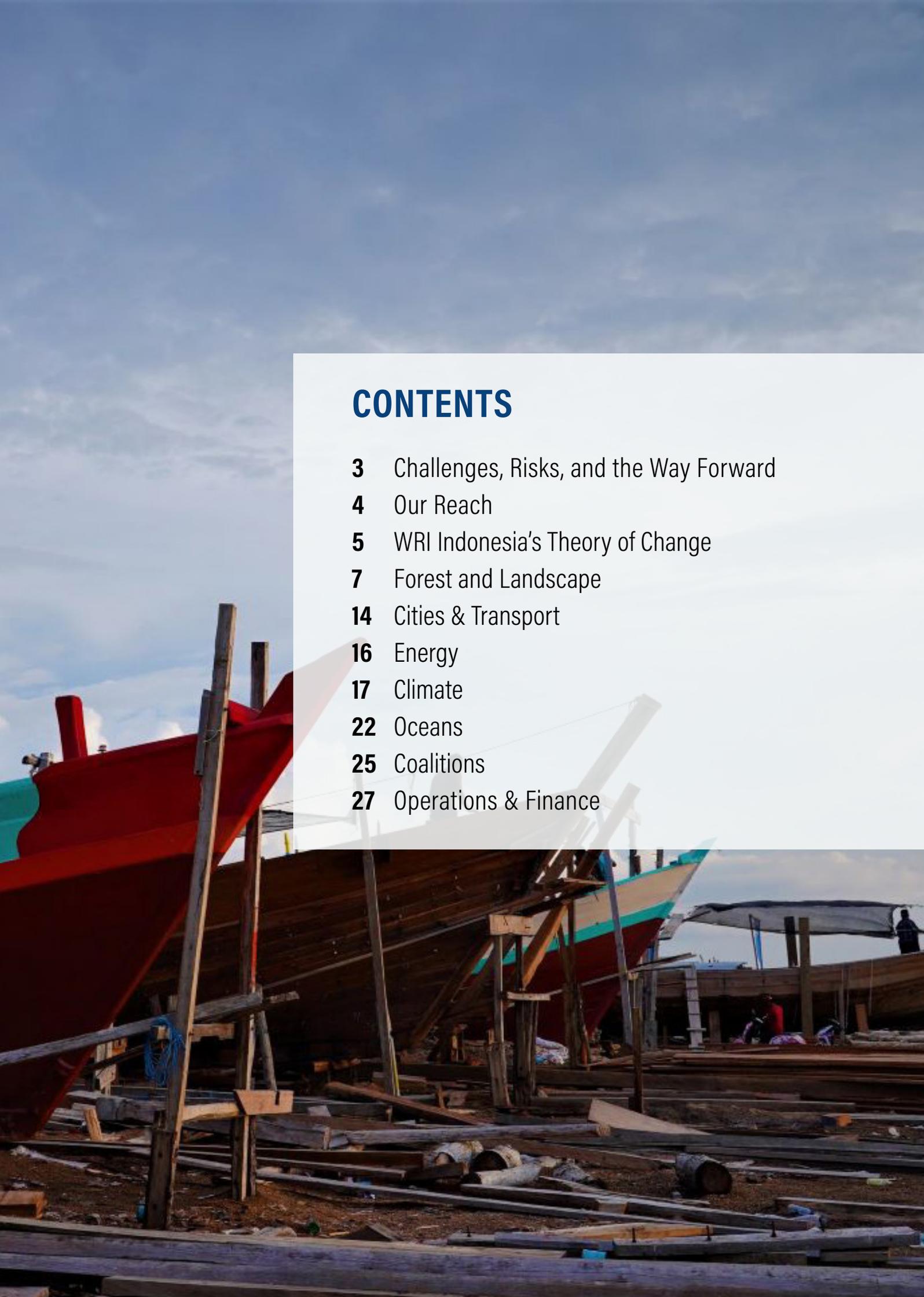


WRI INDONESIA

ANNUAL REPORT
WRI INDONESIA
2019

WRI-INDONESIA.ORG





CONTENTS

- 3** Challenges, Risks, and the Way Forward
- 4** Our Reach
- 5** WRI Indonesia's Theory of Change
- 7** Forest and Landscape
- 14** Cities & Transport
- 16** Energy
- 17** Climate
- 22** Oceans
- 25** Coalitions
- 27** Operations & Finance

CHALLENGES, RISKS, AND THE WAY FORWARD

In the realm of development today, we are living in a precarious situation. While there exist great opportunities to develop the economy and the people's welfare, we also face major threats to the preservation of our environment. The success of Indonesia's economic growth in the past two decades have brought prosperity and progress to the nation's population. Indonesia recorded a 5.6% economic growth throughout 2000-2018, and managed to reduce extreme poverty by 50%. However, such growth came at a massive cost.

In 2019, Indonesia's economic loss due to forest fire reached 73 trillion Rupiah, or equivalent to 0.5 percent of the national GDP (World Bank). Moreover, 900,000 people reportedly suffered from respiratory illnesses. Deforestation rate remains high despite its continuous decline since 2016. Illegal fishing, poor marine governance, climate change, and ocean waste caused massive loss and damage to Indonesia's ocean.

The Indonesian population continues to experience increasingly frequent disasters with increasing intensity every year. The sudden increase in rainfall intensity during the eve of the new year 2020, as a result of climate change, caused floods and economic losses in Jakarta. 75 cities and districts in Indonesia were hit by extreme drought in 2019 (BNPB). Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, threatening the Indonesian economy and people's way of life. These are only a snapshot of the various negative impacts from the current development approach, and it is the lower class families and residents that bear the brunt.

We do not have to pay a high price for Indonesia's growth and development. The wide range of problems are caused by underdeveloped technology and outdated development approaches and ideas.

It is now possible to bring prosperity equitably to all Indonesian people while taking into account the capacity of our natural resources. However, this requires extreme changes in our development system to ensure a transition from relying on finite natural resources to renewable resources. Such changes must take place now.

One of President Joko Widodo's priorities in the second term of his administration is to shift Indonesia's reliance on natural resources to a competitive economy that brings added value, contributing to the nation's prosperity and bringing social justice to the people of Indonesia.

A low carbon development approach -- that is, development that promotes a balance between economic growth, community welfare, and environmental preservation -- can create that prosperity.

Done right, low carbon development can lead Indonesia to achieve an economic growth of 6% per year by 2045, higher than the current growth rate (BAPPENAS, 2019). Low-carbon development can also reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% and create 15.3 million new jobs with better and greener income, in line with President Joko Widodo's ideals.

In this annual report, we present some of our main activities throughout 2019, and our plans in the coming year to achieve low carbon development in Indonesia. At WRI Indonesia, we believe that we cannot create impact solely on our own. We are therefore grateful for our partners and donors, for without them, we would not have been able to accomplish any of the activities and outcomes presented in this report.

For readers who have not or have just become acquainted with WRI Indonesia, we encourage you to learn more about our activities, share your ideas and suggestions, and join our community.

Thank you and warmest regards,

WRI Indonesia Board of Advisors and Staff

OUR REACH



By the end of 2019, WRI Indonesia has established regional offices in Pekanbaru, Palembang, Manokwari, and Jayapura.

RIAU & SOUTH SUMATRA | WRI Indonesia supports green development programs by the local government, which are based on inclusive and equitable growth as well as social, economic, and environmental resilience. Green development is translated into various programs, including the implementation of the One Map Policy, the support of spatial analysis and local development planning, forest and land fire monitoring, facilitation of social forestry acceleration, peatland restoration, recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, and support for sustainable commodity management practices with independent smallholders and the business sector.

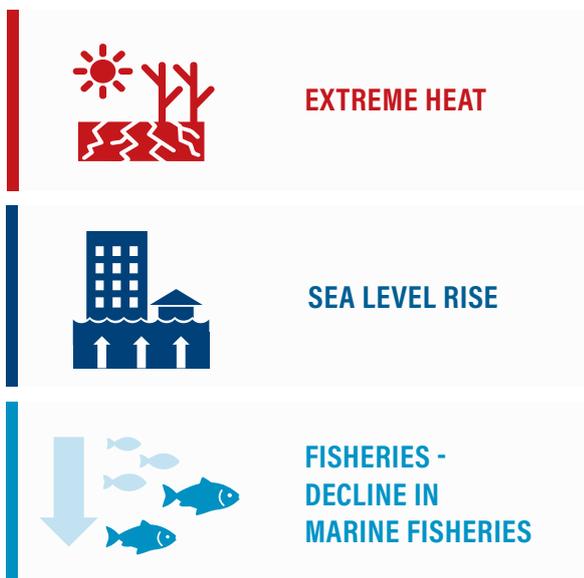
PAPUA & WEST PAPUA | WRI Indonesia also supports efforts to achieve a shared vision of the Land of Papua as a Land of Peace, Resilience, Sustainability, and Dignity. Papua and West Papua are determined to accomplish development while still protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and preserving their natural resources. Since its inception in 2017, WRI Indonesia continues to champion various joint efforts by the government, civil society organizations, academics, and businesses to strike a balance between creating economic opportunities, protecting the environment, and achieving human welfare in the Land of Papua.



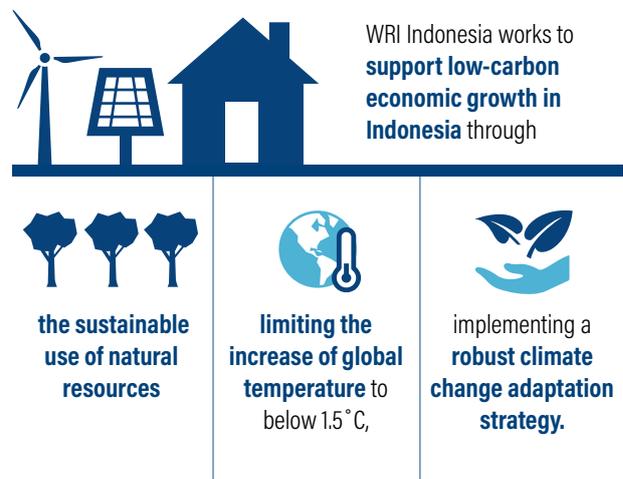
WRI INDONESIA'S THEORY OF CHANGE

Leading climate researchers under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2018 revealed that a rise of 1.5°C in global temperature would severely affect our health and bring devastating consequences to our land and seas. The greatest impact will be felt by the poor and vulnerable due to loss of livelihoods, lack of food resources, loss of shelter, health problems, to name a few. Indonesia and other countries thus need to limit the rise of the Earth's temperature under 1.5°C.

to unsustainability in the long run. Exploitation of natural resources through unsustainable means and inefficient use of energy could lead to great environmental damage that would affect community wellbeing. Sustainable development, or low carbon development, is key to striking a balance between economic growth, social welfare, and protecting the environment.



Limiting the rise of global temperature under 1.5°C does not necessarily mean sacrificing economic growth. Strong economic growth is an essential foundation for Indonesia's development. However, relying on development that is achieved through extractive economic growth may lead



We translated the theory of change into a work plan to address the five biggest challenges in Indonesia: forest and landscape, energy, cities, climate, and oceans. The five areas are interconnected in a system, where changes to one area would certainly affect the others. Problems on each of the five areas must be solved simultaneously as the solutions are not standalone.

For instance, in accelerating the transition to low carbon development, we need to think of planning strategies at the city level, given that



cities and their activities contribute to the release of greenhouse gas emissions. At the city level, WRI Indonesia seeks to support the preservation and protection of urban trees and forests (the forest sector), encourage the use of renewable energy by businesses (the energy sector), develop nutritious and environmentally sound food security strategies (the food sector), as well as design user-friendly road and transport systems (transport sector).

We believe that collaboration is key to achieving low carbon development and keeping global temperature rise to below 1.5°. Together with experts in the government, economics, and the environment sector, we look for solutions without leaving anyone behind. The following sections describe each of WRI Indonesia's theories of change to address the five challenges above.

FOREST AND LANDSCAPE

WRI Indonesia strives to achieve healthy and sustainably managed forests, which contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, improve people's welfare, and maintain biodiversity. In particular, WRI Indonesia seeks to preserve existing forests and restore degraded forests and lands.





ONE MAP INITIATIVE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

WRI Indonesia supports the implementation of One Map Policy at the national and subnational level, specifically in the provinces of Riau, South Sumatra, Papua, and West Papua--in addition to several priority districts through a collaborative, multi-stakeholder effort under the One Map Initiative at the Local Level. The One Map Initiative at the Local Level seeks to establish sustainable and equitable land management by improving the management capacity and utilization of accurate data and maps, as well as establishing multi-stakeholder forums to build agreements related to land use and spatial boundaries. Both approaches are expected to accelerate efforts to resolve conflicts arising from overlapping land claims, and achieve equitable and sustainable spatial planning and land management.

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Key Achievements:

- Supported Indonesia's Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) in developing a monitoring information system and research on strengthening the National and Regional Geospatial Information Network, participatory mapping, and spatial data security.
- Supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in developing information system and capacity building to address and resolve complaints related to land tenure conflicts.
- Supported the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) in the dissemination of business and human rights guidelines at the subnational level and the preparation of human rights-based tenure conflict resolution modules.
- Supported the provincial governments of Riau, South Sumatra, Papua, and West Papua, as well as the district governments of Siak, Kampar, Rokan Hulu, Musi Banyuasin, Ogan Komering Ilir, Jayapura, and South Manokwari in the formulation of policies and standards, institutional and human resources development, as well as the collection and quality improvement of geospatial information.
- Supported the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) in research and analysis related to Spatial and Regional Plans (RTRW) and Regional Mid-Term Development Plans (RPJMD), specifically in conducting and analyzing the Environmental Carrying Capacity and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS).



PEATLAND PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

WRI Indonesia supports the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands by working closely with stakeholders to restore and protect peatlands, including through research, the development of monitoring systems, and capacity building.

Key Achievements:

- Through *Pantau Gambut*, WRI Indonesia and partners established *#MataTapak*, a community of volunteers to monitor forest and land fires, conducted research on peatland with university students in three cities in Indonesia, and reached 45 thousand followers on social media.
- Research on areas most vulnerable to peat fires, the effects of rewetting, and analysis and field monitoring of the risk of peatland fires has been carried out by WRI Indonesia together with partners under the *Pantau Gambut* coalition. WRI Indonesia also conducted research on exploring ways to improve the livelihood of communities around peatlands, including peatland management to ensure zero burning and measuring the economic value of peatlands.
- The South Sumatra Peatland Restoration Planning Consortium (KPRGSS), which comprises of WRI Indonesia, the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and Wetlands International Indonesia, has completed the 2018-2023 South Sumatra Provincial Plan for Peatland Restoration (RREG) and the 2019 Annual Action Plan (RTT) for peat restoration in six Peat Hydrological Units (KHG) in South Sumatra. The two planning documents serve as key references for peat restoration activities at the local level.
- Information System for Peatland Ecosystem Restoration (PRIMS Gambut) – a spatial online platform developed by the Peat Restoration Agency with support from partners to inform peatland conditions and progress of peat restoration activities in seven priority provinces – was launched and introduced to local governments, journalists and civil society organizations to access data on restoration activities, hotspots, and loss of land cover in peat areas.



FOREST AND LANDSCAPE

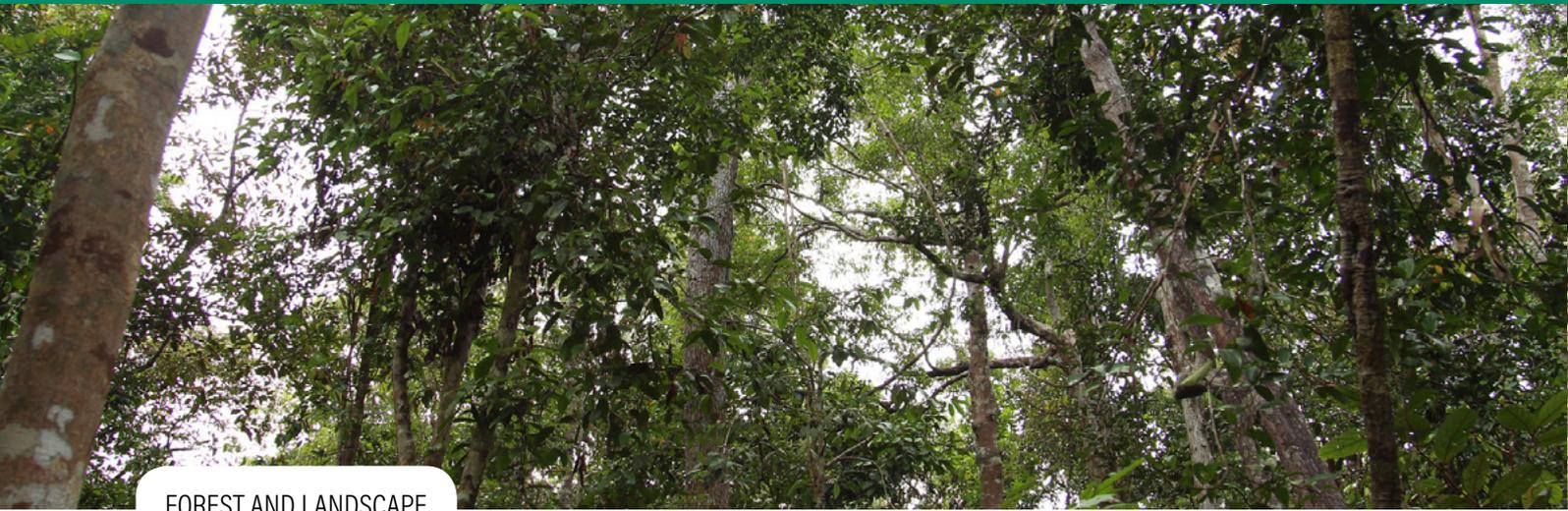
FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

RESTORE+, a consortium consisting of WRI Indonesia, the Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), and WWF Indonesia provides complete and credible field data to assist in the policy making process related to forest and land restoration in Indonesia.

Data is collected inclusively through the Urundata mobile application, a data collection platform that can be leveraged to formulate an effective restoration plan that takes into account field and community situations. The data collected is further analyzed by experts in order to produce a map of the potential for restoration in a given area.

Key Achievements:

- RESTORE+ collected and crowdsourced data in an inclusive manner through the development of the Urundata mobile application. The application was launched in 2019, immediately followed by training of data collection to hundreds of students from 14 universities in South Sumatra and East Kalimantan.
- Results from the first phase of data collection have been uploaded on the Urundata.id website and are accessible to the public free of charge. Specifically, users can access the analysis of South Sumatra and East Kalimantan land cover, which can be downloaded and analyzed further according to user needs.
- At present, Urundata has more than 1,000 active users who have collected more than 3 million satellite imaging interpretation data from all over Indonesia.



FOREST AND LANDSCAPE

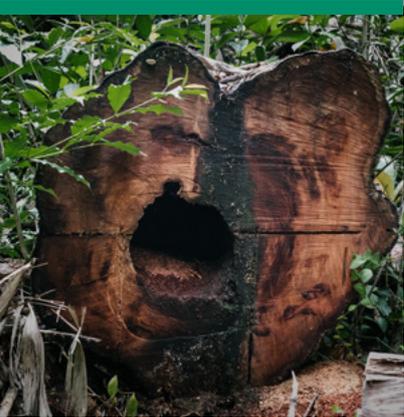
FOREST LEGALITY INITIATIVE

Indonesia is home to one of the largest tropical forests and is one of the largest timber exporters in the world, an industry worth up to US\$ 10 billion per year. With such great potential, illegal logging poses a tremendous challenge to sustainable forest management in Indonesia. WRI Indonesia developed a portfolio of Forest Legality Initiatives aimed at supporting the Indonesian government in combating illegal logging.

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Key Achievements:

- WRI Indonesia conducted a comparative study on the effectiveness of timber tracking systems in various tropical countries to inform national timber tracking system in Indonesia.
- WRI Indonesia worked with FAO and Interpol to increase the investigative capacity of environmental activists and expose illegal logging.
- Together with Auriga, WRI Indonesia compiled a report on various efforts by activists in Papua and West Papua to protect the forest from illegal logging and other threats.
- WRI Indonesia launched “*Pantau Jejak: Monitoring Illegal Logging*”, a periodic publication series since mid-2018, which expose and discuss areas with indications of illegal logging throughout Indonesia. To this day, six series have been published and read more than 9,000 times.





FOREST AND LANDSCAPE

DEFORESTATION-FREE COMMODITY PRODUCTION

WRI Indonesia supported efforts to accelerate the implementation of sustainable principles (zero deforestation and social conflict) in the supply chains and business practices. In parallel, WRI Indonesia also facilitated the transition of micro small and medium business entities (MSMEs), plantation and farm smallholders, as well as village communities towards sustainable land governance.

Key Achievements:

- WRI Indonesia published research on intensification in smallholder oil palm plantations. The study suggested that nearly 500 thousand hectares of smallholder oil palm plantations in 11 provinces and 23 districts in Indonesia can be prioritized for intensification programs. A field research is currently being conducted as a follow up, collaborating with the University of Nebraska as part of the global study on Global Yield Gap Assessment.
- 758 independent oil palm farmers have been trained by WRI Indonesia in Rokan Hulu and Siak, Riau, and have officially become RSPO members.
- Together with the Agriculture and Plantation Office of Rokan Hulu (Riau), Agriculture Office of Siak (Riau), and Plantation Office of Musi Banyuasin (South Sumatra), WRI Indonesia has completed mapping of community plantation commodities in each district. The commodity map will be used by the district governments to complete spatial planning and revise plantation statistics data in each region. Mapping teams from the relevant local agencies, who attended the training, have received a certificate of mapping competency and are now equipped with the necessary skills to update plantation statistics in their districts on an annual basis.
- WRI Indonesia has trained and produced local facilitators in Siak and Rokan Hulu, Riau, who shall now have the competency to pass on their training to independent oil palm farmers in order to obtain RSPO certification.
- WRI Indonesia has developed and implemented a landscape-based scheme to monitor forest cover in Siak District, Riau. Every deforestation alert will be verified by Siak government and companies who are committed to zero deforestation. This system will be updated using radar-based monitoring technology with higher spatial resolution and regular alerts in 10-day cycle.



FOREST AND LANDSCAPE

SOCIAL FORESTRY

WRI Indonesia supported social forestry as a government priority program by providing analysis, technical support, and capacity development to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group, and Forest Management Units (KPH), as well as facilitating village and customary forests' recognition in Sumatra South and Riau.

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Key Achievements:

- Together with development partners, WRI Indonesia supported the development of Social Forestry Navigation System (SINAV), specifically on two key features: Conflict, Tenure, and Indigenous Forest Management (PKTHA); and Social Forestry and Indigenous Forest Business Development (BUPSHA).
- Together with development partners, WRI Indonesia contributed in the recognition of Social Forestry area of 1,588,954.91 hectares, encompassing 217,890 households through the issuance of 1,064 licenses for Community Forests (HKm), Community Plantation Forests (HTR), Village Forests (HD), Customary Forests (HA), and Forestry Partnerships (KK) (7.5% of the total national figure).
- WRI Indonesia also contributed in the recognition of Social Forestry area of 119,002.95 hectares, encompassing 25,153 households through the issuance of 168 Social Forestry licenses in South Sumatra.
- WRI Indonesia directly contributed to the recognition of Imbo Putui Kenegerian Petapahan as a Customary Forest with a total area of 251 hectares and Ghimbo Bocalida and Ghimbo Pomuan Kenegerian Kampa Customary Forests with a combined total area of 156.8 hectares in Kampar district, Riau. WRI Indonesia also contributed to the recognition proposal of Tandun forest in Rokan Hulu district, Riau, as a Village Forest, covering a total area of 4,014.16 hectares.

CITIES & TRANSPORT

WRI Indonesia strives to achieve livable cities by implementing urban climate mitigation and adaptation strategy, specifically on water, air pollution and waste issues.





CITIES4FORESTS

WRI Indonesia, through Cities4Forests, supported the government of Jakarta to manage inner urban park and forests, nearby forests and faraway forests. Jakarta joined Cities4Forests to foster collaboration with the international community and to establish the capital city as a Resilient and Green City, specifically to reduce air pollution and manage green open spaces. WRI is one of the founding partners of Cities4Forests.

Key Achievements:

- WRI Indonesia supported the issuance of Jakarta Governor's Instruction 66/2019 on Air Quality Control and the implementation of Regional Strategic Activities related to tree data collection as well as development of regulations on trees, city parks, and green open spaces.
- WRI Indonesia supports public campaigns to build awareness of urban communities for trees, parks and forests, as well as facilitate collaboration with businesses, non-governmental organizations, and the general public in data collection, planting and monitoring of trees.

ROAD SAFETY INITIATIVE IN BANDUNG

WRI Indonesia, through the Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety, supported the Bandung government in developing and implementing the concept of a safer infrastructure and mobility on the road. The initiative was aimed at reducing deaths and serious injuries due to traffic accidents through safer road design.

Key Achievements:

- The concept of safe access to schools, developed by WRI Indonesia, has begun to be implemented by the Bandung government, including the improvement on sidewalks for pedestrians.
- Bandung won the 2020 Indonesia Road Safety Award in the High-Population City category. This is in no small part thanks to the contribution of all Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety (BIGRS) program partners, including WRI Indonesia that supported the road safety pillar.
- WRI Indonesia provided recommendations for a new Trans Metro Bandung route, implemented in 2019, to support the mission of efficient mass mobility.



ENERGY

WRI Indonesia strives to achieve energy security and emissions reduction targets by optimizing the renewable energy potentials and reducing dependence on fossil fuel resources, while promoting energy efficiency measures.

In the past year, WRI Indonesia has been working closely with the private sector, government agencies, non-government organizations, and other parties to encourage the transition to clean and renewable energy that is affordable for all. We provided technical analysis and non-technical support to increase energy efficiency and provide solutions for the provision of clean renewable energy.

Key Achievements:

- 24 companies and industries who have joined the Clean Energy Investment Accelerator (CEIA) coalition have added to the aggregate demand for renewable clean energy in Indonesia. Together with coalition members, WRI Indonesia provided technical assistance to increase the efficiency of biomass energy use.
- CEIA offered technical support to the State Electricity Company (PLN) to develop the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) scheme, the first of its kind in Indonesia.
- WRI Indonesia bridged the industry demand for renewable energy with various government agencies and electricity providers. WRI Indonesia also contributed to driving policy changes related to solar energy.
- WRI Indonesia introduced and promoted two documents to target stakeholders: a Policy Summary and a *Company Road Map: Guidelines for Renewable Energy Supply*. The documents serve as a guide for companies to procure renewable energy and for the government to accelerate the fulfillment of the renewable energy mix target of 23%.

CLIMATE

WRI Indonesia strives to ensure the transition to a low-carbon economy through enhancing emission reduction targets and implementing a robust long-term climate strategy.





LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Indonesia has demonstrated a significant progress in its development, with its economy grew above 5 percent in 2016 and 2017. However, our natural resource capacity continues to decline due to such challenges as urbanization, waste and air pollution, extreme weather, and forest and land fires. Economic growth cannot be sustained if we ignore the limits to our natural resources capacity and the quality of our environment.

Together with development partners, WRI Indonesia worked closely with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to support low carbon development by conducting comprehensive research and analysis, building partnerships with actors at the local, national and international levels, and coordinating with policy makers.

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Key Achievements:

- The research findings of Indonesia’s Low Carbon Development led by BAPPENAS have been incorporated into Indonesia’s development planning through the 2020-2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). At present, emission reduction is a macro indicator in the 2020-2024 RPJMN.
- Seven provinces have signed a memorandum of understanding with BAPPENAS to adopt a low carbon development approach in their regional planning. The provinces are Papua, West Papua, South Sulawesi, Riau, Bali, West Java and Central Java. WRI Indonesia supports the government and universities in these provinces in identifying low carbon policies.
- Low Carbon Development Secretariat was established to assist in institutionalizing low carbon development concepts in BAPPENAS and other government agencies.
- WRI Indonesia helped promote Indonesia’s low carbon development profile at the international stage, where Indonesia was recognized as a pioneer of sustainable development among developing countries. Indonesia was featured in a number of high-level international meetings, including events organized by IMF-World Bank, Conference of Parties (COP) as well as the World Economic Forum (WEF).



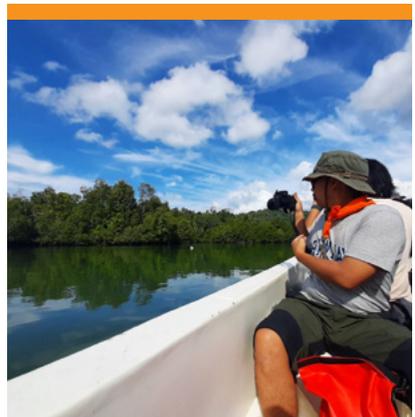
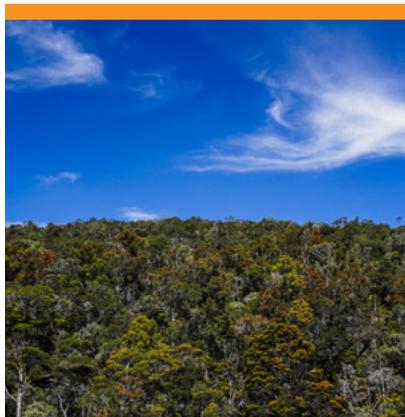
CLIMATE

TRACKING AND STRENGTHENING CLIMATE ACTION (TASCA)

As part of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, countries were required to create a reporting system for greenhouse gas emission reduction to document progress in fulfilling national climate commitment – known as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action (TASCA) is an initiative that supports the government in monitoring the level of NDC achievements and identifying opportunities for further emission reductions.

Key Achievements:

- At the national level, WRI Indonesia together with leading climate experts are conducting policy analysis that can increase Indonesia’s climate ambitions.
- In West Papua, WRI Indonesia together with the University of Papua’s Center for Environmental Research (PPLH) has developed a policy summary on West Papua’s contribution to the national commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy summary was created through a system dynamics modelling process that takes into account the local characteristics in West Papua.
- The West Papua feature in the Climate Watch Indonesia platform was developed to display climate-related data and analysis in West Papua to support development planning at the province level.





CLIMATE

PARTNERSHIP TO STRENGTHEN TRANSPARENCY AND CO-INNOVATION (PASTI)

Strong transparency and accountability are two important aspects of the Paris Agreement. The Partnership to Increase Transparency and Co-innovation (PaSTI) was designed to support Indonesia in increasing transparency and accountability through the development of integrated emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems as well as collaboration and innovation between the government, non-state actors, and the global community.

Key Achievements:

- Enhanced capacity of stakeholders - including the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and private sector entities - in developing a system to report greenhouse gas emissions to increase transparency in emissions reporting.
- Developed the One Gate Reporting System to harmonize various emission reduction data from non-governmental organizations.
- WRI Indonesia together with the Central Bank of Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, and the Fiscal Policy Agency (Ministry of Finance) have conducted pilot activities related to the One Gate Reporting System and incentive mechanisms for the private sector.
- Mobilized private sectors to contribute to climate actions, specifically in supporting the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in Indonesia.
- Published policy research and analysis on increasing transparency and incentive schemes to achieve climate action targets.



CLIMATE

FOOD AND LAND USE COALITION (FOLU)

The agriculture and land-based natural resources sectors contribute to 17% of Indonesia's GDP. Unfortunately, Indonesia has the highest per capita level of food loss and waste in the world and at the same time records high levels of malnutrition. The Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU) worked closely with partners to transform food and land use systems in Indonesia through science-based solutions to achieve healthy eating patterns, productive agricultural systems, safeguard and restore natural resources, and ensure that ocean remain healthy and productive.

Key Achievements:

- WRI Indonesia together with partners have drafted an Action Agenda for FOLU in Indonesia. The draft Action Agenda and initial findings were shared through direct discussions with BAPPENAS and other partners and also through a large forum attended by FOLU ambassadors, including Sri Adiningsih, Felia Salim, Rina Agustina, and Budiman Soejatmiko.
- Encouraged discussions regarding food security in West Papua and the potential for aquaculture and ecotourism sectors, which play a large role in supporting forest conservation agenda planned by the government. This is achieved through conducting research, group discussions, and collecting data related to food security, aquaculture, and ecotourism led by Econusa.
- Encouraged East Kalimantan's forest conservation efforts through sustainable and inclusive agriculture. The implementation and analysis, led by TNC, focused on the government program PRUKADES (Leading Commodities from Rural Areas).
- Carried out identification and mapping to determine where food shrinkage occurs most often at micro, small, medium and large scale businesses, led by WRAP through P4G and supported by IBCSD. Mapping was carried out together with three companies: Nestle (dairy), Sime Darby (palm oil), and Ewindo (horticulture).
- Together with the Indonesia Action Partnership, WRI Indonesia encouraged engagement with the private sector, government and NGOs in an effort to overcome food shrinkage in the entire supply chain (food loss and waste). In 2019, around 20 partners attended discussions held jointly by WRI Indonesia, BAPPENAS, and IBCSD to discuss further collaboration under this partnership.

OCEANS

WRI Indonesia strives to achieve healthy and productive ocean by preserving marine ecosystems, increasing fisheries productivity, and improving the livelihoods of coastal communities.





OCEANS

A REPORT ON THE MARINE RESOURCES AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT TREND IN INDONESIA

WRI Indonesia and partners developed a report titled *Trends in Marine Resources and Fisheries Management in Indonesia* to put together and analyze data related to fisheries, political trends, and government policies to support research-based policy making. The report also aims to monitor changes in marine resources management and trigger collaboration among development partners involved in marine resources and fisheries management.

Key Achievements:

- WRI Indonesia developed a report, hosted on the website trenlaut.id, to support the availability and disclosure of information related to the trends in marine and fisheries resources management.

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL FOR A SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY

The High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy is an initiative by heads of state committed to achieving a healthy and productive ocean for the welfare of the people, protection of the ocean, and economic growth. WRI serves as the high-level panel secretariat to coordinate research and collaboration at the national and international level.

Key Achievements:

- Led coordination and encouraged the participation of Indonesian researchers in the panel’s Expert Group, which consists of experienced researchers and policy analysts from around the world, to study research results and provide scientific input related to sustainable marine economy.
- Organized consultations with stakeholders hosted by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries on the themes of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) and organized crime in fisheries.



OCEANS

NATIONAL PLASTIC ACTION PARTNERSHIP (NPAP)

WRI Indonesia serves as the secretariat for the National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP), a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together Indonesia's leading policy makers, experts, businesses, entrepreneurs, and civil society organizations in a collective mission to reduce 70 percent of ocean plastic waste by 2025, as mandated by Presidential Regulation 97/2017 on National Waste Management Policy and Presidential Regulation 83/2018 on the Handling of Marine Waste.

The Government of Indonesia, under the leadership of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment in collaboration with the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) - a multi-stakeholder initiative formed by the World Economic Forum (WEF) - launched NPAP in early 2019. The partnership focuses on developing circular economic solutions based on sustainable policy, investment and financing, innovation (research, technology, business models and markets), raising public awareness, behavior change, and transparency and accountability.



Key Achievements:

- Organized initial meetings with Steering Committee members, with preliminary discussions to address findings from plastic pollution analysis by the NPAP Forum. These sessions were also attended by stakeholders from the private sector, including Dow, Nestle, Coca Cola Amatil, and Indofood.

COALITIONS

WRI Indonesia views collaboration, partnerships and coalitions as critical to achieving low-carbon development - development that promotes a balance between economic growth, community welfare, and environmental preservation. We have joined forces with the following coalitions:



Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi)

AFi is a product of collaboration by businesses and civil society organizations to accelerate increased accountability in the supply chain. AFi, which was launched in mid-2019, provides clear, consistent, and effective guidance to bring about increased accountability in the commitment to achieve environmentally and socially responsible supply chains.



Clean Energy Investment Accelerator (CEIA) Indonesia

CEIA Indonesia is a coalition of public and private sectors initiated by Allotrope Partners, the World Resources Institute, and U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to encourage the development of new and renewable energy in the commercial and industrial sectors in Indonesia.



Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)

Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU) is a global initiative that seeks to leverage collaboration to improve the global food and land use system. Indonesia is one of the countries leading this initiative, along with Colombia, Ethiopia, China, India, Australia, the Nordic countries, and the United Kingdom. In Indonesia, the FOLU initiative is led by the Ministry of National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). The four major transitions that are the focus of the FOLU coalition in Indonesia are healthy eating patterns, productive and regenerative agriculture, nature conservation and restoration, and healthier and more productive ocean.



Indonesian Conservation Alliance (AKSI)

Founded in 2015 under its previous name Indonesian Conservation Communication Forum (FKKI), the Indonesian Conservation Alliance (AKSI) is a discussion forum comprising of nine civil society organizations engaged in nature conservation and sustainable development.



Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI)

The Indonesian Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI), led by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), analyzes various development policy options that can increase economic growth and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Findings from the low carbon development analysis have been incorporated into the 2020-2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) to ensure that Indonesia's development direction has taken into account the environment's capacity and constraints.



Pantau Gambut

Pantau Gambut is an online platform that aims to raise awareness on the importance of peatland protection and monitor the progress of peatland ecosystem restoration activities and commitments undertaken by the government, civil society organizations, and businesses in Indonesia. In carrying out its activities, *Pantau Gambut* is supported by various organizations across eight provinces in Indonesia.



South Sumatra Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group (Pokja PPS)

Pokja PPS consists of stakeholders from the local government, academics, civil society organizations, Forest Management Units (KPH), and businesses. South Sumatra Pokja PPS has facilitated Social Forestry proposals and licensing as well as provided input on suitable crops and business plans, supported capacity building for smallholder groups and social forestry businesses, verified technical requirements in social forestry proposals, and supported conflict resolution through forestry partnership.

Konsorsium Perencanaan Restorasi Gambut Sumatra Selatan (KPRGSS)

South Sumatra Peatland Restoration Planning Consortium (KPRGSS)

WRI Indonesia is affiliated with the KPRGSS Consortium together with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and Wetlands International Indonesia. This consortium was established to help formulate peatland restoration plans in South Sumatra that is based on science, tailored to actual situations in the field, and involves local stakeholders. KPRGSS has completed the 2018-2023 South Sumatra Peat Ecosystem Restoration Plan (RREG) and the 2019 Annual Action Plan (RTT) for peat restoration, covering six Peat Hydrological Units (KHG) in the province.



Sustainable District Association (LTKL)

LTKL is a forum that facilitates support for district governments from a network of national and global development partners, including civil society, academics, and the private sector in order to achieve sustainable development. LTKL supports development agenda at the district level to ensure a balance of economic, social, and environmental aspects.



The RESTORE+ Consortium

RESTORE + is an initiative by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) involving the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), WRI Indonesia, and WWF Indonesia. RESTORE + examines landscape restoration policy options that can simultaneously address concerns related to environmental, food, energy security and sustainable land use issues. RESTORE + in Indonesia developed the Urundata mobile application as a data collection platform to assist in developing restoration plans.

OPERATIONS AND FINANCE

The trust of our partners and supporters is of great concern to WRI Indonesia. In 2019, we received funding from government and foundations. One hundred percent of our revenue directly supports WRI Indonesia's mission. To maintain our credibility and activity, our revenue and expenses are reviewed regularly by professional auditors. Our auditors certify that we're allocating the right amount of resources for compliance activities.





OPERATIONS AND FINANCE

FINANCE

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITIES

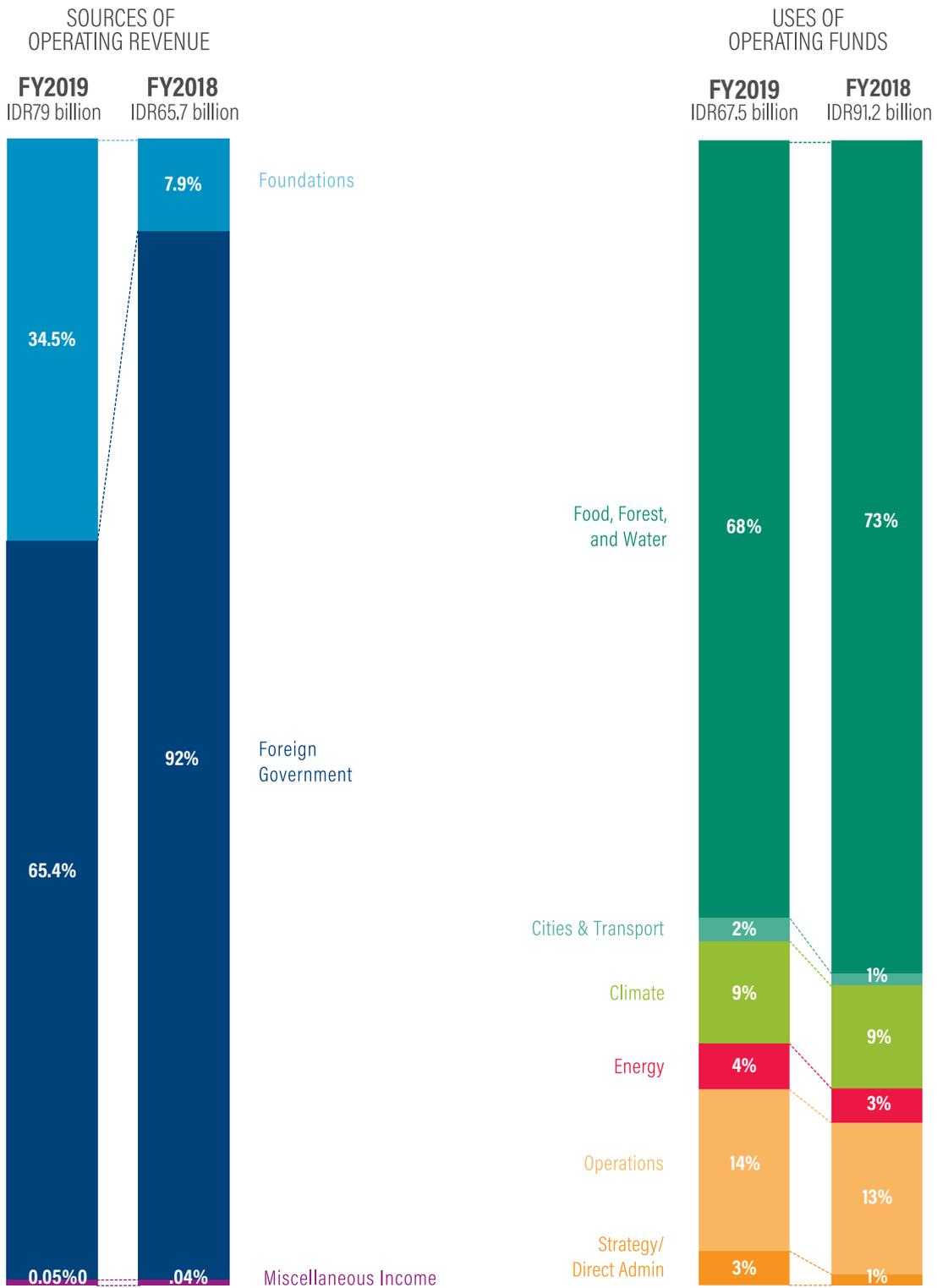
*FY2019 (Jan - Dec 2019) with comparison to FY2018

*in IDR 000,000s

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDS	TOTAL 2019	TOTAL 2018
Grants/Contributions	79,058	65,769
TOTAL Unrestricted Revenues and Other Support	79,058	65,769
EXPENSES		
Program Activities	79,442	58,193
General Administration	11,800	9,362
Development	0	0
TOTAL Expenses	91,242	67,554
NET ASSETS		
Change in Operating Net Assets	-12,184	-1,786
Change in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	106,480	-5,463
Total Change in Net Assets	94,296	-7,249
ENDING NET ASSETS	192,014	97,717

The IDR94billion increase in 2019 net assets was largely attributable to increased revenue from multi-year grants.

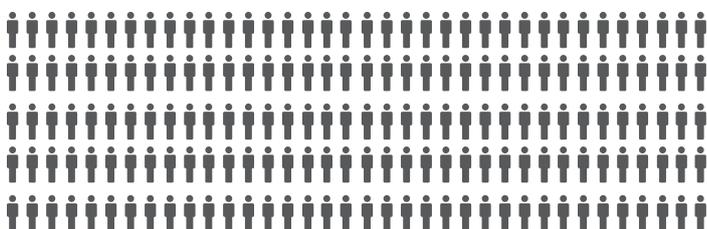
OPERATIONAL





OPERATIONS AND FINANCE

HUMAN RESOURCES



In 2019, WRI Indonesia was home to

180 employees

with a ratio of

53%
MALE



47%
FEMALE



WRI Indonesia continues to **prioritize equal opportunity for all genders.**

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