

Concept Note

Developing Food and Agriculture in RPJMN 2020-2024 with the Jurisdictional Approach for Sustainability

October 2019

1. The Purpose of This Document

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 is the final stage of Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. The goal of this stage is for Indonesia to obtain a level of prosperity on a par with upper-middle income countries possessing better infrastructure, human resources, public services, and welfare. In accordance with Presidential Decree Number 59 Year 2017 on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the design of RPJMN 2020-2024 has also been aligned with the 17 SDGs and their indicators, which are integrated within the seven national priority development agendas for the next five years.

Local governments have also been directed to integrate SDGs into their development planning. The Ministry of Home Affairs¹ has required local governments to make Strategic Environmental Studies (SEAs) and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD) to realise regional development that contributes to the achievement of SDGs. This involves the division of roles between the national government, local governments, civil society organisations (CSOs), philanthropists, the private sector, academics and other related parties. **SDG 17**, Partnerships for the Goals, shows that one of the basic fundamentals of the SDGs is multistakeholder cooperation for achieving sustainable development.

In line with this principle, a new regional development model known as the Jurisdictional Approach (JA) is now thriving and being trialled in several regions in Indonesia and other countries. This approach is actually not foreign to Indonesia; it is in essence a concrete application of the Pancasila – the foundation of Indonesia – and the approach of working together within the SDGs. In JA, all stakeholders in an administrative area work together to achieve a common goal, namely development that balances economic, social, and environmental interests.

This document aims to introduce JA and its potential to accelerate the implementation of national priority agendas in the RPJMN 2020-2024, particularly to achieve sustainable food and agricultural production. This is in line with the 2020-2024 RPJMN approach, where aside

¹ Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 7/2018 on Formulating and Implementing Strategic Environmental Studies (KLHS) in the Formulation of Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD).

from being Thematic, the programmes must be Holistic and Integrative and clearly located, or Spatial in nature. The spirit of multistakeholder cooperation encouraged by this approach will also help regions to develop on-target programmes in line with the principle of “money follows program” in RPJMN 2020-2024.

The definition and components of JA will be explained more thoroughly in Section 2 of this concept note, including why sustainable commodities were used as the initial perspective here. Section 3 will highlight the benefits and beneficiaries of JA for sustainable food and agriculture, while Section 4 will discuss the already existing legal basis in Indonesia. Section 5 will discuss the enabling preconditions for this approach and provide examples from various JA initiatives developed by developmental partners and CSOs throughout Indonesia. Section 6 will provide the reasoning behind the proposal to use this jurisdiction-based multistakeholder approach as an innovative new development model to assist Indonesia achieve SDGs from the initial perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, while also demonstrating its potential for other sectors in the future.

2. Jurisdictional Approach Definition and Components

Agriculture, plantations, and forestry sectors, along with their related commodities, have long been the backbone of Indonesia’s economy and the livelihoods of millions of people in this agrarian country. However, a lack of consideration for social and environmental concerns in land use have resulted in negative impacts on the ground, such as overlapping land tenure, human-wildlife conflicts, and annual recurrence of forest and peatland fires.

JA is an approach developed to address these challenges and achieve sustainable development in an administrative jurisdiction, in line with the SDGs adopted by Indonesia. JA has been gradually developed and trialled in stages over the past five years in Indonesia and around the world in various initiatives by CSOs and developmental partners in collaboration with local governments. Some of the support for local government has been formalised in several locations as coalitions, such as Saudagho Siak and Kito Siak in Siak District in Riau province in Indonesia. Eleven districts committed to the principles of sustainable development have also joined forces to become the Association of Sustainable Districts (*Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari* or LTKL), which was officially established in mid-2017.

The main distinguishing features of JA for sustainability are that the efforts are focused on the entire administrative area and that there is collaboration between various stakeholders, facilitated by the local governments.² These administrative areas may be provinces (such as East Kalimantan and West Papua provinces in Indonesia or Sabah state in Malaysia), districts (Musi Banyuasin, Sintang, Siak, Aceh Tamiang, and many more districts across Indonesia), sub-districts (for example, Lalan Sub-District in Musi Banyuasin), or even countries (initiative in Ecuador). Multistakeholder cooperation developed for a certain administrative area may manifest in various forms, from collecting and sharing data, developing a road map for sustainable commodities, and integrating the principles and objectives of sustainability into development plans, to facilitating support and incentives for regions committed to

² Boyd et al., 2018; Paoli and Palmer, 2017; Nepstad, 2017

sustainability. As it covers an entire administrative area, JA is by nature cross-sectoral and cross-commodity, although certain commodities may be used as the initial entry points for its implementation. As a development model that can be spatially replicated, JA will also facilitate cross-district cooperation within the landscapes.

Experiences from various JA initiatives so far have identified the critical components determining the success of this approach. The key factor is commitment and political support from jurisdictional leaders, realised in the integration of principles and objectives of sustainability in development plans and policy frameworks, for example by adjusting regional development plans according to the jurisdiction's Carrying Capacity and Strategic Environmental Assessments. Other factors are active support from other stakeholders, such as CSOs, philanthropic organisations, the private sector, academics, and others to work together to achieve economic, social, and ecological benefits for the administrative area. This is in line with the targets within SDG 17: specifically 17.3, to mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources; 17.14, to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development; and 17.17, to encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Although JA is by nature cross-sectoral, this brief concept note will discuss its potential from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture³ to accelerate the development agendas of the RPJMN 2020-2024. This perspective is considered an effective entry point for JA due to several factors:

- High interest from local governments to explore sustainable commodities as a tool to address land use challenges and create sustainable prosperity in their jurisdictions;
- Existing legality and sustainability standards for various commodities in Indonesia, such as the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) and *Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu* (timber legality verification system), as well as globally;
- Private sector commitment to promote sustainable supply chains; and
- Markets providing special access and/or premium prices for sustainable commodities traceable to plantation level.

With leadership from local governments, direction from the national government, and the active involvement of various parties, JA, especially from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, has great potential to address the root causes of land use issues holistically and in an integrated manner at the site/spatial level, in line with the approach taken in RPJMN 2020-2024. This multistakeholder approach could be a solution to accelerate regional transformation towards sustainability.

3. Jurisdictional Approach Benefits and Beneficiaries

JA, in the context of sustainable food and agriculture, provides benefits to various stakeholders: local and national governments, farmers and smallholders, local communities

³ Sustainable food and agriculture commodities included here are those included in the classification made by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

and indigenous peoples, village entrepreneurs, and the private sector. The following table illustrates the benefits that can be gained through the multistakeholder approach to achieving sustainable commodities.

Beneficiaries	Benefits
Farmers/smallholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, village entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve farmers’ capacity and productivity in order to increase the added values of commodities and their derivative products • Ensure security of land tenure • Improve the quality assurance of sustainable commodities • Open opportunities for market access for sustainable commodities • Increase commodities’ added values with sustainability guarantee, such as certification • Become a ‘champion’ to boost regional competitiveness (village/district/province level) • Improve farmers’ bargaining position, including in determining the sale value of sustainable commodities • Increase disaster resilience as ecosystems and the environmental services within them are protected
Government (national and subnational)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of database relevant to sustainable plantations • Integrated regional development plans with multistakeholder engagement based on sustainability principles • Building an investment portfolio to obtain additional investment to support sustainable development • Technical assistance from development partners to build local capacities • Performance-based incentives for sustainable commodity management • Budget efficiency improving provision of basic public services, such as clean water, and disaster prevention, for example forest fires, due to well-functioning ecosystems and their environmental services
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment is guaranteed to produce sustainable commodities • Integrated industry management with relevant stakeholders • Ease of doing business at the local/district level in the context of sustainable commodity investments • Cost efficiency related to the prevention and resolution of tenure conflicts • Securing supply of sustainable commodities and gaining access to markets with premium price potential

4. Legal Basis for JA in the Context of Sustainable Food and Agriculture

JA, as a development model trialled in various regions in Indonesia, is in line with the country's regulatory and legislative frameworks, which promote development of highly competitive areas. From the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, aside from the legal basis available related to plantations and administration by local governments, the national SDG framework also provides a legal umbrella for multistakeholder collaboration, which is a key feature of JA. Although they need to be further harmonised to prevent overlap, the following regulations at the national and subnational levels present a strong legal framework by which JA can assist in the development of sustainable commodities.

Regulations or Policies at National Level

Regional Spatial Planning and Land Use

- Law Number 23/2014 on Regional Governments as the basis of regional government authority;
- Law Number 26/2007 on Spatial Planning as the basis for spatial utilisation and management;
- Government Regulation Number 45/2017 on Community Participation in Regional Government Processes;
- Government Regulation Number 38/2017 on Regional Innovation; and
- Presidential Decree Number 9/2016 on the Acceleration of the Implementation of One Map Policy at the scale of 1:50,000 as the basis for the implementation of One Map Policy, supplemented by Presidential Decree Number 39/2019 on One Data Indonesia as the basis for implementing one data policy.

Environmental and Sustainable Development Goals

- Law Number 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management as the basis for integrating environmental protection and utilisation;
- Law Number 41/1999 on Forestry as the basis for sustainable forest management;
- Government Regulation Number 46/2017 on Environmental Economic Instruments as the basis for regional-level environmental management using economic instruments;
- Presidential Decree Number 59/2017 on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals as the basis for efforts to meet SDGs by engaging various stakeholders, such as CSOs, academics, philanthropic organisations, and the private sector;
- Presidential Decree Number 5/2019 on the Termination of the Granting of New Permits and Refining the Governance of Primary Forests and Peatlands in conservation forests, protection forests and production forests (limited, permanent, and convertible) based on the Indicative Map of the Termination of New Permits as the basis to protect primary forests and peatlands in the regions; and
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 7/2018 on the Formulation and Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the Formulation of Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD) as the basis for regional planning based on SDGs.

Plantations and Farmers

- Law Number 39/2014 on Plantations as the basis for plantation development to promote sustainable plantation governance;
- Law Number 41/2009 on Protection of Agricultural Land Producing Sustainable Food Crops as the basis for protecting agricultural and food producing areas;
- Law Number 19/2013 on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers as the basis to protect and empower farmers;
- Government Regulation Number 24/2015 on Plantation Fund Collection as the basis for collecting plantation funds, supported by Presidential Decree Number 61/2015 on the Collection and Use of Palm Oil Plantation Funds as the basis for managing palm oil plantation funds, including to support replanting efforts by smallholders;
- Presidential Instruction Number 8/2018 on Moratorium and Evaluation of Palm Oil Plantation Permits and Increase of Palm Oil Plantation Productivity as the basis for reviewing palm oil licences and productivity;
- Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 26/2007 on Guidelines for Plantation Licences as the reference to issue licences for plantations;
- Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 11/2015 on Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) Certification System as a mandatory standard for large palm oil plantations and voluntary standard for smallholders; and
- Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 29/2018 on Procedures for Agricultural Business Licences as the basis for granting plantation licences, supported by ministerial regulations.

Private Sector Incentives

- Government Regulation Number 24/2019 on Incentives and Ease of Investment at Regional Level as the basis for granting incentives and promoting ease of investment in the regions;
- Government Regulation Number 45/2019 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 94/2010 on the Calculation of Taxable Income and Repayment of Income Tax in the Current Year as the basis for providing incentives and ease of investment for the private sector; and
- Minister of Finance Regulation Number 128/2019 on the Granting of Gross Income Reduction for the Implementation of Work Practices, Internships, and/or Training and Development for Competency-Based Human Resources as the basis for providing incentives and ease of investment in the regions.

Provincial and District-Level Policies

- Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 5/2011 on Management of Sustainable Plantations as the basis to develop sustainable plantations in the province;
- East Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 7/2018 on Sustainable Plantations as the basis for the development of sustainable plantations in East Kalimantan;
- Sigi District Regulation Number 4/2019 on Green Sigi as the basis for sustainable development in Sigi District;

- Siak District Head Regulation Number 22/2018 on Siak Green District as the basis for developing a green district;
- Sintang District Head Regulation Number 87/2018 on the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations in Sintang District for 2018-2023 as the basis for the development of sustainable palm oil plantations in the district; and
- South Tapanuli Regent District Head Regulation Number 22/2019 on the Sustainable Palm Oil Action Plan for South Tapanuli District for 2019-2028.

5. Jurisdictional Approach Enabling Conditions

To ensure that JA, especially from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, can be implemented within national and regional development frameworks, several enabling conditions are needed. The following section is based on lessons learned from various JA initiatives developed and conducted by development partners and CSOs, in collaboration with local governments, over the past several years in Indonesia. Some initiatives also involve collaboration with the private sector.

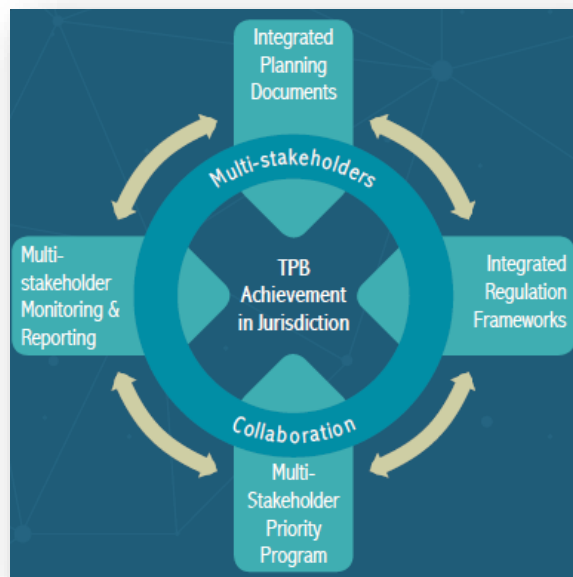


Figure 1. JA Elements Connectivity

Enabling Condition 1: Integrated Regulatory Frameworks

- South Tapanuli District has issued a Sustainable Palm Oil Action Plan (RAN-KSB), which was developed together with stakeholders such as Conservation International, UNDP-SPOI, and the private sector.
- Sintang District Government has issued District Head Decree Number 66/2019 on Sustainable Sintang Regional Action Plan for 2019-2021 developed together with the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) and various CSOs in the district.
- East Kalimantan Provincial Government has issued a Regional Regulation on Sustainable Plantations and is currently implementing regulations on the management of High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas, assisted by The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

- West Papua Provincial Government, together with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), EcoNusa Foundation, and other development partners and CSOs are reforming the governance of palm oil plantations by reviewing palm oil licences under the mandate of Presidential Decree Number 8/2018 and the implementation of the National Movement to Save Natural Resources (GNP-SDA).

Enabling Condition 2: Integrated Planning Documents

- Sintang District Government, in collaboration with CSF and other stakeholders, is developing a Sustainable Action Plan to be integrated into planning documents such as the RPJMD and Spatial Plans (RTRW).
- East Kutai District Government, supported by GIZ SCPOPP until 2022, will promote spatial planning, plantation legality, good palm oil practices and plantation governance in line with sustainable commodity principles to ensure low-emission and certified palm oil production, in accordance with social and environmental standards.
- South Sumatra Provincial Government, supported by World Agroforestry (ICRAF), has created a road map for green growth based on a Governor Decree that integrates spatial planning, land use planning, RPJMD, and a master plan for green growth.
- Siak District Government, together with the Sodagho Siak CSO Coalition, has prepared the Green District Siak Road Map based on a decree from Siak District Head. This road map will be integrated into spatial planning, land use planning, and the RPJMD.

Enabling Condition 3: Multistakeholder Institutions

- Branches of the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FoKSBI), comprising representatives from government institutions, the private sector, and CSOs, have been formed in Sintang, Pelalawan, and South Tapanuli Districts. The establishment of these fora was mandated by the National Sustainable Palm Oil Action Plan. UNDP-SPOI facilitated the development of the national action plan, which is expected to be formalised by a Presidential Instruction.
- Eleven districts with a vision for sustainability established and joined the Sustainable Districts Association (*Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari*, or LTKL). LTKL includes partners comprising CSOs, the private sector, development partners, and research institutions.

Enabling Condition 4: Multistakeholder Priority Programmes

- Siak and Pelalawan District Governments will be assisted by a coalition of palm oil buyers, including Golden Agri-Resources, Musim Mas, PepsiCo, Unilever, Danone, Cargill, and Nestlé, for three years to promote sustainable commodities and transform production in both districts. The coalition is facilitated by Proforest and Daemeter Consulting and is working with Saudagho Siak, a coalition of non-governmental organisations, and LTKL on its programmes.
- Seruyan District Government has mapped palm oil smallholders. The work was carried out in collaboration with Yayasan Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU) and several companies. The data is consolidated at the Ministry of Agriculture in the SIPKebun online system. The programme also facilitated some farmers to obtain Roundtable on

Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and ISPO certifications and to connect to buyers of sustainable palm oil.

Enabling Condition 5: Multistakeholder Monitoring and Reporting

- Aceh Tamiang District Government is working closely with CSOs, companies, smallholders, and communities to monitor data around biodiversity management, respect for workers' rights, and palm oil plantation replanting. These programmes will be supported by the Earthworm Foundation until 2023.
- Member provinces of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force), including Aceh, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan, have collaborated with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the Earth Innovation Institute to assess their progress. This assessment includes evaluating goals and commitments towards sustainable development, as well as evaluating monitoring and reporting systems, innovative policies and initiatives, land use policies, multistakeholder participation in governance, emission-reduction strategies, and the management of drivers of deforestation and degradation to achieve low-emission and sustainable development.

6. Reasonings for the Use of Jurisdictional Approach to Implement RPJMN 2020-2024 Development Agendas

The technocratic document for RPJMN 2020-2024 highlights seven National Priorities (PN) for Indonesia. These have been emphasised again in the elected President Joko Widodo's speech. The seven agendas are as follows:

- PN1: Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality Growth;
- PN2: Regional Development to Reduce Inequality;
- PN3: Improving Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources;
- PN4: Development of National Character and Culture;
- PN5: Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic and Basic Services Expansion;
- PN6: Environmental Development, Enhancement of Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change; and
- PN7: Strengthening Stability of Political, Legal, Security, and Defence, and Transforming Public Services.

Because JA involves various stakeholders and its implementation in Indonesia is in line with the implementation of SDGs, JA has the potential to accelerate these national priorities. This approach will ensure that infrastructure development is aligned and in line with regional characteristics and linked well with community production areas and the regional spatial plans. JA will also inform human resources development and refine vocational education planning as needed on the ground. Cultural and environmental education can be mainstreamed into the curriculum or be region-specific in order to strengthen the culture and character of the nation. The multistakeholder approach also promotes transparency and

transformation for better public services, with the support of stakeholders such as CSOs, philanthropic organisations, the private sector, academics, and others.

In the context of sustainable commodities, JA specifically may build holistic long-term solutions to address Indonesia’s challenges in agriculture/plantations and food security (SDG 2) and the rate of tropical forest deforestation (SDG 15) by increasing multistakeholder cooperation (SDG 17). In other words, from a food and agriculture perspective, JA may be used as a development model to more effectively implement PN1 on Economic Resilience, PN2 on Regional Development for Equality, and PN6 on Environmental Development and Enhancing Disaster Resilience.

Acceleration Opportunities

With the spirit of multistakeholder cooperation, JA may accelerate the implementation of National Priorities directed at meeting SDGs because:

- The government, both at national and subnational levels, does not have to work alone, and there is a division of roles and a decision-making process that considers the inputs and contribution of CSOs, philanthropic organisations, the private sector, academics, and others;
- Multistakeholder cooperation will bridge the gap of capacity and lack of available data and information to support programme developments in the regions in order to produce good programmes and a well-targeted and focused state budget, in line with the principle of “money follows program” in the RPJMN 2020-2024;
- Development planning and policies on the ground and at national level will be more aligned and integrated; and
- Programme Implementation is more effective and efficient with a focus on the advantages and challenges specific to each region.

Although JA is multistakeholder by nature, there are specific roles for the national and subnational governments to ensure this development model is able to accelerate the achievement of the national priority agenda. These roles are presented in the table below.

Role of Provincial/District Governments	Role of National Government
Ensuring the integration of sustainable land use based on the regional carrying capacity in the RTRW and other development planning documents.	Ensuring the availability of legal frameworks and guidelines to develop and implement land use strategies to achieve sustainable commodities and sustainable commodity trading.
Promoting data collection and consolidation in their respective regions.	Ensuring the availability of geospatial data and information on land suitability and strategic commodities in Indonesia that the public can access, and guidelines on how to update the data.

Facilitating farmers to adopt sustainability practices by ensuring land tenure and providing registration letters (STDB), implementing GAP, and forming farmer/smallholder groups and cooperatives that can access assistance from government and other parties.	Ensuring the availability of guidelines for activities to increase land productivity, such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), replanting, and programmes to provide good seed.
Facilitating multistakeholder cooperation at the district level to share roles and ensure alignment of initiatives to produce sustainable commodities and achieve SDGs.	Ensuring the availability of guidelines for cooperation and partnerships to produce sustainable commodities and achieve SDGs.
Ensuring the availability of incentives for village governments, farmer groups, and local community organisations capable of protecting forests from threats including forest fires, illegal encroachment, and illegal logging, addressing utilisation of renewable energy, and conducting energy conservation efforts in villages related to forests and peatlands.	Ensuring the availability of incentives for subnational governments to promote sustainable food and agriculture, including by sustainably increasing land productivity, helping smallholders secure land tenure and organising, and protecting forests and peatlands as the sources of water and other important ecosystem services.
Ensuring the protection of peatland, Essential Ecosystem Areas and HCV Areas in Areas for Other Uses (APL), and the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land and other important catchment areas.	Ensuring the protection of forest cover as a source of water and other important ecosystem services.
Establishing and facilitating teams to resolve inconsistencies in the use of forest areas, including in determining and verifying their boundaries.	Ensuring the availability of guidelines for the resolution of inconsistencies in the utilisation of forest area on the ground.

Finetuning National Priority Achievements

The following section highlights the three National Priorities identified as the most relevant and having the highest potential – from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture – to benefit from JA as a development model.

PN 1: Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality Growth

The agenda of Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality Growth in RPJMN 2020-2024 focuses on increasing the availability, access, and quality of food consumption through, for example, increasing the productivity and sustainability of agricultural resources, as well as the productivity and welfare of human resources in the sector, strengthening entrepreneurship

and micro, small, and medium enterprises, and increasing exports of high-added-value commodities. The availability of business guarantees and corporatisation of farmers and fishermen has been identified as a priority programme to achieve this, and the government has allocated a significant budget. Increasing the availability and quality of water, which includes efforts to protect forests as sources of water, and strengthen economic competitiveness will also promote these objectives.

JA, from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, will help accelerate this agenda by increasing the regional competitiveness of the strategic and superior commodities in the administrative area. Multistakeholder cooperation on the ground will help identify the strategic commodities and ensure the availability of data, which is the basis for organising farmers/smallholders, both as individuals and groups, as a first step towards enhancing their entrepreneurship. The active involvement of many stakeholders will also help create innovations to promote sustainability and to open access to premium markets for the sustainable commodities produced. The importance of incentives for regions to move forward to produce sustainable commodities has also been identified as a priority at the national level.

The technocratic document of RPJMN 2020-2024 has included several indicators to measure the achievement of food and sustainable agriculture goals in PN 1. The attached matrix includes proposals for additional indicators to ensure the impacts of JA implementation for sustainable commodities can be measured properly, particularly for PN 1. Some indicators selected from the list:

- Increasing the number of strategic commodity farmers/smallholders whose areas have been mapped and who have obtained STDBs that include information on the legality of their land tenure;
- Sustainably increasing the average productivity of strategic commodity farmers/smallholders;
- Increasing the commodity value/quality, including through management of waste from the production process;
- Increasing the number of business entities and institutions (for example cooperatives) owned by farmers/smallholders that operate well;
- Increasing access for farmers/smallholders to information, advice, capacity-building training, and to appropriate technology to ensure strategic commodities can be produced efficiently;
- Identifying strategic commodities in the district that support the achievement of SDGs, and formulating a road map for the development of these commodities in a way that guarantees legality and sustainability principles in the supply chains;
- Availability of publicly accessible database on district's strategic commodities, complete with licensing and geospatial information relevant to the potential and production of each commodity;
- Setting targets for protected areas, including Nature Conservation Areas and Protected Forests, peatlands, and Essential Ecosystems Areas to ensure water availability and the realisation of sustainable commodities;
- The availability of incentive frameworks for provincial and/or district governments, supported by implementing legal frameworks, for their contribution to promote

sustainable commodities, for example through the integration of sustainability principles in the spatial plans, mapping of smallholders and STDB registration, increasing capacity and number of extension services workers to facilitate GAP and sustainable practices, increasing land productivity, and forest protection. These incentives can be part of a fiscal reform (Priority Program 9 in the national priority agenda), for example through the use of sustainable food and agriculture indicators to allocate the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), Regional Incentive Funds (DID), and Deconcentration and Assistance Funds (Dekon-TP) to districts and/or provinces.

PN 2: Regional Development to Reduce Inequality and Ensure Equally Distributed Development

National Priority 2, which focuses on Regional Development to Reduce Inequality and Ensure Equally Distributed Development will be implemented through two key strategies, one concerning growth and the second, equal distribution. Growth includes the development of leading sectors, such as agriculture and tourism, and increased investment in strategic areas, while equal distribution leads to the development of local economy and human resources and the provision of basic services throughout the regions.

The spirit of multistakeholder cooperation promoted by JA becomes increasingly important with the directive of "money follows program" in the RPJMN 2020-2024 to ensure a well-targeted and focused use of the state budget. As the availability of information and the level of capacity vary significantly across the archipelago, the contribution of CSOs, philanthropic organisations, the private sector, academics, and others may help create good development programmes on the ground and accelerate the implementation of this priority agenda.

The RPJMN 2020-2024 narration in PN 2 includes SDG indicators in line with JA, such as alleviating poverty and improving the Human Development Index. The following indicators are proposed to strengthen the implementation of this agenda:

- Availability of Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) and Provincial/District Strategic Areas according to each region's carrying capacity and SEA;
- District compliance to use the One Map Policy in managing land use licences as part of the implementation of the district Spatial Plan;
- Ease of process to secure legal land tenure for communities;
- Implementation of a publicly accessible system of planning, budgeting, integrated procurement of goods/services (e-planning, e-budgeting, and e-procurement) with a strong supervision system in accordance with the law;
- Increased ease of doing business and investments supporting the achievement of SDGs at district level.

Other additional indicators proposed for this National Priority are available in the appendix.

PN 6: Developing the Environment, Enhancing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change

National Priority 6 for Developing the Environment, Enhancing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change divides its implementation strategy into improving environmental quality, increasing resilience to disasters and climate impacts, and increasing the success of climate change mitigation by implementing Low Carbon Development.

JA, from the perspective of sustainable food and agriculture, will help accelerate the implementation of this priority agenda by making the protection of the environment and high value ecosystems in the interests of various stakeholders, including CSOs, philanthropic organisations, the private sector, academics, smallholders, and others. This approach may also open access to markets for sustainable commodities and international funding, both from the climate perspective as well as habitat protection and ecosystem services in general.

The RPJMN 2020-2024 narration includes four major indicators in PN 6 to measure the success of its implementation, namely the Environmental Quality Index, the reduction in the ratio of economic losses due to disaster and climate impacts, as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and GHG emissions intensity. Several other indicators have been proposed to assist in achieving the umbrella indicators above, particularly from the perspective of JA and referring to the Indonesian Low Carbon Development Report published recently, as explained in the matrix attached.

The proposed additional indicators include, for example:

- Achieving targets for protected areas, including Nature Conservation Areas (KPA), Natural Reserve Areas (KSA), Protected Forests (HL), peatlands, and Essential Ecosystem Areas in accordance with harmonised data from relevant ministries;
- Achieving targets for improvement and restoration/rehabilitation of degraded lands, and important catchment areas and water management on planted peatlands;
- Compliance in using Carrying Capacity Assessment, Environmental Protection and Management Plan, and SEA as the basis for formulating regional medium- and long-term development plans;
- District compliance in using the One Map Policy in managing land use licences as part of the implementation of a district Spatial Plan;
- Better meeting of targets for the establishment of *Desa Peduli Gambut* (Peat Care Village) and other community-based initiatives to prevent and address forest and peat fires;
- Availability of mitigation and contingency plans for major disasters (forest fires, droughts, floods, etc.) at the district level;
- Active efforts to promote fiscal incentives for local governments, including provinces, districts, and villages, based on the achievement of conservation and restoration targets for forests, peatlands, Essential Ecosystem Areas, and HCV Areas.
- Contribution of sustainable agriculture in strengthening environmental services and biodiversity conservation through agroforestry approaches;
- Formulation of the Environmental Balance Sheet.

Appendix 1

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Appendix 2

Concept Note Formulation Team:

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THE PURPOSE OF THE FORMULATION AND DRAFTING TEAMS

The teams aim to prepare and provide inputs for the Directorate for Food and Agriculture at Bappenas to assist in formulating a concept on how to institutionalise JA and integrate it into the RPJMN 2020-2024 technocratic design.

The concept note is expected to include the following:

- Identification of existing JA practices in Indonesia to identify lessons learned, opportunities, and challenges in their implementation;

- Definition of JA into Indonesian terms, the meaning of which is clear and well understood by stakeholders;
- Construction of arguments on the importance of implementing JA as a solution to accelerate the transformation of a region – particularly related to commodity production – to become a sustainable jurisdiction;
- Proposing of criteria and indicators to measure jurisdictional sustainability, particularly for the agriculture sector;
- Proposing of the level of jurisdiction to apply this approach and regional priorities based on agreed criteria;
- Formulation of goals, targets, indicators, policy directions, strategies, and priority programmes as a proposal for the RPJMN draft and the National Technical Guidelines for local governments to achieve sustainability in commodity production by 2024, including in the form of sustainable palm oil plantations.

THE TEAMS' ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Each member of the formulation team was expected to be able to attend and be actively involved in providing inputs in meetings in order to achieve agreed outputs. The concept note was formulated together with the drafting team through a series of meetings and discussions facilitated by LTKL, who incorporated results of the meetings into this paper. The drafting and formulation teams were supported by a Decree of the Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources at Bappenas. The JA concept note was formulated between August 20th and October 14th, 2019.