



**Final Report
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MAPPING COMMITMENT OF SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO SUSTAINABLE LAND USE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indonesia and Malaysia accounted for 84 percent of global palm oil production in 2017. Indonesia produced approximately 36.59 million metric tonnes (t) of crude palm oil (CPO) in 2018 from a total plantation area of 12.76 million hectares (ha), while Malaysia produced approximately 19.52 million t from 5.8 million ha (BPS, 2019; MPOC, 2018). Indonesia and Malaysia also produce significant amounts of other globally traded commodities—notably rubber, coffee, and cocoa. A study soon to be released by Daemeter Consulting for Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) highlights that deforestation in Indonesia between the period of 2001-2015 is linked to three major commodities (rubber, wood fiber and oil palm). Although commodity driven deforestation have dramatically declined by 2013 onwards in Indonesia, it has not been completely eliminated. Data for Malaysia also shows peak losses in 2009, followed by steady decline in rate of deforestation.

In the past 6 years, Jurisdictional Approach (JA) have been identified as a new approach to complement existing supply-chain efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through government leadership in facilitating collective actions within their administrative territory. The core component for JA success is government commitment and capacity to act as a good facilitator and regulator – enabling collective actions from multi stakeholders in their jurisdiction. However, publicly accessible information on such commitments and its progress are scattered, making it difficult for stakeholders interested to explore their role to support JA.

This study will provide useful insights for stakeholders looking to be actively engaged through a JA for sustainable land-use by examining 53 jurisdictions jointly selected by Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and Sustainable Districts Association (Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari/LTKL). The jurisdictions selected the ones that have been or will be implementing sustainable land use at the subnational level. Five parameters examined in this study represents key elements of JA implementation including (a) statement of commitments,

(b) regulations and policies, (c) multi stakeholders governance structure, (d) involvement and/or membership of sustainability or forest and climate initiatives and (e) involvement and/or membership of sustainability or forest and climate initiatives. This study is done as rapid assessment with limited timeframe of approximately 3 months during COVID19 to complete literature review, in-depth virtual interviews and analytical process. The scope of this study also does not assess the effectiveness and progress implementation of each parameter.

Interest and understanding on the multi-dimensional characteristic of sustainable land use at subnational jurisdictions appear to be quite strong. Overall, more than 50 percent of the jurisdictions in this study have made commitments to sustainable land use on two topics or more. In 27 of the 53 jurisdictions studied, the regulations issued cover more than one topic, indicating that the policies of subnational leaders on sustainable land use are quite diverse.

The topics addressed by a jurisdiction in its public statements and regulations on sustainable land use are determined by the size of its forest and conservation area. The larger the area, the more topics are addressed. The size of the forest area within a jurisdiction also affects the scope of the regulations: the greater the forest area, the more comprehensive the regulatory coverage. There are specific exceptions for subnational(s) with significant forest area proportion to their territory, resulting into significant progress on the parameters.

The presence of Multi-stakeholders Forums (MSF) does not appear to affect the number of issues addressed by jurisdictions in their commitments or regulations. As identified from interviews of stakeholders in the jurisdictions covered by this research, majority MSFs established at the jurisdictions are established as an 'operational arm' for national and sub-national policies & regulatory framework which means regulations usually comes first.

'Peer-to-Peer' and networking learning style through membership-based initiatives and existence of program(s) focusing on sustainable land-

use in their area can support jurisdictions to improve understanding and progress on sustainability. The interaction of a jurisdiction in or with global, regional (i.e South East Asia) or national platforms and/or programs does greatly influence the scope of topics raised in their public statements and regulations. The involvement of a subnational government in a platform focusing on sustainability can be a strategic entry point for stakeholders or partners wishing to encourage sustainable land-use development.

Authors of this study recommends stakeholders interested to explore JA for sustainable land use to **focus intervention activities at subnational(s) with existing enabling conditions.** This includes publicly accessible commitments, regulatory framework on sustainable land use, an operational MSF to facilitate multi stakeholders collaboration and is involved and/or a member of sustainability or forest and climate platforms. Jurisdictions with these features appear to be more progressive.

A photograph of a dirt path in a tropical setting, lined with palm trees and yellow flowers. The path leads into the distance, flanked by tall palm trees and a row of yellow flowers. The scene is bright and lush, with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

I. BACKGROUND



Indonesia and Malaysia lead global palm oil production and are known for being the largest suppliers of a wide range of tropical agricultural commodities. Both countries produced a significant amount of palm oil in 2017, together accounting for 84 percent of global output (IDH, 2020). Indonesia produced approximately 36.59 million metric tonnes (t) of crude palm oil (CPO) in 2018 from a total plantation area of 12.76 million hectares (ha), while Malaysia produced approximately 19.52 million t from 5.8 million ha (BPS, 2019; MPOC, 2018).

Indonesia and Malaysia also produce significant amounts of other globally traded commodities, notably rubber, coffee, and cocoa. In 2017, Indonesia produced 25 percent of the world's rubber, 7 percent of its coffee, and 13 percent of its cocoa. Malaysia produced approximately 5 percent of global rubber over the same period. However, studies have found that production of agricultural commodities were responsible for forest loss and peatland conversion in both countries.

Agricultural commodities drive deforestation and peatland conversion in Indonesia and Malaysia as plantations expand. Behm (2020) stated that tropical forest area decreased by over 195 million ha between 1990 and 2015. A study soon to be released by Daemeter Consulting for Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) highlights that deforestation in Indonesia between the period of 2001-2015 is linked to three major commodities (rubber, wood fiber and oil palm). Although commodity driven deforestation have dramatically declined by 2013 onwards in Indonesia, it has not been completely eliminated. The most recent Global Forest Watch data indicates that commodity expansion was responsible for approximately 1 million ha of deforestation in 2019.

Data for Malaysia also shows peak losses in 2009, followed by steady decline in rate of deforestation. In addition, Malaysia lost 2.63 million ha of humid forest over the same period. In 2019, Malaysia lost a further 362,000 ha of tree cover due to the land expansion of commodities.

In the past 6 years, Jurisdictional Approach (JA) have been identified as a new approach to complement existing supply-chain efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through government leadership in facilitating collective actions within their administrative territory. Since 2014, the term and implementation of JA has been getting more tractions in the subnational level. Recent study in 2020, defines JA as an initiative driven by government agencies that addresses land-use issues in specific subject areas identified by political or administrative jurisdictions, and involves multi-stakeholder forums (Seymour et al., 2020). Four characteristics should be embedded in JA initiatives, namely multi-stakeholder involvement, clear goals including indicators and a monitoring framework, driven by subnational government, and focused on outcomes but can adapt to failures (Daemeter, 2017).

Soon to be released study from Tropical Forest Alliance and Daemeter (Tropical Forest Alliance and Daemeter Consulting, forthcoming) shows significant decreases in deforestation, with two main driving forces. Synergy and cooperative effort among actors (private, government and NGO) as the first driving forces, and international market demands for a sustainable product as the second drivers.

To date, JA concept have been acknowledged and adopted by the Indonesian government through its Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Prior to that, several JA initiatives is also being implemented at the district level in several Indonesia districts. For example, as one of the pilot locations for jurisdictional certification, Seruyan District government in Indonesia have established SIPKEBUN Multi-stakeholder Forum (MSF) to facilitate multi stakeholders collaboration for sustainable commodities in their jurisdiction since 2016. The joint efforts include capacity to monitor deforestation and forest fires, and also provide data—such as location, land area, ownership,

and environmental assessment documents—on commercial and smallholder plantations. Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) district members and its partners network attempts to develop shared goals and action plan such as Sustainable Sintang Strategy (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Sintang Lestari*) to be jointly implemented through multi-stakeholders governance such as Joint Secretariat, is also a good example of initial progress of JA in action. In the Malaysian state of Sabah, JA is also making certification less costly for smallholders and is giving them access to high-end markets. The success of JA relies heavily on the commitment of the relevant jurisdiction.

From these examples, the core component for JA success is government commitment to act as a good facilitator and regulator – enabling collective actions from multi stakeholders in their jurisdiction. However, publicly accessible information on such commitments and its progress are scattered, making it difficult for stakeholders interested to explore their role to support JA. This study intends to provide initial information by structuring publicly available subnational government commitment on sustainable land-use in Indonesia and Malaysia using elements of JA as the main indicators.

Goals of this report. This study has two primary purposes:

1. To gain a better picture of the commitments to sustainable land-use made by subnational governments in Indonesia and Malaysia, the biggest commodity-producing countries in Southeast Asia.
2. To map the commitments to sustainable land-use made by subnational governments in Indonesia and Malaysia, and compile the evidence for such commitments.

This study will provide useful insights for stakeholders looking to be actively engaged through a JA for sustainable land-use. Section II of this report explains how each jurisdiction was selected, while Section III describes the methodology. Section IV explains how to read the study findings and Section V explores the statistics. Section VI provides observations and suggests future research. Section VII provides conclusions and recommendation.

II. SELECTED JURISDICTIONS





In this study, we examine 53 jurisdictions that have been or will be implementing such initiatives and are committed to reducing deforestation at the subnational level. Which jurisdictions were reviewed were decided jointly by Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and Sustainable Districts Association (Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari/LTKL), targeting those involved in specific initiatives, with commitments, and priorities. These include those identified as priority commodity production areas by the Tropical Forest Alliance, preliminary priority for deforestation outside concession by the Production and Protection Beyond Concession (PPBC), a working group under the Palm Oil Collaboration Group, pilot areas for jurisdictional certification of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), members of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF TF) and LTKL, and subnational governments that have declared themselves to be conservation jurisdictions or others known to have committed to sustainability. The chosen jurisdictions fall into three levels: district and province in Indonesia and state in Malaysia.

Table 1 Selected Jurisdictions

No.	Jurisdiction	Level	GCFTF	LTKL	PPBC	TFA	RSPO	Others
Indonesia								
1	Riau	Province				✓		
2	Jambi	Province				✓		
3	Aceh	Province	✓					
4	West Kalimantan	Province	✓					
5	East Kalimantan	Province	✓					
6	North Kalimantan	Province	✓					
7	Papua	Province	✓					
8	West Papua	Province	✓					
9	North Sumatra	Province						✓
10	Central Kalimantan	Province	✓					
11	Aceh Tamiang	District		✓				
12	Siak	District		✓				
13	Musi Banyuasin	District		✓				
14	Sintang	District		✓				
15	Sanggau	District		✓				
16	Kapuas Hulu	District		✓				
17	Sigi	District		✓				
18	Gorontalo	District		✓				
19	Bone Bolango	District		✓				
20	Pelalawan	District						✓
21	Tebo	District						✓
22	Sorong	District						✓
23	South Sorong	District						✓
24	Berau	District			✓			
25	Ketapang	District			✓			
26	South Pesisir	District			✓			
27	North Barito	District			✓			
28	Katingan	District			✓			
29	Gunung Mas	District			✓			
30	North Konawe	District			✓			

No.	Jurisdiction	Level	GCFTF	LTKL	PPBC	TFA	RSPO	Others
31	Mandailing Natal	District			✓			
32	West Kutai	District			✓			
33	East Kutai	District			✓			
34	Nunukan	District			✓			
35	Kampar	District			✓			
36	Kapuas	District			✓			
37	Padang Lawas	District			✓			
38	Rokan Hilir	District			✓			
39	North Kayong	District			✓			
40	Kubu Raya	District			✓			
41	Bengkalis	District						✓
42	Seruyan	District					✓	
43	Sekadau	District						✓
44	East Aceh	District						✓
45	South Tapanuli	District						✓
46	West Kotawaringin	District						✓
Malaysia								
47	Pahang	State			✓			
48	Sabah	State					✓	
49	Kelantan	State			✓			
50	Sarawak	State			✓			
51	Johor	State			✓			
52	Trengganu	State			✓			
53	Perak	State			✓			

III. METHODS AND STUDY LIMITATIONS



JURISDICTIONS SELECTED

Indonesia:
10 provinces
36 districts

Malaysia:
7 states



CRITERIA ASSESSED

Five main parameters assessed in the research



LITERATURE ASSESSED

Desktop review of reports, media articles, research, and websites



INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

In-depth interviews to glean deep and structured information on sustainable development commitments in selected jurisdictions



RESULTS COLLATED

Comprehensive mapping of commitments of subnational governments to sustainable land use

We assessed five indicators to find commitments on sustainable land use made by the targeted subnational government in this study. The indicators relate to the development of JA in the jurisdictions:

- a) Public statements and declarations in favor of sustainable jurisdiction made by the subnational governments between 2015 and 2020. We also interviewed key stakeholders in each jurisdiction.
- b) Publicly available regulations and policies supportive of sustainable land use issued by subnational governments between 2015 and 2020. We also interviewed several key stakeholders on the subnational to complete the findings. Some useful websites such as *Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH)*¹ are used to obtain information related to regulations.
- c) MSFs initiated by subnational governments to support sustainable land use.
- d) Involvement and/or Membership of sustainability or forest climate initiatives between 2015 and 2020²
- e) Other information available on sustainable land-use initiatives.

Content and context-wise, the data collected in relation to the development of JA in jurisdictions was divided into five categories, namely:

- a) forest and peat, including protection, conservation, deforestation, and concession permits
- b) green growth, including improvement of local economy, green investment, ecological fiscal transfer, and social forestry
- c) disaster and environmental management, including forest and peat fire prevention as well as waste and water management.³
- d) sustainable commodities, including certification and support for smallholders as well as local food security efforts.
- e) indigenous peoples and customary laws, including recognition of their rights and customary forests.

1 All provinces and districts in Indonesia have their own JDIH website. For example, information on Berau can be found at <https://jdi.h.beraukab.go.id/>.

2 The types of initiatives are clustered into three main categories namely (i) association and/or coalition of subnational government, (ii) multi stakeholders coalitions with subnational government as members and (iii) programmatic schemes in specific jurisdictions.

3 Water and waste management aligned part of sustainable commodity certifications (RSPO and ISPO). For instance, to fulfil the certifications companies must protect, manage, and monitor the water catchment and riparian zone as part of HCV 4. Also manage the liquid waste (POME) to land application and licensing if there is disposal of waste to water bodies (rivers or sea or reservoir)

We relied heavily on publicly available information from online sources, reviewing websites, reports, research, and news before processing it into a collection of databases. Google and Bing search engines were used for searching keywords. We also developed a specific list of online publication sources including official subnational and national government websites. Further explanation on keywords and the search process is found in Annex 1.

To complement the criteria, we also compiled data on forest, peat and conservation areas within each jurisdiction. For forest and conservation areas in Indonesia we used data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS; Statistics Indonesia). Indonesia's peatland areas were derived from the Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. SK.129/MENLHK/SETJEN/PKL.0/2/2017 on the determination of peat hydrological units. For Malaysia, the data came from the forestry department for each state (Sabah Forestry Department, 2019; Jabatan Hutan Sarawak, 2015; Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, 2020).

After completing the desktop review, we also conducted interviews with stakeholders to validate and verify the results of the literature study (see Annex 2). Based on the two sources of information, we then built a profile of each jurisdiction by compiling the results of the literature studies and the interviews.

With the results of our research, we built a database on sustainable land use in each jurisdiction. The database summarizes the information collected for each jurisdiction, including the location, and results of internet searches and interviews.

III.2 Study Limitations

There are some limitations to the research that may affect the outcome, namely:

- a) Study is done as rapid assessment with limited timeframe between 28 September until 30 December 2020 (approximately 3 months) to complete all stages of the study process including literature review, in-depth interviews, analysis and report drafting process;
- b) While the study identifies public statements, regulations, and policies, it does not assess the effectiveness and implementation progress of these parameters;
- c) The keywords used were general in order to eliminate bias, meaning some articles may have been missed;
- d) The parameters are broad, so subjectivity may affect the assessment process by the researchers and final results. However, there is still a substantial data-based justification behind the analysis; and
- e) The study encountered challenges during the interview process, including low response rate and delays from government officials to respond to interview requests, and time limitation. The inability to conduct interviews in person, due to the covid-19 pandemic, also posed a challenge as interviewees were less forthcoming and provided less comprehensive insights through remote interviews.

IV. HOW TO READ THE STUDY FINDINGS

Findings of this study are available in summary in this report and in more details in a complementary Excel file. This database consists of three main features:

1. Basic information: Name of jurisdiction; data on forest, peat, and conservation areas

REGION	Administration Level	Storage Link	Basic Data*					
			Forest Area (ha; %)	Source	Peat (ha; %)	Source	Protected Area (Taman Nasional)	Sumber
Aceh Tamiang (Bupati H. Mursil Period 2017-2022)	District, Indonesia		82.178,54; 42%	BPS Districts of Aceh Tamiang, 2018	No Peatland	Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 129 of 2017 concerning the Stipulation of the National Peat Hydrological Unit Map Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 130 of 2017 concerning the Establishment of the National Peat Ecosystem Function Map	No Data	

2. Interview status and summary: provide a summary of the data collected. The summary includes information on specific targets or issues in the region related to JA initiatives on sustainable land use, any regulations or MSFs established, and any other significant information related to sustainable land use in the region.

Status Interview	Summary
Finished (3 Person)	<p>JA's commitment in Aceh Tamiang focuses on forest protection and conservation, which also targets increasing local income through sustainable plantations and increasing the capacity of independent smallholders. To encourage this, the Aceh Tamiang government issued a policy to form a team to accelerate green development in Aceh Tamiang which then produced a regulation regarding the center of excellence for sustainable plantations (PUPL) which focuses on developing sustainable commodities.</p> <p>Currently, PUPL is entering the final stage of its formation (multi-stakeholder forum). technical factors are still considered to be an obstacle in the formation of this forum. In addition, the Aceh Tamiang government has not allocated a regional budget that can specifically be used for PUPL operations, so its development is slightly hampered. from the government sector, the Environment Agency and BAPPEDA are the main actors of this initiative, besides that, civil society and the private sector also play an active role in pushing this initiative. from the government sector. Interestingly, other relevant agencies in the government have begun to become interested in encouraging the formation of PUPL, compiling work plans and implementing joint work plans.</p> <p>Aceh Tamiang District is also active in various sustainable land use and forestry and climate initiatives. participation in sustainable forut such as LTKL, Green Growth Plan, and Coalition for Sustainable Livelihood.</p>

3. Indicator columns give the subject matter of the information collected from desktop review and interviews. Links to literature and websites are provided, as are the names of interviewees, the name of the organization they represent, and the information they gave.

REGION	Indicator 1: Public statements/declarations			
	Media	Source	Interview	Source
Aceh Tamiang (Bupati H. Mursil Period 2017-2021)	<p>COMMITMENT ON SUST INITIATIVES - SMALLHOLDERS, LOCAL ECONOMY "We have already been collaborating on how the community and the companies can operate on their big investments in a green area, while also preserving the environment."</p>	<p>Community participation Tribun News Medan (2019)</p>	<p>COMMITMENT ON SUST INITIATIVES - SMALLHOLDERS, LOCAL ECONOMY 1. benefit Aceh Tamiang terlibat dalam inisiatif keberlanjutan adalah untuk melindungi ekosistem leuser sebagai buffer. Karena, apabila ekosistem Leuser rusak, sawit juga akan merugi. Dari kacamata NGO, Sawit akan merusak. Tapi perlu kolaborasi, karena faktanya memang sawit lebih diminati oleh masyarakat. Jadi, walaupun terkesan "parados", tapi perlu dicari jalan tengahnya. Masih yakin bahwa sawit berkelanjutan masih mungkin dilakukan.</p> <p>2. Pemkab Aceh Tamiang mendorong produktivitas kelapa sawit berkelanjutan sampai 30 persen dan melindungi hutan terutama pada zona penyangga Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser (KEL) seluas 30.000 hektare, hal ini senada terhadap yang dilakukan pemerintah dengan cara merestorasi kawasan Ekosistem Leuser (KEL) dengan melakukan penanaman tanaman kelapa sawit yang masuk kedalam kawasan lindung, hal ini tentunya sudah ada pendekatan kepada masyarakat, dan mengajak petani untuk mengelola komoditas lainnya</p>	<p>Andi Nur Muhammad, Kempra Aceh Tamiang (NGO)</p>
	<p>PROTECTION AND RESTORATION - FOREST GOVERNANCE Aceh Tamiang District Regional Secretary Basgaruddin in Kuala Simpang, Friday, said that the district government possesses a strong commitment to protect and preserve the environment. "The green development strategy is a sustainable development strategy that is environmentally friendly. This concept synergizes and balances economic and social activities with environmental preservation."</p>	<p>Palm and Leuser Ecosystem (2019)</p>	<p>Manfaat utamanya adalah dimana arah kebijakan menjadi lebih jelas untuk dapat mengentuk kepentingan masyarakat. Selain itu, penyusunan perencanaan juga menjadi lebih efisien dan terstruktur. Tidak bersifat sporadis, sehingga dapat menjadi sebuah program yang teristematiskan.</p>	<p>Iisma, DLH Aceh Tamiang</p>

V. JURISDICTIONS IN NUMBERS

i. Public Statements on Sustainable Land Use

This section describes a number of topics from the public statements made by the sub-national governments. Topics are divided into 5 categories in the table below, which include Forest and Peat Protection and Conservation (FP), Building Green Growth (GG), Sustainable Commodities (SC), Disaster / Environmental Management (DE), and Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law (IP).

Table 2 Topics Covered by Each Jurisdiction

No.	Jurisdiction	FP	GG	SC	DE	IP	Number of Topics Covered
Indonesia							
1	Aceh Tamiang	✓	✓				2
2	Siak	✓	✓				2
3	Musi Banyuasin	✓	✓	✓			3
4	Sintang	✓	✓	✓			3
5	Sanggau	✓		✓			2
6	Kapuas Hulu	✓	✓				2
7	Sigi	✓	✓				2
8	Gorontalo	✓					1
9	Bone Bolango	✓	✓				2
10	Riau	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
11	Jambi	✓		✓	✓		3
12	Pelalawan		✓				1
13	Tebo	✓		✓			2
14	Sorong	✓				✓	2
15	South Sorong					✓	1
16	Aceh		✓				1
17	West Kalimantan	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
18	East Kalimantan	✓	✓		✓		3
19	Berau			✓			1
20	Ketapang	✓	✓		✓		3
21	South Pesisir	✓	✓				2

No.	Jurisdiction	FP	GG	SC	DE	IP	Number of Topics Covered
22	North Barito	✓					1
23	Katingan	✓	✓				2
24	Gunung Mas	✓					1
25	North Konawe	✓					1
26	Mandailing Natal		✓		✓		2
27	West Kutai	✓					1
28	East Kutai	✓			✓		2
29	Nunukan					✓	1
30	Kampar	✓				✓	2
31	Kapuas		✓	✓		✓	3
32	Padang Lawas			✓			1
33	Rokan Hilir	✓					1
34	North Kayong	✓			✓		2
35	Kubu Raya		✓	✓			2
36	Bengkalis				✓		1
37	Seruyan			✓			1
38	Sekadau	✓	✓			✓	3
39	East Aceh	✓		✓			2
40	South Tapanuli	✓		✓			2
41	West Kotawaringin			✓			1
42	Central Kalimantan	✓	✓	✓			3
43	North Kalimantan		✓		✓		2
44	Papua	✓	✓				2
45	West Papua	✓					1
46	North Sumatra	✓		✓			2
Malaysia							
47	Pahang	✓				✓	2
48	Sabah	✓		✓			2
49	Kelantan	✓					1
50	Sarawak	✓					1
51	Johor	✓					1
52	Trengganu	✓		✓			2
53	Perak	✓					1
Total		40	22	19	10	7	98

- (1) FP: Forest and Peat Protection and Conservation
- (2) GG: Building Green Growth
- (3) SC: Sustainable Commodities
- (4) DE: Disaster/Environmental Management
- (5) IP: Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law

Commitments on forest and peat protection and conservation were the most prominent publicly between 2015 and 2020. Leaders from 40 jurisdictions in this study have stated that protecting and conserving forest or peat areas as part of sustainable land use is a priority for their jurisdiction. For example, the province of West Kalimantan stated that a commitment to low emissions development requires excellent forest management in terms of spatial use and licensing management. Some jurisdictions also clearly stated that efforts to reduce the level of degraded land and deforestation are their main commitments in sustainable land development (East Kalimantan Provincial Government, 2019).

Several regions have committed to green growth as part of their efforts to develop land sustainably. Jurisdictions aim to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability; 22 jurisdictions committed to this. Of these, Pelalawan District has stated that increasing production and the economic value of commodities must be balanced with more equitable and environmentally friendly management of natural and economic resources. Another example is Kubu Raya District, which states that increasing production in one sector without effective coordination and integration with other stakeholders is likely to have a negative impact on the overall availability of resources within its jurisdiction and landscapes (Mawardi, 2020)

Twenty-two jurisdictions in this study made sustainable land-use commitments through sustainable commodities topic. For example, they promote sustainable palm oil plantations or food security. Kapuas District for example, is committed to secure designated areas for agriculture by limiting their conversion to other land use (i.e settlement, industry). Another example is Musi Banyuasin District in South Sumatera (Muba). The District Government of Muba has commit to undertake strategic steps to push for a sustainable palm oil industry in Muba, including a replanting program for local farmers in 2017, the very first in Indonesia, which was inaugurated by President of Indonesia Joko Widodo.

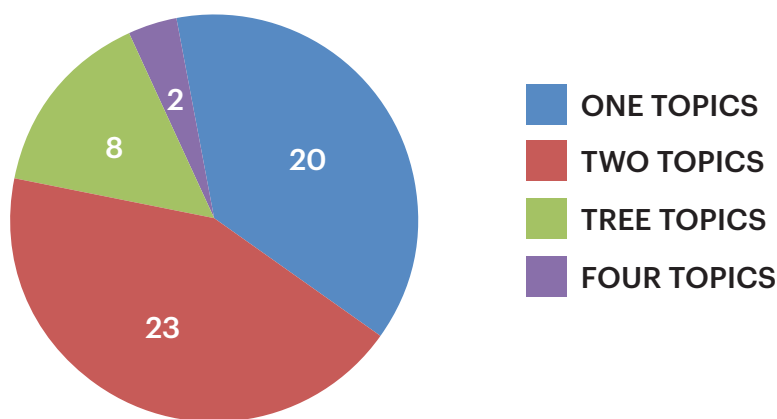
Another topic found in sustainable land-use commitments is on disaster prevention and environmental management. Ten jurisdictions cited disaster mitigation as an important reason to opt for sustainable land use. For example,

East Kutai has committed to forest fire management and environmental control to provide clean water to its residents. In Jambi, the governor stated that the entire province is committed to anticipating forest and land fires more systematically. The statement was made during the signing ceremony for a joint commitment to forest fire management in Jambi made between the governor and all district heads.

Six districts and one state highlighted the importance of upholding indigenous community rights and values, and investing in building capacity within their sustainable land-use plan. Jurisdictions with high numbers of indigenous communities tend to push sustainable development through giving recognition and capacity building to the indigenous community. This type of commitment can be found in Sorong, South Sorong, Nunukan, Kampar, Kapuas, Sekadau, and Pahang.

Overall, more than 50 percent of the jurisdictions in this study have made commitments to sustainable land use on two topics or more with top topics being sustainable commodity transformation, disaster mitigation and indigenous community rights. This shows that in general the jurisdictions already have multi-dimensional knowledge of sustainable land use.

Figure 1 Number of Topics Address in Public Commitments



ii. Regulations on Sustainable Land Use

This section describes a number of topics from the regulation established by the sub-national governments. Topics are divided into 5 categories in the table below, which include Forest and Peat Protection and Conservation (FP), Building Green Growth (GG), Sustainable Commodities (SC), Disaster / Environmental Management (DE), and Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law (IP).

Table 3 Type of Regulation Established

No.	Jurisdiction	FP	GG	SC	DE	IP	Subjects Covered by Regulations
Indonesia							
1	Aceh Tamiang	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
2	Siak		✓		✓		2
3	Musi Banyuasin	✓	✓	✓			3
4	Sintang		✓	✓	✓		3
5	Sanggau	✓					1
6	Kapuas Hulu	✓	✓	✓		✓	4
7	Sigi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
8	Gorontalo		✓	✓			2
9	Bone Bolango			✓	✓		2
10	Riau				✓	✓	2
11	Jambi	✓	✓		✓		3
12	Pelalawan				✓		1
13	Tebo			✓			1
14	Sorong					✓	1
15	South Sorong						0
16	Aceh	✓	✓				2
17	West Kalimantan	✓	✓		✓		3
18	East Kalimantan	✓		✓	✓		3
19	Berau	✓		✓	✓		3
20	Ketapang		✓	✓			2
21	South Pesisir			✓			1
22	North Barito		✓		✓		2
23	Katingan	✓			✓		2
24	Gunung Mas		✓				1
25	North Konawe				✓		1

No.	Jurisdiction	FP	GG	SC	DE	IP	Subjects Covered by Regulations
26	Mandailing Natal		✓		✓		2
27	West Kutai		✓			✓	2
28	East Kutai	✓			✓		2
29	Nunukan		✓			✓	2
30	Kampar					✓	1
31	Kapuas		✓			✓	2
32	Padang Lawas						0
33	Rokan Hilir			✓	✓		2
34	North Kayong	✓					1
35	Kubu Raya			✓			1
36	Bengkalis				✓		1
37	Seruyan			✓			1
38	Sekadau				✓	✓	2
39	East Aceh				✓		1
40	South Tapanuli			✓			1
41	West Kotawaringin			✓			1
42	Central Kalimantan			✓			1
43	North Kalimantan		✓		✓		2
44	Papua			✓		✓	2
45	West Papua			✓		✓	1
46	North Sumatra		✓	✓			2
47	Pahang			✓	✓	✓	3
Malaysia							
48	Sabah			✓			1
49	Kelantan						0
50	Sarawak	✓					1
51	Johor				✓		1
52	Trengganu						0
53	Perak						0
Total		14	19	23	24	12	92

- (1) FP: Forest and Peat Protection and Conservation
(2) GG: Building Green Growth
(3) SC: Sustainable Commodities
(4) DE: Disaster/Environmental Management
(5) IP: Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law

Between 2015 and 2020, more regulations have been issued on disasters prevention and environmental management than on any other subject in the context of encouraging sustainable land-use.

In total, the jurisdictions in this study have issued 92 regulations on the five main topics, with 24 issuing regulations on managing disasters and environmental management. Riau Province is one example of a region that has issued regulations on both managing disasters—in this case, preventing forest fires—and environmental management. Some jurisdictions have only issued regulations related to disasters. For example, Bengkalis District issued a regulation on a forest fire control unit. Other districts have only issued regulations on environmental management. For example, Konawe Utara District have only issued Regional Law Number 5 Year 2017 on Waste Management.

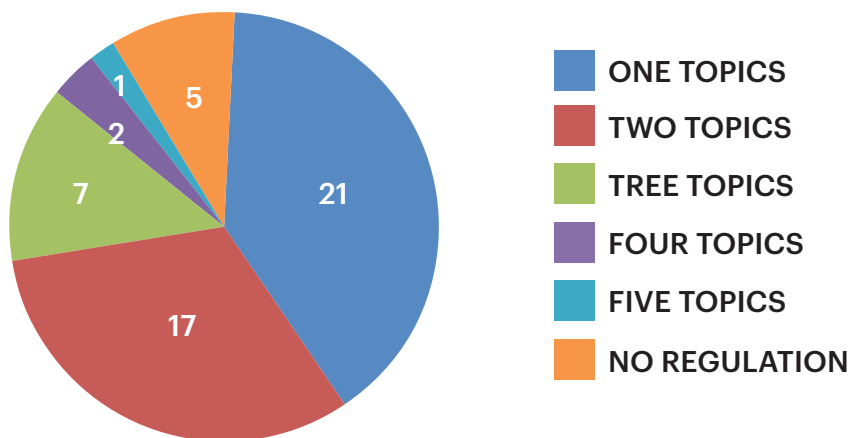
Regulations on sustainable commodities are the second most common type of regulation issued, and were issued by 22 subnational governments. Such regulations usually relate to the jurisdiction's priority commodities found in the area. For example, a regional action plan on sustainable palm oil plantations was issued by Tapanuli District. Sanggau District also issued a regulation on palm oil moratorium aligned with national regulation .

More specific example on this is Sintang District. In 2018, Sintang district issued two regulations related to sustainable palm oil, namely community land clearing methods regulation and the Sintang District Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation Regional Action Plan 2018-2023. Community land clearing methods regulations aimed at the smallholder level to regulate land clearing practices by independent smallholders without burning land (by encouraging the use of manual, mechanical, and chemical methods). This regulation also regulates the area of land that can be converted not to exceed 2 ha for each household. Meanwhile, the sustainable plantation roadmap regulation has a broader target, this regulation targets large-scale plantations to carry out sustainable oil palm plantation practices which are then expected to gradually encourage smallholders plantation to take part in implementing the principles of sustainable palm oil management. The targets of this regulation include increasing the number of certified industry and smallholders, increasing the productivity of palm oil plantation, increasing the purchasing power and capacity of the Palm

Oil Mill (PKS), reducing/utilizing waste, and several other targets.

In comparison, 19 jurisdictions have issued regulations on green growth, 13 had issued regulations on forest and peat protection and conservation, and 11 on topics related to indigenous peoples and customary law.

Figure 2 Number of Topics Covered in Regulations



Approximately 50 percent of the jurisdictions studied had issued regulations between 2015 and 2020 on sustainable land use which cover at least two topics. This shows that, in general, the jurisdictions studied take a broad perspective on the regulations needed to encourage sustainable land development.

iii. Multi-stakeholder Forums on Sustainable Land Use

Subnational governments often set up MSFs as avenues to promote sustainable land use. In total, 33 MSFs have been established in 27 jurisdictions. Several areas have two, including East Kalimantan Province, the districts of Berau, West Kutai, East Aceh, and South Tapanuli in Indonesia, and the Malaysian state of Sabah.

Table 4 Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSFs) Established by Jurisdictions

No.	Jurisdiction	FP	GG	SC	DE	MSF EST
1	Musi Banyuasin			✓		1
2	Sintang			✓		1
3	Kapuas Hulu			✓		1
4	Sigi	✓				1
5	Pelalawan			✓		1
6	Tebo	✓				1
7	East Kalimantan		✓	✓		2
8	Berau		✓	✓		2
9	Ketapang		✓			1
10	West Kutai	✓			✓	2
11	East Kutai	✓				1
12	Nunukan		✓			1
13	Kubu Raya	✓				1
14	Seruyan			✓		1
15	Sekadau		✓			1
16	East Aceh		✓	✓		2
17	South Tapanuli		✓	✓		2
18	West Kotawaringin			✓		1
19	Central Kalimantan			✓		1
20	Papua	✓				1
21	Pahang			✓		1
22	Sabah		✓	✓		2
23	Kelantan			✓		1
24	Sarawak			✓		1
25	Johor			✓		1
26	Trengganu			✓		1
27	Perak			✓		1
Total		6	8	18	1	33

- (1) FP: Forest and Peat Protection and Conservation
- (2) GG: Building Green Growth
- (3) SC: Sustainable Commodities
- (4) DE: Managing Disasters and Environmental Management
- (5) IP: Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law

More MSFs have been established to focus on sustainable commodities than any other issue: the subnational governments in this study have set up 18 MSFs for sustainable commodities. For example, East Kalimantan Province has created the Sustainable Commodities Communication Forum while Sintang District was the first in Indonesia to establish district level Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FOKSBI).

While 8 MSFs have been set up to focus on green growth, several jurisdictions have each formed an MSF to encourage the private sector to participate in regional development through the corporate social and environmental responsibility scheme. Six jurisdictions, including West Kutai District, each have an MSF focused on forest and peat protection and conservation. West Kutai's government formed the *Program Kampung Iklim* (Proklim; Climate Village Program), which focuses on emission reductions from communities in and around forests. West Kutai also has a special forum to discuss improvements to its strategic environmental assessment document in order to create an ideal and sustainable spatial arrangement.

From the data & interview, it is shown that the majority of MSF are established as an 'operational arm' for national and sub-national policies & regulatory framework. For example the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FOKSBI) established at provincial and district level which are based on a national policy.

iv. Involvement and/or Membership in Sustainability or Forest and Climate Platforms

More than half of the jurisdictions studied are members of at least one sustainability or forest–climate platform. Of the 53 jurisdictions studied, 35 were members of at least one sustainability or forest–climate platform. Of those 35, 12 were members of two platforms, while 2 jurisdictions were members of three, and Sintang District alone was a member of four platforms. However, 18 jurisdictions have not joined any sustainability or forest–climate platforms. From the interview, we can cluster the type of 'membership' into three main categories namely (i) association and/or coalition of subnational government

(i.e GCFTF, LTKL), (ii) multi stakeholders coalitions with subnational government as members (CSL) and (iii) programmatic schemes in specific jurisdictions (FCPF, BioCarbon).

Table 5 Involvement and/or Membership in Sustainability or Forest and Climate Platforms

No	Jurisdictions	Type of Membership			Total
		Association and/or coalition of subnational government	Stakeholders coalitions with subnational government as members	Programmatic schemes in specific jurisdictions	
Indonesia					
1	Aceh Tamiang	1	1	1	3
2	Siak	1	1	1	3
3	Musi Banyuasin	1	1	1	3
4	Sintang	1	1	2	4
5	Sanggau	1			1
6	Kapuas Hulu	2			2
7	Sigi	2			2
8	Gorontalo	1		1	2
9	Bone Bolango	2			2
10	Riau		1		1
11	Jambi			2	2
12	Pelalawan			2	2
13	Aceh	1	1		2
14	Kalimantan Barat	1	1		2
15	Kalimantan Timur	1		1	2
16	Katingan			1	1
17	Gunung Mas			1	1
18	Mandailing Natal			1	1
19	Kutai Timur			1	1
20	Kayong Utara			2	2
21	Kubu Raya			1	1
22	Seruyan	1		1	2
23	Aceh Timur		1		1
24	Tapanuli Selatan		1		1
25	Kotawaringin Barat	1			1
26	Kalimantan Tengah	1		1	2
27	Kalimantan Utara	1		1	2
28	Papua	1			1

No	Jurisdictions	Type of Membership			Total
		Association and/or coalition of subnational government	Stakeholders coalitions with subnational government as members	Programmatic schemes in specific jurisdictions	
29	Papua Barat	1			1
30	Sumatera Utara		1	1	2
Malaysia					
32	Sabah			2	2
33	Kelantan			1	1
34	Serawak			1	1
35	Johor			1	1
36	Trengganu			1	1
37	Perak			1	1
	Total	21	10	29	60

v. Basic Land-Use Data

Data on forest and conservation areas in Indonesia's districts and provinces is published by the BPS, while the Malaysian data came from the forestry department of each region. Using this data, we divided jurisdictions into four categories based on the amount of forest and conservation land in each. Categories are forest and conservation land totalling 2 million ha and above, 500,000 to 2 million ha, less than 500,000 ha, and jurisdictions for which data is unavailable.

Of the 53 jurisdictions researched, 15 (3 districts and 10 provinces in Indonesia, and 2 Malaysian states) have forest and conservation areas of more than 2 million ha. Among the provinces researched, Papua has the largest area of forest and conservation land at 32 million ha. Among the districts researched, East Kutai has the largest forest and conservation area at 3 million ha.

Data on Indonesian peat areas in this study directly references the Peat Hydrological Area (*Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut*) data in Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree⁴. The data on Malaysian peat areas came from the forestry department for each jurisdiction. We divided the 53 jurisdictions into five

4 Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. SK.129/MENLHK/SETJEN/PKL.0/2/2017

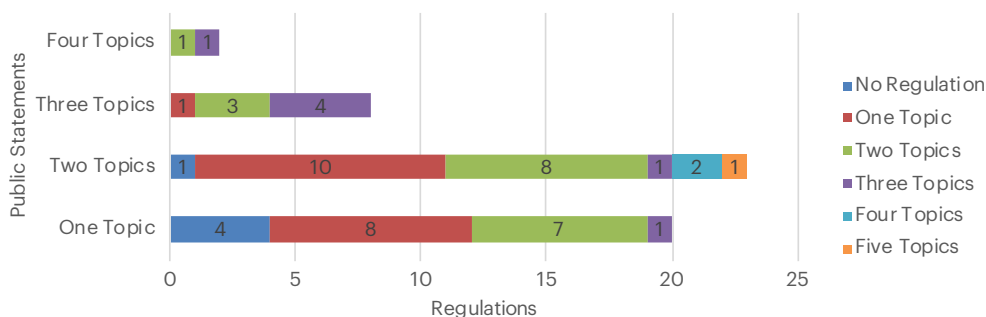
categories: jurisdictions with 2 million ha or more of peatland, jurisdictions with 500,000 to 2 million ha of peatland, jurisdictions with 500,000 ha or less of peatland, and jurisdictions with either no peatland or for which no data was available. Of the 53 jurisdictions in this study, 4 provinces are have more than 2 million ha of peatland, with Riau Province containing the most peatland at 5.3 million ha.

VI. OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

i. Correlation between Public Statements & Regulatory Framework

The majority of the jurisdictions that have made public statements on two or more sustainable land-use topics have also promulgated two or more regulations. Eight jurisdictions that have made public statements on one topic have also promulgated one regulation. Seven jurisdictions that made public statements on one sustainable land-use topics have two regulations. In contrast, five jurisdictions have not made any regulations related to sustainable land use. Four of the five have made public comment on one sustainable land-use topic, while the fifth has publicly commented on two topics of sustainable land-use development.

Figure 5 Public Statements and Regulations



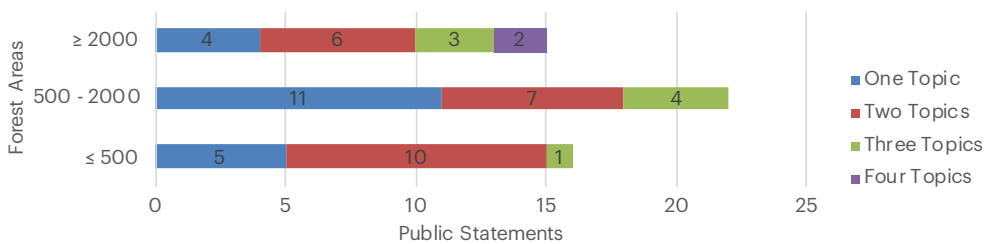
The number of public statements on sustainable land use closely correlates with the number of regulations issued. For example, Mandailing Natal District has realized its stated commitments to social forestry and managing water resources by issuing regulations on these topics. Efforts to implement such regulations cannot be separated from the role of regional heads in driving commitments to sustainable land development. Another example is the issuance of a regulation regarding the Center of Excellence for Sustainable

Commodities (*Pusat Unggulan Komoditas Lestari*; PUKL) in Aceh Tamiang District, which shows the relationship between the subjects addressed in a government’s public statements and the subjects of the regulations it issued.

ii. Correlation between Forest Areas and Public Statements and Regulations

The amount of forest and conservation area in a jurisdiction appears to have influenced the government’s public statements on sustainable land use. Jurisdictions with 2 million ha or more of forest and conservation land show more literacy on sustainable land-use topics. More than 50 percent of the jurisdictions researched have made two or more public statements on sustainable land use within each category of forest and conservation area. Among the jurisdictions with 500,000 to 2 million ha of forest and conservation land, four have issued three regulations. The only jurisdictions that have issued four regulations have more than 2 million ha of forest and conservation land.

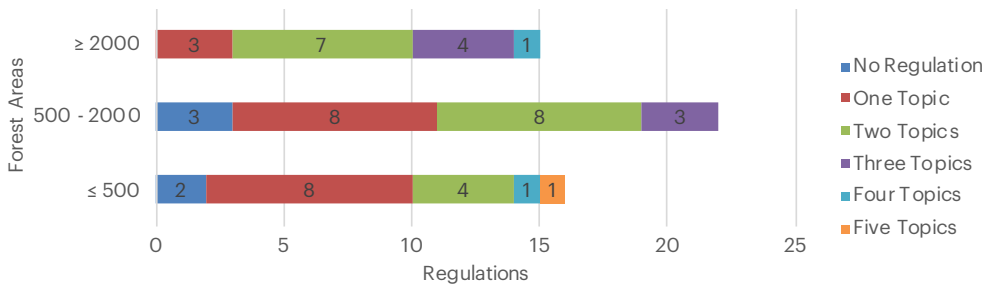
Figure 6 Forest and Conservation Areas & Public Statements and Regulations



Governments in jurisdictions with large forest areas address a more diverse range of topics. For example, the provinces of West Kalimantan and Riau, which each have more than 2 million ha of forest and conservation land, both have commitments to sustainable land development on four topics, including regulations on the management of sustainable land-based social enterprises management, forest fire prevention, the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Development Goals, the Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction, and low carbon development. At the district level, both Ketapang and Sintang have made public statements

on three topics related to sustainable land use, including the regulations on environmental management and protection, the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil, the regulation to form a working group to accelerate social forestry as well as the regulation on sustainable land-based enterprises to encourage sustainable production in conservation areas and landscapes.

Figure 7 Forest Area and Regulations



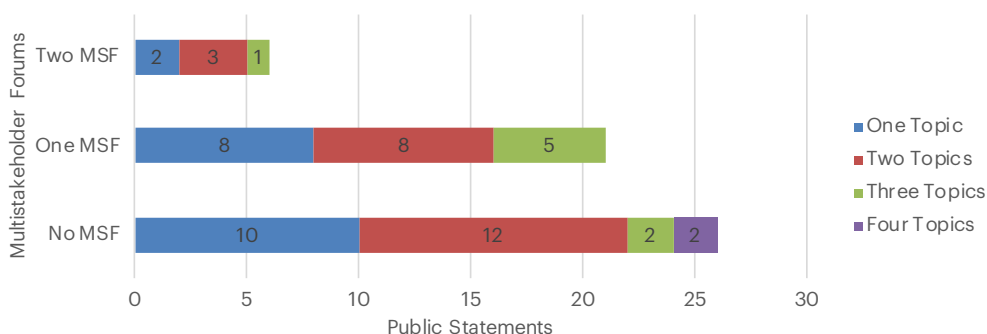
Jurisdictions with significant forest and conservation areas issued more regulations related to sustainable land use than jurisdictions with smaller size forest or conservation land. However, one jurisdiction, the District of Sigi, with relatively smaller size forest and conservation land published regulations on five topics of sustainable land use. Sigi District have been issued of five topics regulations in terms of sustainable land use, including forest and peat protection and conservation, green growth planning, sustainable commodities, disaster/environmental management, and indigenous people and customary law. From analysis and interview, we identified that although the forest and conservation land size of Sigi is smaller compare to other jurisdictions in the study – proportion of it against total area of Sigi District is more than 70%. Thus, Sigi District relies heavily on their forest area for its ecosystem services, particularly on water and soil quality, resulting into a strong commitment to protection of the forest and conservation area, social forestry, and focusing on environmentally sound development and sustainable land use, including vulnerability to natural disasters condition, has encouraged and provide a strong awareness for the communities regarding more sustainable development.

Areas with limited forest areas tend to have limited topics on regulations related to sustainable land use. North Konawe District, which has a forest and conservation area of less than 500,000 ha, only issued regulations on managing disasters and environmental management. The districts of Tebo and South Pesisir have limited forest and conservation land and have each only issued one regulation on sustainable commodities. Further study is needed to better understand reasoning on this.

iii. Correlation between Multi-stakeholder Forums and Public Statements and Regulations

The study did not find significant correlation between the presence or number of multi-stakeholder forums in a jurisdiction and public statements supporting sustainable land use made by the jurisdiction. The majority of MSFs have been established as an ‘operational arm’ for national and sub-national policies and regulatory framework. More than 50 percent of jurisdictions with no MSF—16 jurisdictions out of 26—have made public statements on more than one sustainable land-use topics. Two provinces with no MSF, Riau and West Kalimantan, have shown greater engagement in sustainable land use by publicly commenting on four topics. Meanwhile, East Kalimantan, which has two MSFs, has made statements on three topics related to sustainable land use.

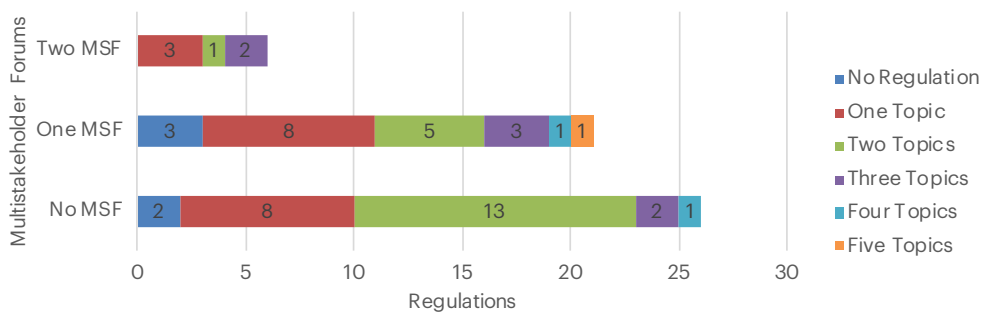
Figure 8 Impact of MSFs on Public Statements



In some cases, jurisdictions with no MSF have more regulatory coverage of sustainable land use. Two regions with one MSF have regulated more than three topics on the development of sustainable land use. Sigi District

has regulations on five topics, while Kapuas Hulu District has regulations on four topics. Aceh Tamiang District has publicly addressed four sustainable land-use topics but is still in the process of setting-up Center of Excellence (*Pusat Unggulan Perkebunan Lestari* – PUGL). From the interview, we found that involvement in forums and existence of program(s) focusing on sustainable land-use in their area have influenced subnational government to progress on their commitments and regulatory framework. This includes Verified Sourcing Area (VSA) program and Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) membership.

Figure 9 Impact of MSFs on Regulations



Public statements and regulations delivered by local governments can increase support for MSFs the governments have established. The province head of East Kalimantan spoke publicly and positively at several events on the work of MSFs on sustainable commodities. Consequently, East Kalimantan received significant support from stakeholders in the East Kalimantan province via the MSF it had established.

Among the jurisdictions studied, there is significant expectation that MSFs can drive the implementation of sustainable land-use by facilitating multi stakeholders collective action. For example, in Musi Banyuasin the existence of an MSF, the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Commodities (*Pusat Unggulan Komoditas Lestari* – PUKL), is expected to provide a multi stakeholders platform that can accommodate the implementation of sustainable land-use joint initiatives between government, private sector, development partners and community. Musi Banyuasin has said that the MSF, which was launched in 2019,

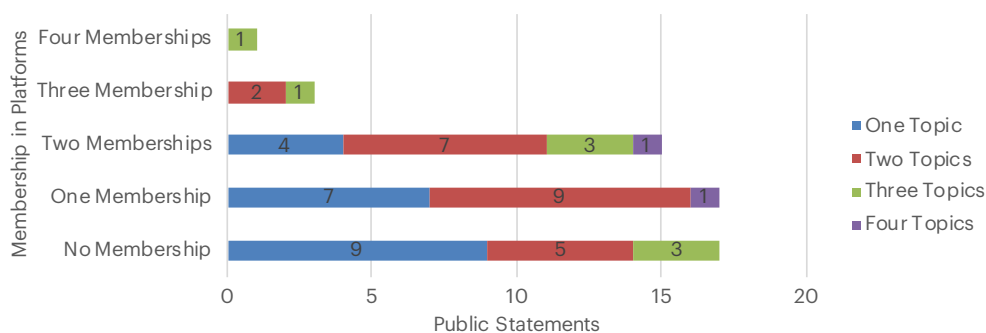
could improve the district’s implementation of green and sustainability initiatives, for example in oil palm, rubber, downstream products, peat protection, and land and forest fire management. Berau District has also established a sustainable plantation communication forum through a regulation (Head of Berau District Regulation No. 52/2019). The forum aimed to support, develop, and make recommendations on strategies to accelerate sustainable development of plantations through multi-stakeholders collaboration.

iv. Correlation between Involvement and/or Membership in Sustainability Platforms and Public Statements and Regulations

The participation of jurisdictions in sustainability or forest–climate platforms significantly expands its outlook on and knowledge of sustainable land use.

The majority of jurisdictions in this study are involved in at least one platform and publicly commits to at least two topics related to sustainable land-use.

Figure 10 Involvement and/or Membership in Platforms and Public Statements

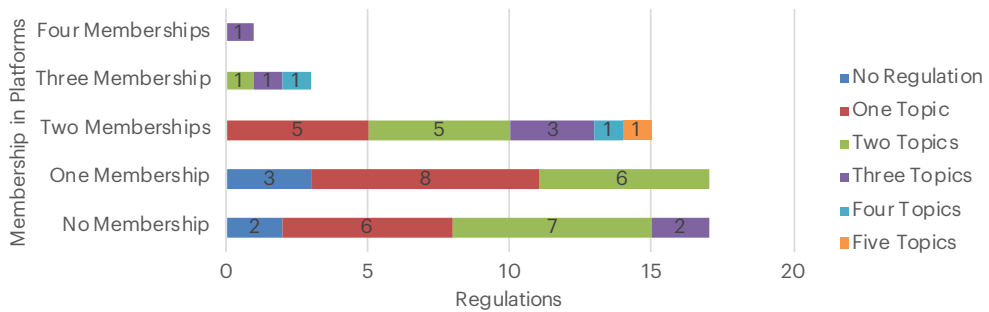


However, some jurisdictions addressed many topics of sustainable land use without any membership in an initiative (six such jurisdictions addressed two topics in public statements, while three addressed three topics).

A jurisdiction’s participation in sustainability or forest–climate platform(s) means it promulgates regulations on a broader range of topics. All jurisdictions involved in more than two such initiatives had made at least one public statement related to sustainable land-use. Sintang District is the only

region involved in four platforms on sustainability and forest–climate initiatives and has addressed three topics in its regulations. Meanwhile, Sigi District has issued regulations on five topics, but is only involved in one Membership Initiative. Again, interview shows that this is mostly due to the existing Districts’ understanding on the importance of forest for its ecosystem services, particularly on water and soil quality, for the benefit of their people.

Figure 11 Membership of Initiatives and Regulations



VII. CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Interest and understanding on the multi-dimensional characteristic of sustainable land use at subnational jurisdictions appear to be quite strong.** Overall, more than 50 percent of the jurisdictions in this study have made commitments to sustainable land use on two topics or more. In 27 of the 53 jurisdictions studied, the regulations issued cover more than one topic. This shows that, in general, the jurisdictions already have a broad perspective of sustainable land use.
- 2. Top three topics on sustainable land-use promoted by majority of sub-nationals through public statements and regulations are sustainable commodities, disaster mitigation and indigenous community rights.** Twenty-two jurisdictions in this study made sustainable land-use commitments by taking a sustainable commodities approach while ten jurisdictions cited disaster mitigation as an important reason to opt for sustainable land use. Six districts and one state highlighted the importance of upholding indigenous community rights and values and investing in building capacity within their sustainable land-use plan.
- 3. The amount of forest and conservation area contained within a jurisdiction influences public statements and regulations on sustainable land use.** The greater the forest and conservation area within a jurisdiction, the greater the number of topics addressed by regulations and public statements. Likewise, the size of forest areas within a jurisdiction affects the scope of regulations issued by the jurisdiction. The greater the forest area, the more comprehensive the regulatory coverage.
- 4. MSFs should be seen as an ‘operational arm’ for JA since its existence are mostly mandated by national and sub-national policy on sustainable land-use.** Data shows that the existence of MSFs does not correlate directly with the number of commitments or regulations issued by jurisdictions. MSFs in jurisdictions covered in this study appear to operate and/or expected to operate at the implementation level.

- 5. Involvement or membership in sustainability and/or forest and climate platforms can support jurisdictions to improve understanding and progress on sustainable land-use.** The interaction of a jurisdiction with global, regional or national platforms, perhaps through membership and/or involvement in such a scheme, significantly affects the scope of topics addressed in public statements and regulations. Existence of program(s) focusing on sustainable land-use in their area can also support jurisdictions to improve understanding and progress on sustainability.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strategic Value of Enabling Conditions

Stakeholders interested to explore JA for sustainable land use should focus intervention activities at subnational(s) with existing enabling conditions. Such enabling conditions include publicly accessible commitments, regulatory framework on sustainable land use, an operational MSF to facilitate multi stakeholders collaboration and is involved and/or a member of sustainability or forest and climate platforms. Jurisdictions with these characteristics appear to have more comprehensive understanding on the importance of sustainable land-use; hence, are more progressive.

2. Public Narratives, Public Commitments, Better Progress

As data analytics have shown, the participation of jurisdictions in sustainability or forest–climate initiatives significantly expand its outlook on and knowledge of sustainable land use. Consistently, it also shows improvements at public commitments and regulatory framework perspective. As a global and regional platform, TFA has the means and network to facilitate and encourage more jurisdictions to share their commitments and progress in implementation. Regular public exposure, as shown in the data analysis, results in better progress on other characteristics including regulatory framework. Similar recommendations also apply to existing membership-based initiatives as indicated in the study as well TFA network at large.

3. Peer-to-Peer Learning through Initiatives and Memberships

The involvement of a government in an initiative can be a strategic entry point for stakeholders wishing to promote sustainable land-use development. Participation in an initiative is an indication of a government’s higher level of commitment to and understanding of sustainable land use, meaning that implementation of solutions will be smoother. However, this will only be effective if the membership-based initiatives also intentionally facilitate learning for involved jurisdictions. Currently, only approximately 50 percent of the jurisdictions in the study have comprehensive knowledge of sustainable land-use development.

4. Investing in Multi-stakeholders Governance

Also recognizing the growing linkage at global benchmarking schemes (i.e RSPO Jurisdictional Certification, SourceUp/VSA, Landscale, SLRT, etc.) between multi-stakeholders forum to decision making and accountability toward sustainable land-use at jurisdictional scale, stakeholders should be open to invest more on creating an operationally sound MSFs at targeted jurisdictions to provide the necessary multi stakeholders governance structure. This means investing resources, including time, expertise, infrastructure and funding, for convening and backbone support. Robust well-functioning MSFs will better facilitate new partnerships thus expanding more support & incentives to performing jurisdictions as well.

5. Investing in Bureaucratic Reform

Increasing knowledge of sustainable land-use development is not only a task for subnational leaders, but also one for sub-national agencies. Much support is given to subnational governments that are merely at the level of an MoU or an understanding between the leaders of a jurisdiction and its stakeholders. This causes problems at the implementation stage. Bureaucratically, the main tasks and functions of implementing agencies are determined by regulations. This means that it is necessary to have an understanding or an enforceable regulation at the implementing agencies level at the subnationals for successful implementation of sustainable land-use actions. Key agencies including Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Plantation and Agriculture Agency and Environmental Agency along with Disaster Prevention Agency, Village Empowerment Agency, Investment Agency, and Cooperative & Small Medium Scale Enterprises Agency must be empowered to make and implement land-use decisions in a data-driven and sustainable manner.

6. Future Research Needs

More in-depth observations of stakeholders at jurisdictions should be done to verify progress of implementation of each sub national's commitments and policies. It is also important to analyze content of each planning and regulatory framework documents further to identify consistency between planning, budgeting and implementation of sustainable land-use policy.

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ANNEX

Annex 1

Data and Information Search Methods Used

We searched for data and information through the search engines Google and Bing, and also conducted targeted research on publicly available domains including but not limited to (i) the official website of each jurisdiction, (ii) websites of specific forest–climate initiatives, (iii) the websites of organizations operating in the target jurisdiction, and (iv) the websites of specific programs related to governmental sustainability initiatives.

Step 1: Select the search engines

The search engines Google and Bing were chosen because they are the engines that are most used by the public and also the most accessible (Impression, 2017; 2020).

Step 2: Select the keywords

The search process begins by determining the keywords to be used. The keywords used are terms related to environmental aspects of sustainability. In addition to selecting keywords, the team also searched for sentences containing specificities by using quotation marks or “ ~ ”to specify the search. (<https://time.com/4116259/google-search-2/>)

Examples of the keyword sets used:

- a. (Name of Region) + sustainability
- b. (Name of Region) + commitment + sustainability
- c. (Name of area) + protection + “forest” + “ecosystem”
- d. (Name of area) + declaration + “conservation”
- e. (Name of Malaysian state) + commitment + governance + sustainability + forests + peat + commodities
- f. (Name of Malaysian state) + department + forestry + forest data + peat data + protected area data
- g. (Name of Malaysian state) + public statement + commitment + jurisdiction + landscape approach
- h. Multi-stakeholder forum + commitment + sustainability + (name of Malaysian state)

Step 3: Browse the results using the five indicators

All results from the targeted searches were searched thoroughly. The team analyzed the context and content of the search results to determine whether or not the information would be included in the study, meaning that the selection was subjective. Several results were not included in the study, because the team considered them too general or irrelevant. A search related to Bengkulu District is an example of this.

Key words: Bengkulu District + environmental + sustainability

One result from the search came from the district's official website.

Figure A1 Bengkulu District Search



However, this item, which reports comments from the mayor of Bengkulu, was not included in the database, because it was considered too general.

Step 4: Uncover data from specific websites

The Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) research team also used their existing subject matter knowledge to targeted research on publicly available websites including but not limited to (i) official government websites, (ii) websites of specific initiatives or organizations, including the Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) itself, the Green Climate Fund Impacts and Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods, (iii) the websites of organizations operating in

the target jurisdiction, and (iv) the websites of specific programs related to governmental sustainability initiatives, such as the RSPO and Verified Sourcing Area (VSA).

Step 5: Compile all results in a database

The team collated all results from the searches on Google, Bing, and specific websites into a database on Google Drive for further processing.

Annex 2 List of Interviews

Table A1 Interviews conducted in October and November 2020.

No.	Jurisdiction	Administrative Level	Interviewees					No Interview
			Government Agency	NGO	Civil Society Organization	Private Sector/Coalition	Other	
1	Aceh Tamiang	District	✓	✓			✓	
2	East Aceh	District	✓					
3	Riau	Province	✓					
4	Siak	District	✓	✓		✓		
5	Pelalawan	District	✓	✓				
6	Sintang	District	✓		✓		✓	
7	Kubu Raya	District	✓					
8	Kapuas Hulu	District	✓				✓	
9	Sanggau	District	✓					
10	Sekadau	District	✓					
11	Central Kalimantan	Province	✓	✓				
12	Seruyan	District						Contacted, no response
13	North Barito	District	✓					
14	Katingan	District						Contacted, no response
15	Gunung Mas	District						Contacted, no response
16	Kapuas	District	✓					
17	West Kotawaringin	District						Contacted, no response
18	East Kalimantan	Province		✓				

No.	Jurisdiction	Administrative Level	Interviewees					No Interview
			Government Agency	NGO	Civil Society Organization	Private Sector/Coalition	Other	
19	North Kalimantan	Province	✓	✓				
20	Papua	Province						Contacted, no response
21	West Papua	Province	✓					
22	North Sumatra	Province		✓				
23	South Tapanuli	District						
24	Mandailing Natal	District						Contacted, no response
25	Jambi	Province	✓				✓	
26	Sigi	District	✓	✓				
27	Gorontalo	District	✓	✓				
28	Bone Bolango	District	✓				✓	
29	Musi Banyuasin	District	✓	✓		✓		
30	Sabah	Malaysian state	✓		✓		✓	
31	Pahang	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
32	Kelantan	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
33	Sarawak	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
34	Johor	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
35	Trengganu	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
36	Perak	Malaysian state						Contacted, no response
37	West Kalimantan	Province		✓			✓	
38	Aceh	Province						Contacted, no response
39	Kampar	District						Contacted, no response
40	Bengkalis	District						Contacted, no response
41	Rokan Hilir	District						Contacted, no response
42	Ketapang	District						Contacted, no response
43	West Kutai	District						No contact person could be found
44	East Kutai	District						No contact person could be found

No.	Jurisdiction	Administrative Level	Interviewees					No Interview
			Government Agency	NGO	Civil Society Organization	Private Sector/Coalition	Other	
45	Berau	District						No contact person could be found
46	Nunukan	District						No contact person could be found
47	Sorong	District						No contact person could be found
48	South Sorong	District						No contact person could be found
49	Padang Lawas	District						No contact person could be found
50	Tebo	District						No contact person could be found
51	South Pesisir	District						No contact person could be found
52	North Konawe	District						No contact person could be found
53	North Kayong	District						No contact person could be found

Annex 3

List of Jurisdictions

Table A2 Jurisdictions in Numbers

No	WILAYAH	Forest & Conservation Areas	Hydrological Peat Unit	Public State-ment Covered	Regulation Established	MSF	Membership on Initiatives
Indonesia							
1	Aceh Tamiang	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	Four Topics	No MSF	Three Membership
2	Siak	≤ 500	500 - 2000	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	Three Membership
3	Musi Banyuasin	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Three Topics	Three Topics	One MSF	Three Membership
4	Sintang	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Three Topics	Three Topics	One MSF	Four Memberships
5	Sanggau	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	No MSF	One Membership

No	WILAYAH	Forest & Conservation Areas	Hydrological Peat Unit	Public State-ment Covered	Regulation Established	MSF	Membership on Initiatives
6	Kapuas Hulu	≥ 2000	500 - 2000	Two Topics	Four Topics	One MSF	Two Memberships
7	Sigi	≤ 500	≤ 500	Two Topics	Five Topics	One MSF	Two Memberships
8	Gorontalo	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	One Topic	Two Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
9	Bone Bolango	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
10	Riau	≥ 2000	≥ 2000	Four Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	One Membership
11	Jambi	≥ 2000	500 - 2000	Three Topics	Three Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
12	Pelalawan	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	One Topic	One Topic	One MSF	Two Memberships
13	Tebo	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	One Topic	One MSF	No Membership
14	Sorong	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	No MSF	No Membership
15	Sorong Selatan	≤ 500	≤ 500	One Topic	No Regulation	No MSF	No Membership
16	Aceh	≥ 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	Two Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
17	Kalimantan Barat	≥ 2000	≥ 2000	Four Topics	Three Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
18	Kalimantan Timur	≥ 2000	≤ 500	Three Topics	Three Topics	Two MSF	Two Memberships
19	Berau	≥ 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	Three Topics	Two MSF	No Membership
20	Ketapang	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Three Topics	Two Topics	One MSF	No Membership
21	Pesisir Selatan	≤ 500	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	No MSF	No Membership
22	Barito Utara	500 - 2000	No Peat/Data	One Topic	Two Topics	No MSF	No Membership
23	Katingan	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	One Membership
24	Gunung Mas	500 - 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	One Topic	No MSF	One Membership
25	Konawe Utara	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	One Topic	One Topic	No MSF	No Membership
26	Mandailing Natal	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	One Membership
27	Kutai Barat	500 - 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	Two Topics	Two MSF	No Membership
28	Kutai Timur	≥ 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	Two Topics	One MSF	One Membership
29	Nunukan	500 - 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	Two Topics	One MSF	No Membership
30	Kampar	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	No MSF	No Membership

No	WILAYAH	Forest & Conservation Areas	Hydrological Peat Unit	Public State-ment Covered	Regulation Established	MSF	Membership on Initiatives
31	Kapuas	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	Three Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	No Membership
32	Padang Lawas	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	One Topic	No Regulation	No MSF	No Membership
33	Rokan Hilir	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	One Topic	Two Topics	No MSF	No Membership
34	Kayong Utara	≤ 500	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	No MSF	Two Memberships
35	Kubu Raya	≤ 500	500 - 2000	Two Topics	One Topic	One MSF	One Membership
36	Bengkalis	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	One Topic	One Topic	No MSF	No Membership
37	Seruyan	500 - 2000	500 - 2000	One Topic	One Topic	One MSF	Two Memberships
38	Sekadau	≤ 500	≤ 500	Three Topics	Two Topics	One MSF	No Membership
39	Aceh Timur	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	One Topic	Two MSF	One Membership
40	Tapanuli Selatan	≤ 500	≤ 500	Two Topics	One Topic	Two MSF	One Membership
41	Kotawaringin Barat	500 - 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	One Topic	One MSF	One Membership
42	Kalimantan Tengah	≥ 2000	≥ 2000	Three Topics	One Topic	One MSF	Two Memberships
43	Kalimantan Utara	≥ 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
44	Papua	≥ 2000	≥ 2000	Two Topics	Two Topics	One MSF	One Membership
45	Papua Barat	≥ 2000	500 - 2000	One Topic	Two Topics	No MSF	One Membership
46	Sumatera Utara	≥ 2000	500 - 2000	Two Topics	Two Topics	No MSF	Two Memberships
Malaysia							
47	Pahang	500 - 2000	≤ 500	Two Topics	Three Topics	One MSF	No Membership
48	Sabah	≥ 2000	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	One Topic	Two MSF	Two Memberships
49	Kelantan	500 - 2000	No Peat/Data	One Topic	No Regulation	One MSF	One Membership
50	Serawak	≥ 2000	≤ 500	One Topic	One Topic	One MSF	One Membership
51	Johor	≤ 500	No Peat/Data	One Topic	One Topic	One MSF	One Membership
52	Trengganu	500 - 2000	No Peat/Data	Two Topics	No Regulation	One MSF	One Membership
53	Perak	500 - 2000	No Peat/Data	One Topic	No Regulation	One MSF	One Membership

Annex 4

Summaries of Jurisdictions

1. Aceh Tamiang

Forest	82179	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	-	Area (ha)	21169	567	18855	35	1556
Peatland	-	Production (ton)	242286	280,2	12171,5	1,85	584,5



The JA commitments in **Aceh Tamiang District** are focused on forest protection and conservation, increasing the incomes of local residents through sustainable plantations, and increasing the capacity of independent smallholders. To encourage this, the Aceh Tamiang government issued two regulations to form a team to accelerate green development in the district.

The team produced a regulation regarding the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Plantations (PUPL), which focuses on developing sustainable commodities.

Currently, the center is entering the final stage of its formation as an MSF, but the process is hampered by a shortage of experts within the district government. In addition, the Aceh Tamiang government has not allocated a regional budget specifically for the PUPL, slightly hampering its development. On the government side, the Environment Agency and Bappeda are the main actors within this initiative, but civil society and the private sector also play an active role. Notably, other government agencies are becoming interested in encouraging the formation of the PUPL, compiling work plans and implementing joint work plans.

Aceh Tamiang is also active in various initiatives on sustainable land use, forest, and climate, and also participates in sustainability forums, such as the LTKL, Green Growth Plan, and the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods.

2. Siak

Forest	346551	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	74038	Area (ha)	317552	302	25819	60	72
Peatland	531251,26	Production (ton)	1098665	333	31093	13	27



The JA commitments in **Siak District** are directed at protecting and restoring forest and peat ecosystems, improving the economy, and managing forest and peat fires. The Green Siak Initiative was born from an awareness of the need to protect the environment following peatland fires in 2014 and 2015. The Siak government realizes that good land management must be carried out with encouragement from a wide range of parties. In addition, Siak also encourages improvement of the district and community economy through agriculture and plantations. The Siak government has issued a road map for implementing its Green Siak vision.

The government has issued the Green Siak District Roadmap (2018), and policies on reducing the use of plastic bags (2019), and managing domestic waste (2017). However, implementation of the Green Siak District Road Map is currently constrained by budget limitations related to Covid-19. With regard to domestic waste management, the Siak government is assessing the potential of using dirty oil as an alternative source of energy.

The Green Siak Coordination Team (an MSF) is a special team formed in 2018 and managed by the Siak government to drive the Green Siak Initiative. It aims to be the coordinating and facilitating center for stakeholders. Stakeholders actively providing input to the development of Green Siak include the NGO coalition Sedagho Siak, which helped the government develop the Green Siak District Road Map; Koalisi Privat Sektor untuk Siak Hijau, a private sector coalition contributing by providing recommendations on Green Siak to the Green Siak coordination team; and Kito Siak, a coalition of young Siak professionals.

3. Musi Banyuasin

Forest	572559,1	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	67344,13	Area (ha)	43071	7694	217422	-	4
Peatland	291053,8	Production (ton)	432589	3276	162325	-	4,2



The JA commitments in **Musi Banyuasin District** center on the conservation and protection of forests and peatland, developing sustainable plantation practices for independent smallholders, and improving the district economy. The district government’s knowledge on and commitments to JA and sustainable land use is quite good. However the district government seems to be experiencing difficulties with implementation at the agency level. The district also plays an active role in JA at the provincial level, especially in supporting the Green Growth Master Plan for South Sumatra.

The Musi Banyuasin government has issued two regulations on sustainable commodities: a law to set up the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Commodities, an MSF established in 2019, and a law on the management of the district’s palm oil and rubber plantations as verified commodity sources. It also regulates peat management and protection. The strategic plan for the implementation of the program of the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Commodities required technical support from stakeholders.

The implementation work of the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Commodities is not sufficiently effective, so other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, are expected to push the development of sustainable commodities. Bappedada hopes that in the future the Center will be used for wider purposes in promoting the vision of a green district, including in the sectors of oil palm and rubber, in downstream products, peat protection and land and forest fire management.

Musi Banyuasin is also a member of the LTKL, and has been a pioneer in the implementation of the VSA approach, as well as RSPO and ISPO certification.

4. Sintang

Forest	1232175	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	67449	Area (ha)	178992	1552	97167	374	107
Peatland	149322,8	Production (ton)	178992	355	39274	374	10



Sintang District's JA commitments center on the conservation and protection of forests and peatland, independent smallholders and improving the district economy. The fall in palm oil prices in 2018 was a turning point in the Sintang government's commitment to improving the district economy, because oil palm is the main commodity for both the private sector and smallholders and is the largest contributor to incomes in the district. The Sintang government deemed it necessary to increase the capacity of oil palm farmers so they can minimize the negative impacts of oil palm plantations, such as using fire to clear land and converting forest to oil palm.

To develop its commitments, the district has issued regulations on environmental management and protection (2016); the regional action plan for sustainable palm oil (2018); procedures by which land can be cleared for community planting of oil palm (2018); and on the Sustainable Sintang Regional Action Plan 2019–2021 (2019). Sintang has also set up its own branch of FoKSBI, a stakeholder forum that encourages and facilitates the development of sustainable palm oil RAD. In addition, the Sintang Civil Society Communication Forum is active in encouraging the Sintang government to promote sustainable development in the district.

5. Sanggau

Forest	534497	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	132159,92	Area (ha)	290773	617	106933	129	4767
Peatland	2564	Production (ton)	290773	199	53976	129	1100

The JA commitments in **Sanggau District** are focused on protecting forests and peatland and enhancing the capacity of independent smallholders .



The Sanggau government is prioritizing two main policies over the next five years: improving plantation licensing by evaluating already-issued licenses and replanting plantations where productivity has decreased. The district will use the oil palm replanting fund (Dana Peramajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit) to replant land operated

by independent smallholders. The Sanggau government also encourages the disclosure of oil palm plantation data through its online platform , E-Sawit Sanggau.

To encourage this, the Sanggau government has issued regulations on the protection of land for sustainable food crops and recognition and protection of indigenous peoples, as well as a decree regarding the recognition of indigenous peoples. The district does not yet have an MSF to promote sustainable land use, but is a member of several initiatives, including the LTKL.

6. Kapuas Hulu

Forest	1419045	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	920918	Area (ha)	88185	78	47673	17	143
Peatland	569557,7	Production (ton)	88185	21	12699	17	25



The JA commitments in **Kapuas Hulu District** are focused on forest conservation and increasing local incomes. The district became a conservation district 10 years ago with commitments made in public statements. In 2015, it issued a regulation formally declaring Kapuas Hulu a conservation district and creating several strategic areas in the

district. In addition, Kapuas Hulu has also issued regulations on partnerships in sustainable plantation management to increase community incomes and increase community understanding on environmental sustainability.

Several MSFs have also been formed in Kapuas Hulu, including the Forum Komunikasi Koordinasi Pengelolaan Cagar Biosfer, a multi-stakeholder

communication forum for the biosphere reserve (Bupati Decree 30/2020), and the Heart of Borneo Forum. Kapuas Hulu is also a member of the The Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) and initiated the Conservation District Association in 2015.

7. Sigi

Forest	266663,5	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	112953,6	Area (ha)	0	6037	0	2702	27885
Peatland	6557,67	Production (ton)	0	2516	0	431,5	19353,9



The JA commitments in **Sigi District** are focused on forest conservation and protection, social forestry, agrarian reform, and increasing community and regional incomes. Sigi's vulnerability to natural disasters has encouraged it to focus on environmentally sound development and sustainable land use. Sigi will use its natural assets to increase its economic growth

through such sectors as ecotourism, plantations, and agriculture.

in 2019, the Sigi government issued the Green Sigi regulation, which forms the basis for developing Sigi sustainably. In the same year, Sigi also issued a local regulation on RAD for sustainable development in Sigi District.

Currently, Sigi does not yet have an MSF that specifically encourages sustainable development, but there are several initiatives on the management of Lore Lindu National Park that involve all the villages in the park.

8. Gorontalo

Forest	75136,67	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	24774,84	Area (ha)		22091		268	1700
Peatland	0	Production (ton)		23191		43	320



Gorontalo District's JA commitments are focused on the conservation and protection of forests and peatland. The district is achieving this by evaluating palm oil permits

and verifying and monitoring plantation concessions in support of the national oil palm plantation moratorium.

The district has issued three regulations to encourage sustainable development, one of which provides that the environment must be used as a reference point in the preparation of regional long-term development plans. In 2016, the district government issued a regulation on environmental protection and management, and in 2017 it issued regulation 2/2017 as the basis for sustainable management of agriculture.

The Gorontalo regional government has not yet set up an MSF, but the Gorontalo district government is a member of several MSFs, including the Gorontalo Provincial Watershed Forum, and has signed several MoUs on sustainable development in plantations and agriculture.

9. Bone Bolango

Forest	35288,41	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	104855,7	Area (ha)		7247		473,86	2438,69
Peatland	-	Production (ton)		2802		31,26	183



The JA commitments in **Bone Bolango District** are focused on conservation and protection of forests, and improving the local economy and community through ecotourism and

cropland. In 2016, Bone Bolango declared itself a conservation district based around the Bone Bolango National Park, with approximately 70 percent of the district being conservation area. The park is essential for Gorontalo Province's watershed. The district government also encourages sustainable agriculture, against a backdrop of increasing conversion of agricultural land into residential settlements.

The Bone Bolango government has issued a regulation on sustainable crop and land protection (Perda 11/2014) and regulations on management of forest products (Perda 10/2014). These are complemented by Perda 5/2018 on environmental protection and management. The MSF in Bone Bolango is the Coordination Forum for Conservation Districts and Food Security Creative Economy Institutions.

10. Riau

Forest	5392336,11	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	631804,55	Area (ha)	2537375	421002	494106	5068	6324
Peatland		Production (ton)	7466260	417172	373726	3019	1602

The JA commitments in **Riau Province** are focused on the conservation and protection of forests and peatland, on disaster preparedness, and improving



the regional and community economies. The Riau government has stated that it is committed to tackling environmental issues and sustainable development and these are contained in the province's regional long-term development plan for 2019 to 2024 on Green Riau.

A Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction has been issued by the provincial government of Riau (Pergub 77/2012) to participate in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In addition, it has also issued regulations regarding the protection of indigenous peoples (Perda 14/2018) and regulations on the prevention of forest fires (Perda 1/2019). The Riau regional government has also signed an MoU with Bappenas regarding low carbon development.

Riau Province is currently developing an MSF to encourage peatland restoration. Working groups to support this are found in several related local government agencies, but unfortunately the finances needed are not yet available. However, Riau Bappeda is expected to launch its MSF for the Riau Green Vision in 2021. The MSF will comprise partners and CSOs.

11. Jambi

Forest	2113775,33	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	694586,01	Area (ha)	539927	119257	557844	28096	2640
Peatland		Production (ton)	1183015	108616	355443	16587	832



The JA commitments in **Jambi Province** are focused on forest conservation and protection, preparedness for disasters including forest fires, and capacity building for independent smallholders. Jambi provincial government is committed to implementing an environmentally friendly palm oil management system. This 2018 commitment was followed by the launch of a scheme helping independent smallholders producing any crop to register for a cultivation license.

Regulations issued by the Jambi provincial government to promote sustainable land use include a gubernatorial regulation on the Jambi Sustainable Development Regional Action Plan. Jambi provincial government also issued a regulation which triggered the formation of the Collaboration Forum of Essential Wildlife Corridor Ecosystem Caretakers of the Bukit Tiga Puluh, Tebo District, Landscape. Jambi government also has an MSF called the Jambi Natural Resources Multi-stakeholder Forum.

12. Pelalawan

Forest	876947	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	125351	Area (ha)	325241	16955	32299	1289	706
Peatland	766249,5	Production (ton)	1339609	15297	43860	656	83



The JA commitments in **Pelalawan District** are focused on increasing regional incomes by considering environmental issues. The government of Pelalawan District issued a regulation on environmental management recommendations for protecting forests.

The district government also has a district action plan for sustainable palm oil which is currently in public consultation. This policy is also supported by the formation of the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Palm Oil to help palm oil farmers, both plasma and independent, to manage their plantations sustainably.

13. Tebo

Forest	249707,4	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	37014,35	Area (ha)	60128	1102	114008	232	298
Peatland	0	Production (ton)	129238	471	54966	20	52



The JA commitments in **Tebo District** are focused on sustainable commodities, forest and peat protection and conservation. In relation to sustainable commodities, in 2017 the Tebo government issued a regulation on reporting on plantation development.

Although there is a commitment to protect and conserve forest and peat, specific regulations on this issue have never been issued. However, there is an MSF regarding the essential ecosystem area in Tebo District.

14. Sorong

Forest	556390	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	7270	Area (ha)	0	946	0	66	828
Peatland	240137,4	Production (ton)	14650	354	0	0	137



The JA commitments in **Sorong District** are focused on forest and peat protection and conservation, and issues concerning indigenous peoples. Most of the regulations issued by Sorong relate to indigenous peoples and customary law, and include rules on the protection of indigenous peoples and recognition of customary lands.

In relation to forest protection, the district government has canceled permits for several plantations that would have been located on customary land. It has

also publicly declared Sorong to be a conservation district, thereby prioritizing aspects of environmental protection as part of the sustainability of indigenous peoples.

15. South Sorong

Forest	487706	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	12071	Area (ha)	3239	283	0	0	977
Peatland	387999,6	Production (ton)	913	115	0	0	270



The JA commitments in **South Sorong District** are focused on issues concerning indigenous peoples and customary law. It has a regulation on the protection of indigenous peoples’ territories and involves indigenous peoples in forest management. In 2018, South Sorong declared itself a conservation district in the marine sector.

Information on sustainable land use in the South Sorong District is scarce.

16. Aceh



The JA commitments in **Aceh Province** are focused on green growth. Information is publicly available on the commitment of the provincial government to green development. The provincial government supports the national social forestry policy, and has issued 50 social forestry permits covering an area of about 110,000 ha.

It is currently preparing a green growth plan.

Aceh provincial government already has regulations on forest management and has formed a working group to accelerate social forestry.

17. West Kalimantan

Forest	8389600	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	1581689	Area (ha)	1757919	107036	605069	11717	11289
Peatland		Production (ton)	1757919	86354	265542	11717	2517



The JA commitments in **West Kalimantan Province** are focused on the topics of forest and peat protection and conservation, green growth, and sustainable commodities. In 2016, the provincial government's stated strategy was to reduce emissions through three main pillars: strengthening its forest management unit; regulating spatial planning and permits, and building partnerships with the private sector to ensure commodities are produced sustainably and in an environmentally friendly manner.

The provincial government has issued several regulations to encourage sustainable land use development, including regulations on the management of sustainable land-based social enterprises, methods and mechanisms to designate conservation areas in sustainable land-based social enterprises management, forest fire prevention, and the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Development Goals in West Kalimantan Province.

West Kalimantan Province has also developed an MSF to discuss the provincial green growth plan. In addition, an MFS to discuss the province's forest development plan is also being formed.

18. East Kalimantan



The JA commitments in **East Kalimantan Province** are focused on forest and peat protection and conservation issues, encouraging green growth, and preventing forest fires. The provincial governor has stated that the government of East Kalimantan is committed to protecting forests and reducing deforestation. This commitment began with a 2008 commitment to protect forests. This was to be achieved by REDD+ working group, which was transformed into a climate change council in 2013.

The provincial government has issued regulations on the evaluation of permits for mining and plantations, sustainable plantation development, and forming

an MSF on sustainable plantations, among others.

East Kalimantan has two MSFs: the Sustainable Palm Oil Communication Forum and the East Kalimantan Regional Climate Change Council. Additional activities are organized by NGOs and development agencies to encourage sustainable land use development. These include projects mentoring farmers (GIZ, Solidaridad, and Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara)

19. Berau

Forest	1537080	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	624640	Area (ha)	135092	2443	6173	88	1625
Peatland	8557	Production (ton)	2372182	1360	135	14	885



Berau District has made public statements on sustainable commodities, while the regulations issued to date cover wider topics: forest and peat protection and conservation, sustainable commodities, disasters, and environmental management.

Statement on sustainable commodities made by Berau District related to the need to encourage smallholders to operate sustainably. Berau District has stated that green development in the farming and plantation sectors will be strategic and will develop local commodities.

The district government published regulations on the establishment of the Sustainable Plantation Communication Forum in 2019, and on sustainable plantation development in 2020. In 2020, it also issued regulations on managing mangrove ecosystems located in non-forest areas. In addition, it issued a regulation on establishing the East Kalimantan land and plantation fire brigade in 2015 to aid in preventing land fires.

Berau MSFs include a communication forum for sustainable plantations established in 2019 and the Creation of Enterprises, Formation of Entrepreneurs (CEFE) forum to support the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the district.

20. Ketapang

Forest	1632623	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	174887	Area (ha)	490739	4114	32262	1176	139
Peatland	488392,44	Production (ton)	490739	1753	16066	1176	32



The JA commitments in **Ketapang District** are focused on building green growth, managing disasters, environmental management, forest and peat protection and conservation, and sustainable commodities. The district government stated in 2019 that Ketapang district encourages all stakeholders to collaborate and synergize efforts on the Green

Development Plan and support sustainable development of the landscape. In addition, the government has invited all parties to collaborate on managing the Kendawangan Estuary Nature Reserve.

To support sustainable development of land, the district government has issued a regulation to form a working group to accelerate social forestry. In addition, a regulation on sustainable land-based enterprises have been issued in 2018 to encourage sustainable production in conservation areas.

Ketapang District already has the Social Forestry Acceleration Workgroup, an MSF. Currently, the district government is forming two further MSFs, one on sustainable landscapes and the second on green growth.

21. Pesisir Selatan

Forest	102816,8	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	279903,2	Area (ha)	40926	4950	11869,5	1460	2281
Peatland	107281,7	Production (ton)	345403,1	2963,77	12263,72	1684,31	937,8

Pesisir Selatan District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, and on green growth. Regulations issued to date cover limited issues related to sustainable commodities. Currently, there is no confirmed MSF in Pesisir Selatan.



Public statements have been made by Pesisir Selatan District on the efforts to increase public awareness of climate change by providing training to the community. The district also seeks support to preserve biodiversity at Kerinci Seblat National Park, a Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra site. It also encourages the community to increase their incomes while also preserving the forest.

Regulations issued by Pesisir Selatan relate to sustainable cropland protection.

22. North Barito

Forest	842498,89	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	5927,76	Area (ha)	24069	217	46282	18,75	1664
Peatland	-	Production (ton)	105870,33	114,02	37162,15	3,96	1333,85



North Barito District has made public statements on forest and peat protection, and on efforts to have Gunung Lumut Forest recognized as a national park.

Regulations issued relate to disaster/environmental management; building green growth; the district's social and environmental responsibilities; and balancing productivity with environmental and ecological concerns—as laid out in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals—in its long-term planning.

Currently, there are two MSFs in North Barito: North Barito Agencies Forum and the Corporate Forum for Community Development.

23. Katingan

Forest	1213211,3	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	442919,33	Area (ha)	77257,99	488,43	19028,74	56,91	0
Peatland	1132293,04	Production (ton)	159751,3	167,43	2776,8	0,31	0

Katingan District has issued public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, and building green growth. The district aims to increase the



prosperity of communities living around forests through empowerment mechanisms and raising the awareness of preserving the environment. In relation to forest and peat protection and conservation, Katingan District stated in 2019 that exploitation of natural resources must not harm the environment and ecosystems.

The regulations issued cover forest and peat protection and conservation, disaster management, and environmental management. The district does not yet have an MSF.

Katingan District has committed to make its area a conservation area for Borneo through regional laws.

24. Gunung Mas

Forest	916351,63	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	3442,85	Area (ha)	72762	430	68381	150	0
Peatland	2047,56	Production (ton)	100347	53	20273	0	0



Gunung Mas District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, while regulations issued to date cover topics in building green growth. Currently, there is no confirmed MSF in Gunung Mas District.

The public statements relate to district aims to protect and preserve the Tahura Lapak Jaru conservation area, to enrich biodiversity, to replenish the number of endemic plants in Tahura Lapak Jaru, and to prohibit illegal logging.

Gunung Mas has issued a spatial plan as a legal basis for managing sustainable development.

25. North Konawe

Forest	351371,4	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	72839,63	Area (ha)	246	2109			4172
Peatland	-	Production (ton)	652	1041			596



Konawe Utara District has issued a public statement and regulations on managing disasters and the environment. No information could be found on MSFs or on membership of initiatives on sustainable land use, forest, or climate.

The public statement encouraged all stakeholders to protect the environment together. Regulations issued relate to waste management.

26. Mandailing Natal

Forest	403451,8	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	108000	Area (ha)	18,58	2,79	64,58	3,55, 1,12	3,87
Peatland	37295,14	Production (ton)	306,17	1,75	52,5	2,33, 0,42	3,59



Mandailing Natal District has issued regulations and public statements on managing disasters and the environment, and building green growth. There is no MSF in the district.

The district's public statements relate to the management of the water resources of the Batang Natal–Batang Batahan river basin, and its social forestry program. The social forestry program targets the acceleration of development in the district's forestry and agricultural sectors in order to preserve the forest and ecosystems, strengthen the local economy, build national prosperity, and increase public participation in forestry development. The district has also stated its wish for stakeholders to protect the environment together.

Mandailing Natal has issued regulations related to waste management, water resources management, and guidelines on verifying applications for community forest utilization permits.

27. West Kutai

Forest	1366170	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	4790	Area (ha)	145125	1010	45167	944	517
Peatland	66103,57	Production (ton)	1121090	198	27922	27	17



West Kutai District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation. Regulations issued by the district relate to building green growth, indigenous peoples, and customary law. The district has two MSF.

The West Kutai government stated in 2014 that small-scale community mining carried out without a permit must be stopped. This was triggered by illegal mining in the Kelian protected forest. The government has also stated its support for protecting Sumatran rhinos in West Kutai.

The district has issued regulations on green growth, the implementation of social forestry, the establishment of Hemaq Beniung as a social forestry area, and recognizing and protecting customary law communities.

West Kutai has two MSF, one related to the strategic environmental assessment and the other to the implementation of Program Kampung Iklim (Proklim; Climate Village Program).

28. East Kutai

Forest	2927160	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	183830	Area (ha)	459543	1296	18754	99	3416
Peatland	45960,36	Production (ton)	7942051	937	956	43	1265



East Kutai District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, and managing disasters and the environment. Regulations issued are limited to disaster and environmental management. The district has one MSF relating to forest and peat protection and conservation.

In 2019, East Kutai District stated that the district needs to issue policies on handling forest and land fires. It has also made further statements on the signing of executive and legislative commitments related to sustainability of the clean water development program for rural areas. On the issue of forest and peat protection and conservation, the district stated in 2017 that the district will form an integrated team to examine more deeply the economic value of mining to the community and the environmental impacts caused. Mining is expected to provide the feedstock for an as yet unbuilt cement factory in Sekerat, a village in East Kutai.

Regulations issued relate to corporate social and environmental responsibilities. The district has also issued the Water Provision and Environmental Rejuvenation Regional Action Plan 2018–2021.

East Kutai’s sole MSF is the Wehea–Kelay Essential Ecosystem Area Forum, which is committed to managing orangutan habitats and the ecosystem of the Wehea–Kelay landscape.

29. Nunukan

Forest	1070279	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	284075	Area (ha)	28895,5	333,9	136,5	62	1350
Peatland	259600,1	Production (ton)	21190	789,6	0	4,2	964,5



Nunukan District has made public statements on indigenous peoples and customary law. Regulations cover indigenous people, customary law, and building green growth. The district has one MSF, which focuses on green growth.

Nunukan issued a decree on the determination of the Tidung and Dayak Agabag Customary Law Community to protect the community’s rights from corporate interests. The regulations supporting indigenous peoples and customary law cover empowerment of customary communities and *ulayat* rights for customary law communities. The district has

also issued a regulation on the Sustainable Development Regional Action Plan 2017–2021.

A new system for ecological fiscal transfers is being trialed in Nunukan District, following the issuance of the Nunukan District Head Law No. 59/2019 on Amendments to the Nunukan District Head Law No. 15/2015 on Village Fund Allocation.

30. Kampar

Forest	464569,07	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	107031,14	Area (ha)	418236	1715	93425	14	335
Peatland	228576,18	Production (ton)	955735	418	65188	5	43



Kampar District has made public statements on indigenous peoples and customary law, and forest and peat protection and conservation. The regulations issued are limited to indigenous peoples and customary law. The district does not yet have an MSF.

Kampar accepted the proposal for designation of customary forest from the customary law community regarding the customary forests in Kampar District in 2018. The Kampar district head instructed Bappeda to take firm action against the district’s C-grade mine.¹

Kampar District issued regulation on the Determination of the Petapahan State Customary Indigenous Peoples and Recognition of Imbo Putui Customary Forest in the Petapahan State of Petapahan Village, Tapung Subdistrict, Kampar District. The district has also issued two regulations: one on recognition of the Imbo Putui customary law community and another on recognition of Ghimbo Bonca Lida and Ghimbo Pomuan Kenegerian Kampa customary forests.

¹ C-grade substances are sand, gravel, stones, clay, solid stone, and limestone.

31. Kapuas

Forest	1209028,42	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	131919,16	Area (ha)	106229,61	5709,06	31033,3	437,56	0
Peatland	675804,26	Production (ton)	380286,01	2643,75	12928,75	3,25	0



Kapuas District has made public statements related to sustainable commodities, indigenous peoples, customary law and building green growth. It has issued regulations on green growth and indigenous peoples and customary law.

The district government is committed to protecting croplands and sustainable agriculture by limiting conversion of agricultural lands. Further, the district aims to manage natural resources in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner and protecting community rights, while also supporting the private sector.

Kapuas has issued one regulation—in 2005—on community forest concession rights (HPHKm). In 2018, it issued a regulation on the recognition and protection of customary law communities.

32. Padang Lawas

Forest	182464,2	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	31658,13	Area (ha)	34,65	0,56	22,33	0,084	0,64
Peatland	-	Production (ton)	515,23	0,53	18,19	0,069	0,28



The **Padang Lawas District** has made public statements on sustainable commodities, but has issued no regulations. The district does not have an MSF.

Padang Lawas committed to developing agro-tourism as the basis for district food security.

33. Rokan Hilir

Forest	549468,52	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	7447,59	Area (ha)	282289	5182	24595	19	269
Peatland	642110,41	Production (ton)	813832	4227	22161	1	114



Rokan Hilir District has made public statements only on forest and peat protection and conservation. However, it has issued regulations on a wider range of topics: management of disasters, environmental management, and sustainable commodities.

In 2016, the district government stated the need to protect peatland with the support of all parties. In 2017, the district issued regulations to establish the Rokan Hilir district forest and land fire control unit.

The district itself has not established an MSF, but a multi-stakeholder community organization forum, the Riau Peat Community Network, exists to discuss challenges and solutions related to forests and peatland in Riau.

34. Kayong Utara

Forest	168533	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	282834	Area (ha)	43321	8013	3670	643	0
Peatland	286510,21	Production (ton)	43321	5468	1388	643	0



North Kayong District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, management of disasters and environmental management. However, regulations are limited and relate only to forest and peat protection and conservation.

The district government is committed to sustainable development by implementing the strategic environmental assessment, the regional long-term development plan, and the spatial plan. It has also committed to implementing Presidential Instruction No. 8/2018 on the moratorium on palm oil permits,

delaying palm oil permits, and productivity of palm oil land.

The district has also issued regulations related to designating areas containing essential ecosystems to aid it in realizing sustainable development.

35. Kubu Raya

Forest	372053	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	-	Area (ha)	115026	41874	34632	643	503
Peatland	802051,15	Production (ton)	115026	41884	15353	5382	39



Kubu Raya District has made public statements related to both sustainable commodities and building green growth, though regulation issued to date are limited to sustainable commodities. The district is home to two MSF on forest and peat protection and conservation.

Kubu Raya is committed to managing its land resources in order to increase economic growth. In promoting sustainable commodities, Kubu Raya mapped 38,000 ha to be included in a sustainable agricultural land and food program (LP2B). This demonstrates its commitment to maximizing agriculture, thereby minimizing land conversion.

Kubu Raya is not sufficiently familiar with the concept of sustainability and is, therefore, cooperating with IDH-the Sustainable Trade Initiative to help implement it in Kubu Raya. Two MSF have been established following the collaboration, one on mangrove and peat protection, and the other on building landscape-based management as part of the support for the essential ecosystem area in Kubu Raya.

36. Bengkalis

Forest	507128,56	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	82754,53	Area (ha)	186724	6275	33091	106	0
Peatland	751927,53	Production (ton)	334066	3273	22447	46	0



Bengkalis District has issued public statements and regulations on managing disasters and environmental management. No information is available on MSF in Bengkalis, though the district has a collaboration with CIFOR to prevent forest fires.

The district government has stated that the strategic environmental study (KLHS) will become the main reference in formulating the regional mid-term development plan (RPJMD). Following this, the district issued two regulations that support the management of disasters and the environment: the first is on regional environmental protection and management and the second on a forest fire control unit.

Together, CIFOR and the district government have developed a model for preventing forest fires.

37. Seruyan

Forest	1115357,15	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	137764,7	Area (ha)	332397,81	1971	16013	221	15
Peatland	623773,28	Production (ton)	955747,13	1410,64	3592	24,56	0



Seruyan District has issued public statements and a regulation on sustainable commodities and has one MSF working on this issue. Seruyan District has also become a pilot area for the RSPO's jurisdiction-based certification.

Seruyan is committed to sustainable palm oil management through jurisdictional certification. Since 2016, the district government has been applying a sustainable plantation development model, beginning with palm oil commodities.

To implement jurisdictional palm oil certification, Seruyan issued a district head decree on establishing a working group: Seruyan District Head Decree SK 188.45/92/2016.

Seruyan has also established SIPKEBUN, a working group to communicate mechanisms and discuss assessment methods and measurement tools related to palm oil certification at a jurisdictional scale.

38. Sekadau

Forest	152375	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	-	Area (ha)	102673	13	44044	1	348
Peatland	25686,56	Production (ton)	102673	1	23900	1	64



Sekadau District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation, customary law, and building green growth. However, regulations issued to date relate only to management of disasters, environmental management, and indigenous peoples and customary law. The district has one MSF, which focuses on corporate social responsibility.

Sekadau considers forests to be an inseparable part of the district, and has stated the need to re-identify the potential that exists for protected forests to be used by the community. The district head supports the sustainable land-use planning program in the jurisdiction. Sekadau is prioritizing improving its palm oil plantation database.

The district has established three regulations supporting sustainable land use development: on environmental management and monitoring, environmental protection and management, and recognition and protection of customary communities. The district has also issued a regulation to establish an MSF, the Corporate Social Responsibility Implementation Forum.

39. East Aceh

Forest	110493	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	170645,855	Area (ha)*	26177	6971,5	22399,5	522,25	12821
Peatland	-	Production (ton)	173888	6109,9	14778, 82	159,44	6411

East Aceh District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation and sustainable commodities. However, regulations issued



to date are limited to disasters and environmental management. The district has two MSFs.

East Aceh is committed to protecting forest, which is also part of the province’s 2018–2028 Rhino Action Plan Strategy. The program designates areas as rhino habitat, and also includes activities to protect and manage habitats, and promote national and regional policies. The district also supports the implementation of VSA practices.

East Aceh has issued several regulations related to sustainable land-use development, including regulations on the Corporate Social Responsibility Implementation Forum and on the province’s environmental protection and management plan, on which a regulation was issued in 2020.

The district has two MSF: the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibilities Implementing Forum is a communication forum formed by companies; and the Leuser Conservation Forum and IDH set up an MSF to implement the VSA concept in East Aceh District.

40. South Tapanuli

Forest	241844	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	14636	Area (ha)	6,59	0,47	26,32	4,61, 1,69	4,04
Peatland	167679	Production (ton)	71,68	0,56	13,74	2,1, 0,39	2,12



South Tapanuli District has made public statements on forest and peat protection and conservation and sustainable commodities. However, to date, the district has only issued one regulation—it concerns sustainable commodities. The district has two MSF.

South Tapanuli is committed to sustainable palm oil management through a collaborative program with development partners, including the UNDP through the Good Growth Partnership. The district is also committed to maintaining the Batang Toru

ecosystem by including a plan for animal protection and corridors in its draft Detailed Spatial Plan (Rencana Detail Tata Ruang; RDTR).

In February 2018, FoKSBI succeeded in formulating guidelines for sustainable palm oil development in the South Tapanuli District Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (RAK-KSB). The goals of the action plan are in line with provincial targets.

The district government’s commitment to sustainable palm oil is laid out in South Tapanuli District Head Decree No. 188 45/92/KTPS/2018 on Establishing the South Tapanuli District Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FoKSBI). FoKSBI is an MSF. The second MSF is the Sustainable Management Initiative for Batang Toru’s Landscape and Ecosystem.

41. West Kotawaringin

Forest	426919,9	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	286540,5	Area (ha)	198118,85	937,25	17725,24	177,51	0
Peatland	418129,51	Production (ton)	774341,07	210,26	7822,39	4,87	0

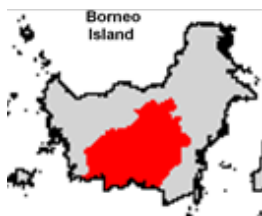


Public statements and regulations issued by **West Kotawaringin District** relate to sustainable commodities. Currently, the district has one MSF on sustainable commodities that was established by the district government.

West Kotawaringin is committed to sustainable palm oil management through jurisdictional certification. Further, subnational government agencies in West Kotawaringin also support and will contribute to the implementation of jurisdiction-based certification of superior plantation commodities.

In 2016, West Kotawaringin established a jurisdiction-based palm oil certification working group through West Kotawaringin District Head Decree No. 525/500/198/UT/2016. The district government has also simplified plantation registration for smallholders as part of the jurisdiction-based certification process. This was achieved through District Head Law No. 26 of 2018 on Plantation Business Registration Certificates.

42. Central Kalimantan



Central Kalimantan Province has made public statements on sustainable commodities, forest and peat protection and conservation, and building green growth. The province has issued four regulations on sustainable commodities, while three MSF work on that issue.

Central Kalimantan is committed to expanding its oil palm plantations sustainably in order to suppress deforestation. In 2015, the province launched a low emissions development roadmap. Alongside this, the province committed to develop a JA to sustainable production of palm oil. In early 2020, it stated that it had revoked 700 mining permits in order to protect forest ecosystems.

Central Kalimantan's regulations on sustainable commodities relate to sustainable plantation management; guidelines on setting the purchase price for palm oil fresh fruit bunches produced by smallholders; beef cattle development through palm oil-cattle integration in palm oil plantation companies, and handling and resolution of conflicts related to plantations.

The first MSF is SIPKEBUN (Sustainable Plantation Information and Monitoring System).

43. North Kalimantan

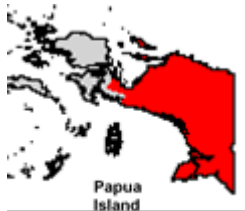


Public statements and regulations issued by **North Kalimantan Province** relate to building green growth, and managing disasters and the environment. The provincial government is focused on preventing environmental damage from worsening, and has implemented ecology-based fiscal transfers.

Regulations issued by the provincial government relate to social forestry, ecology-related financial transfers from the province to the districts, implementation of social forestry rules, and forest and land fire control.

The province has three MSFs: the Watershed Forum, which assists in providing watershed development and management plans; the Regional Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emissions; and a working group on social forestry.

44. Papua



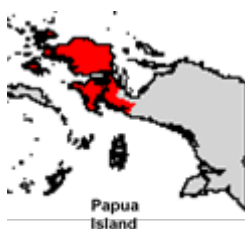
Papua Province has made public statements on green growth and forest and peat protection and conservation. The majority of regulations issued relate to indigenous peoples, customary law, and sustainable commodities. Currently, one MSF exists in the province; it is related to forest and peat protection and conservation.

The provincial government affirmed its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on Papua. The provincial spatial plan of Papua states that the province has committed to designate \pm 8 million ha of peatland protected areas. This makes it a strategic provincial area through the development of low carbon areas.

Regulations issued by the provincial government relate to procedures for mapping indigenous peoples' forests, sustainable staple cropland protection, and sustainable staple cropland management incentives.

The Papua Forestry Forum is an MSF focusing on topics related to forestry and industry that intersect with forest ecosystems in Papua.

45. West Papua



Public statements by **West Papua Province** are limited to forest and peat protection and conservation. The majority of regulations issued relate to building green growth, managing disasters and the environment, and marine conservation. Currently, an MSF is being set up on forest and peat protection and conservation.

West Papua declared itself to be a conservation province in 2015, and followed this up by issuing West Papua Regional Regulation No. 10/2019 on Sustainable Development in West Papua Province. The provincial government has also issued regulations on controlling forest and land fires in West Papua.

46. North Sumatera Prov

Forest	3009212,24	Commodity	Oil Palm	Coconut	Rubber	Coffee	Cocoa
Conservation	421150,85	Area (ha)	439,08	109,83	369,45	94,59	54,35
Peatland		Production (ton)	7006,99	98,14	310,09	72,17	34,82



North Sumatera Province has made public statements on forest and peat protection and sustainable commodities. Regulations have been issued on building green growth and sustainable commodities.

The provincial government wants to achieve stable infrastructure development, while protecting the environment. It has committed to realizing sustainable development of oil palm plantations and, to this end, the North Sumatera Provincial Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil was drafted and legalized by a Pergub in 2020. On the issue of building green growth, North Sumatera issued Gubernurial Decree No. 188.44/2019 on North Sumatera Integrated Tourism Development Program Working Group Coordination.

47. Pahang



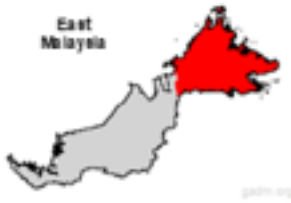
The Malaysian state of **Pahang** has made public statements on indigenous peoples, customary law, and forest and peat protection and conservation. Regulations cover a wider range of topics: indigenous peoples, sustainable commodities, and management of disaster and the environment.

The Pahang government is in the process of granting 8,571 ha as indigenous reserve land. The government also supports incorporating actions related

to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in the National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016–2025.

Pahang supports the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation (MPOGCF).

48. Sabah



Public statements made by the state of Sabah in Malaysia relate to forest and peat protection and conservation. Regulations cover sustainable commodities, and Sabah has established two MSF to discuss topics related to building green growth.

The Sabah government has provided continued support and, in 2018, reconfirmed its commitment to the targets of the Jurisdictional Certification Steering Committee. The government has committed to reaching 100 percent RSPO-certified production by 2025, and to increasing the protected areas to 30 percent of the jurisdiction, from 26 percent currently.

The state government issued a five-year action plan for 2016 to 2020 to guide the first phase of work towards realizing the 2025 national target of 100 percent RSPO-certified palm oil in Sabah. In the action plan, Sabah focuses on conserving areas designated as HCV and HCS, land conflicts, and smallholder support. Programs are largely on track to meet their objectives.

Forever Sabah is an MSF that aims to go beyond the palm oil sector, establishing wildlife corridors, restoring forests degraded by logging, and setting up new protected areas, among others.

49. Kelantan



Public statements made by the state of **Kelantan** in Malaysia relate to forest and peat protection and conservation. No information was found on Kelantan’s regulations.

The government of Kelantan supports incorporating

actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025.

Kelantan also supports the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation (MPOGCF).

50. Sarawak



Public statements and regulations issued by the Malaysian state of **Sarawak** relate to forest and peat protection and conservation.

The government of Sarawak also supports incorporating actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025. It has also established a forest policy to protect forestland and implement sustainable agriculture.

Sarawak supports the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation (MPOGCF).

51. Johor



Public statements by the state of **Johor** in Malaysia relate to forest and peat protection and conservation. Regulations cover management of disasters and the environment.

The Johor government also supports incorporating actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025.

Johor also supports the National Cleanliness Policy, a central government initiative to support wildlife conservation, including through funding, and

reforestation. It aims to guarantee the well-being of the people and sustainability of the environment.

Johor supports the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation, an MSF.

52. Trengganu



Public statements by the state of **Trengganu** in Malaysia relate to forest and peat protection and conservation, and sustainable commodities. No information is available on regulations on sustainable land use.

Trengganu government also supports incorporating actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016–2025.

Trengganu supports the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation, an MSF.

53. Perak



Public statements and regulations issued by the state of **Perak** in Malaysia relate to forest and peat protection and conservation. Perak government also supports incorporating actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into strategies related to agricultural commodities, as stated in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016–2025. The

government of Perak has established a forest policy to protect forests and implement sustainable agriculture.

The state of Perak supports the Malaysian Green Palm Oil Conservation Foundation, an MSF.

