

MUSI BANYUASIN DISTRICT

SOUTH SUMATRA INDONESIA



JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROFILE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT A GLANCE

- Musi Banyuasin (MuBa) is the district with largest forest area (17.2% of district area) in South Sumatra, and an additional 24.4% of district area is peat ecosystems
- MuBa established wildlife sanctuaries for Sumatran tigers (i.e., Dangku & Bentayan) and identified crocodile habitats along the Lalan River; parts of these areas proposed as locations for an Ecosystem Essential Area (EEA) in South Sumatra
- Over 132,008 ha of forests & lands burned in 2015 → air pollution (i.e., smog) caused protest from nearby countries
- MuBa Hijau (Green MuBa) District Regulation established as an umbrella policy for implementing sustainable development in the district; action plans and roadmaps are currently under development
- District established initiatives to support communities (e.g., community-based tourism sites at Ulak Lia Lake and Pendape Hill) and cultivate sustainable products (e.g., natural dyes for traditional fabrics, forest honey)

MAIN DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Agriculture (small scale and large scale)
- Mining (legal and illegal)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION

7.204 MT CO₂ (2009-2019) including aboveground biomass and peatlands

AREA 14,226,26 km²

POPULATION 647,072 (2019)

HDI 67.83 (2019)

GDP USD 3,076,459,165 (2021, constant 2010)

GINI 0,266 (2017)

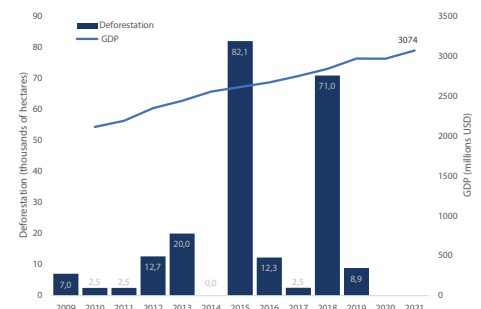
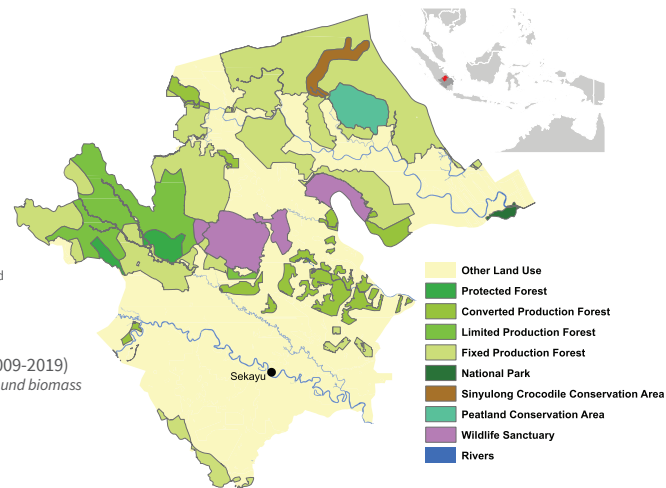
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Mining and quarrying;
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries;
- Processing industry

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 85.4%/14.6%

STRATEGIC COMMODITIES (DISTRICT PRODUCTION, 2021)

- Rubber (1.03 Ton/Ha)
- Oil Palm (13.45 Ton/Ha)

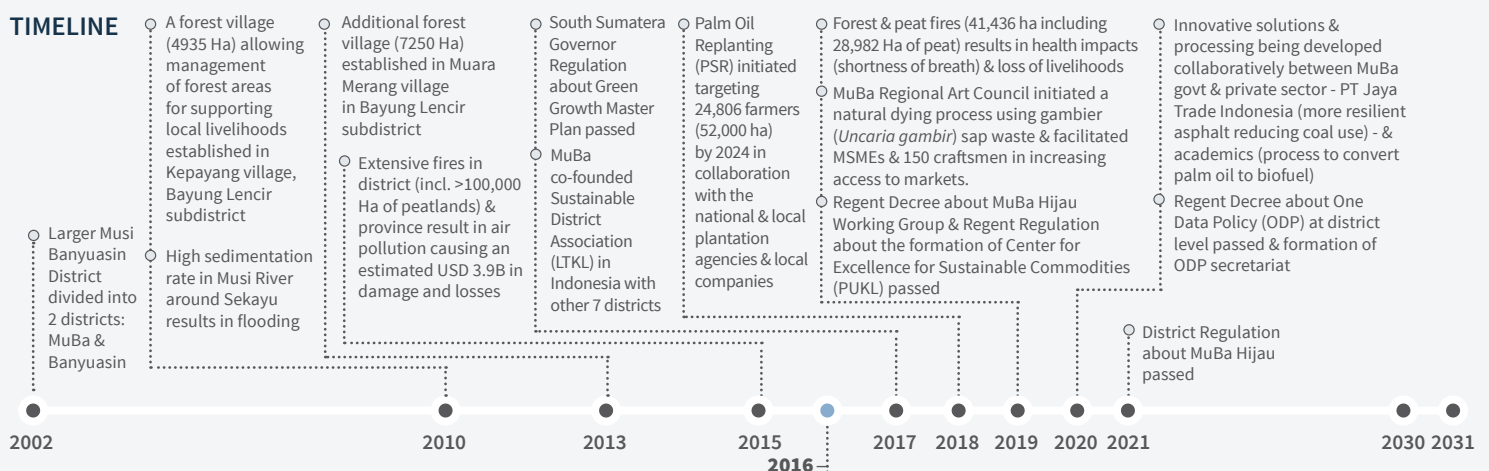


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

MuBa Hijau Initiative, supported by Regional Regulation 1/2021, aims to preserve the environment and develop sectors on the principles of sustainable development while reducing poverty and creating job opportunities. This initiative is among only a few district-level green growth umbrella programs backed by a set of regulations in Indonesia. With support from many stakeholders (i.e., local govt agencies, NGOs, and companies signed on to an MoU for PUKL), the initiative's design included a public consultation process (involving NGOs, private sector, and local communities (LC)/ indigenous people (IP) representatives). Initiative implementation is led by MuBa Planning Agency and Environmental Agency.

Though MuBa Hijau targets the entire district, three priority subdistricts (Bayung Lencir, Tungkal Jaya, and Sungai Lilin) have been identified as landscape corridors for forest and peat areas that are often at risk of burning. Specifically, under the initiative's regulation, MuBa's land-focused government agencies will carry out their activities under best practices for land management to inhibit forest and land fires do not occur and reduce impacts of climate change. However, the MuBa Hijau roadmap, action plans, and time-bound targets are still being developed. Further, the planning and implementation of MuBa Hijau is currently hindered by a lack of budget and understanding about sustainability within the general public and some policy makers.

TIMELINE



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

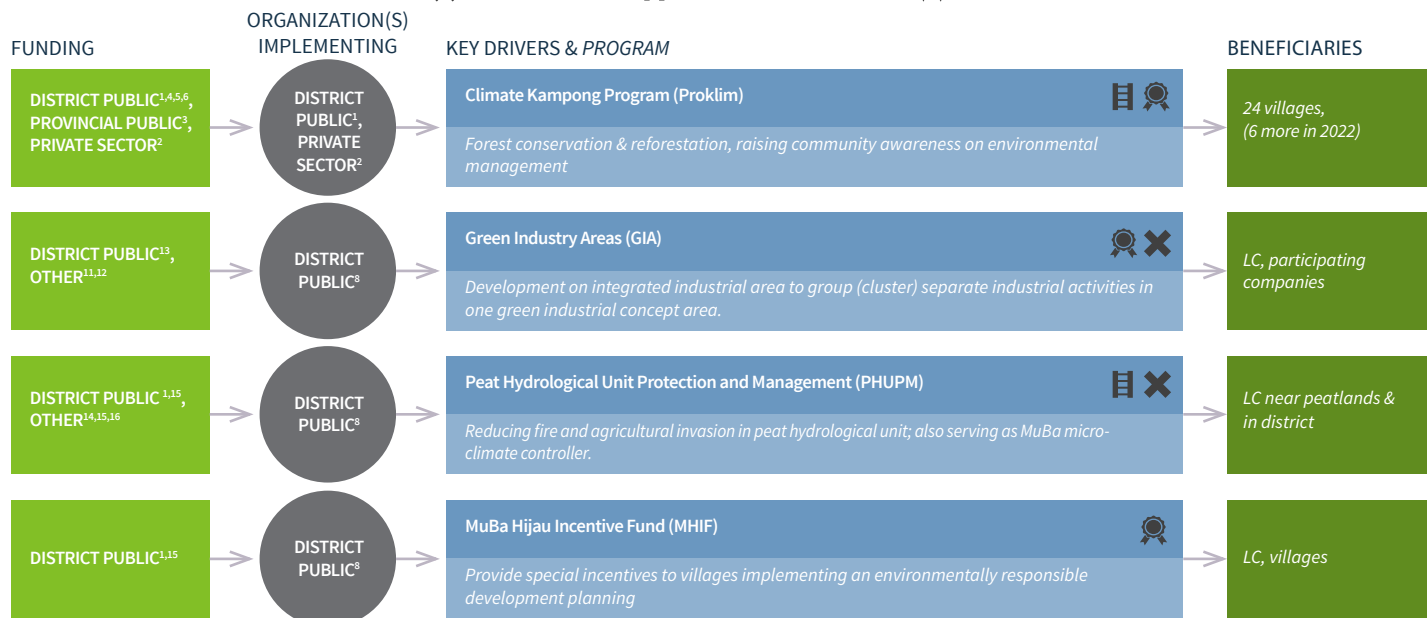
1 Encourage sustainable development; aim to achieve inclusive & equitable growth; social, economic & environmental resilience; healthy & productive ecosystems; reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. 2 Protect 50% of total forest, peatlands, & important ecosystems & improve welfare of at least 1 million families in surrounding areas. 3 Identifies 5 key areas & 20 priority programs with measurable indicators including for sustainable ecosystems & improving land cover (e.g., rehabilitation of 5% of critical land annually), sustainable development of plantations & production forests (e.g., smallholders near forests income improvement by 20%). 4 Contribute to national goal: Reduce emissions 29% (unconditional) to 41% (conditional on international support) below BAU level of 2,869 Mton CO₂.

DISTRICT	Green Musi Banyuasin District Regulation ¹	
DISTRICT	Declaration of Sustainable District Vision 2030 ²	
PROVINCIAL	Strategic Issues and Priority Program/ Activity Indicatives for South Sumatera Green Development ³	
NATIONAL	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) ⁴ ♦	

♦ Part of international agreement

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✕ DISINCENTIVES 🏠 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 MuBa Environmental Agency. 2 Sinarmas Group & PT PHE Jambi. 3 South Sumatra Agency for Conservation of Natural Resources. 4 MuBa Fishery Agency. 5 MuBa Library Agency. 6 MuBa Community and Village Empowerment Agency. 7 Dharma Wanita MuBa (Local Women Association). 8 MuBa District Government. 11 MuBa Regionally-Owned Enterprises. 12 Nationally-Owned Enterprise (PT Bina Karya). 13 Indonesia National Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency. 14 South Sumatera Peatland Restoration Agency. 15 MuBa Planning & Development Agency. 16 Peat Care Villages.

PROGRESS TOWARDS JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟣 ADVANCED

Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MuBa Hijau design included public consultations with various stakeholders (incl. LC/IP); aligned with mid & long-term development & spatial plans & Strategic Environmental Studies (KLHS) Development of a MuBa Hijau Roadmap with multi-stakeholder support is being planned
Spatial Plans	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Pattern Spatial Planning (RTRW) 2013-2033 is basis for piloting environmentally friendly mining management in Sungai Lili subdistrict Existing team (PUKL) to support data collection & management across MuBa but no village boundary map results in conflicts over legality of IP land status
Performance Targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable economic, social, & environmental targets in RPJMD but no green growth targets Strategic commodities (palm oil & rubber) have production and area extent targets
Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MuBa implements the LTKL Regional Competitiveness Framework (KDSD) through PUKL assisted by a multi-stakeholder working team that incl. govt., private sector, and NGOs BPBD MuBa, private sector, 25 Fire Care Communities & 6 Peat Care Villages monitor fire prone areas; while DLH conducts environmental impacts assessment (EIA) monitoring & evaluation
Policies & Incentives	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MHIF (implemented) & ecological fiscal transfer program (in development) recognizes villages with sustainability commitments; some district taxes used to fund initiatives like community-based tourism development Various regulations for environmental & resource management (e.g., water management regulation), multi-stakeholder cooperation (e.g., decrees for PUKL & KDSD working group), & LC/IP support (e.g., LC/IP village institutions)
Multi-Stakeholder Governance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PUKL brings together actors from the local govt, private sector & NGOs to cooperate on commodity development planning, monitoring, & communication; has included community vaccination programs Involvement of LC/IP in consultations & activities (incl. environmental programs) but activities esp. with IP have limited follow up
Sustainable Agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides training on good agricultural practices & certification assistance for rubber & oil palm smallholders with support from partners (e.g., SNV, Fortasbi, PT Hindoli); incentives (e.g., fertilizer, machinery) for adoption of sustainable practices MuBa govt manages database through Rubber Processing & Marketing Units & Village Cooperatives to trace rubber & palm oil along the supply chain
Indigenous People & Local Community Rights	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussion on legalizing IP lands through social forestry, community & village forest programs, etc.; to incl. resident data collection & verification Initiatives to increase IP activities & data collection but constrained due to limited budgets
Sustainable Development Funding	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited district budget but MuBa temporarily funds initiatives (e.g., GIA, PHAPM); seeking long term investments & funding from private sector & multilateral agencies Received funds from national govt (e.g., Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency), donors (e.g., European Union, GIZ), & private sector (blended finance) for various environmental & mitigation projects

CITATION | Y. Aries, A. Syarif, A. K. Buwono, N. Soleh, M. Mulyanti, I. S. Dewi, Pangku, Adiosyafri, Noviyanti, Rohmat, C. Lestaria, E. Prihandana, S. Maisyah, P.R. Pasaribu, A. Firdausi, S. Peteru. 2022. "Musi Banyuasin District, South Sumatra, Indonesia" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Lack of human resources and technical capacity leads to difficulties in developing & supporting green development initiatives
- Budget constraints for MuBa Hijau program implementation, need to encourage collaboration and identify investors possibly through CSR
- Need for more synergistic relationships with specific targets to increase multi-stakeholder awareness (on environment, development priorities, etc.)

OPPORTUNITIES

- Strong commitment from MuBa govt, LC, and private sectors for sustainable development through existing regulations and multi-stakeholder forums (e.g., PUKL brings together government, partners, and the community to achieve sustainable commodities, involvement with LTKL)
- Potential for development of value-added products (e.g., renewable energy) that considers forest, river, and peat areas and climate change mitigation, with the support from partners
- Extensive land with a commitment to green growth, with potential for development of ecotourism, agrotourism, high biodiversity value areas for conservation, etc.

TECHNICAL TEAM

