

FOREST POSITIVE COALITION OF ACTION

Indonesia Sustainable Commodities Landscape Blueprint Report

May 2025



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1. Landscape Blueprint: Framework & Process

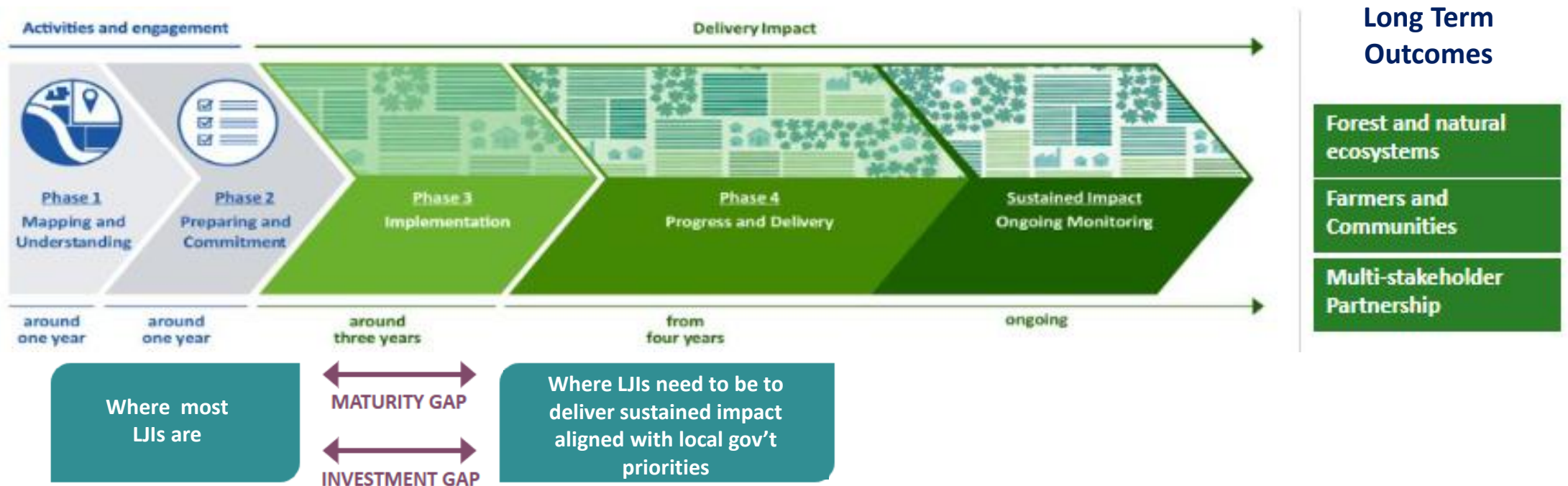


Why a blueprint?



Landscape and jurisdictional initiatives (LJIs) provide a means for companies to work with local governments, communities, and other stakeholders to mitigate supply chain risks that companies cannot address individually and can bridge private sector and local stakeholder priorities.

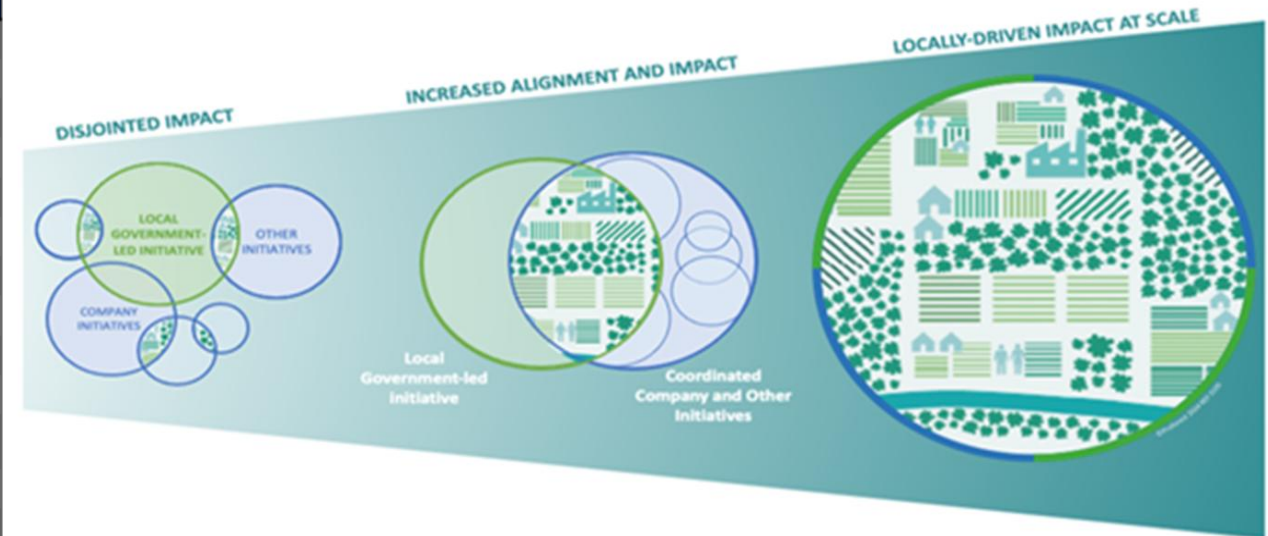
Strengthening stakeholder alignment in the landscape is key to creating mature and investment ready LJIs and multi-stakeholder platforms in Indonesia operating with greater scale and efficiency.



Blueprint Framework & Process

The blueprint is both 1) a framework of expected components for mature landscape and jurisdictional initiatives and 2) a process to bring stakeholders together for an aligned landscape vision.

Blueprint Components and Objectives Sub-components	
Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance	Leadership
	Collaborative Practice
	Backbone Engagement
	Measuring, Learning, and Evaluation
Action plan	Governance Institution
	District level sustainability commitments and progress
	Private sector funded landscape initiative targets and progress
Monitoring & reporting	Roadmap: Action plans, at district and initiative level, to meet targets
	Data Collection, Management, and Monitoring
	Reporting and Validation
Funding & Strategy	Data sharing and integrated jurisdictional platforms
	Funding sources and mechanisms
	Funding gap to deliver goals and targets



Blueprint framework validated by stakeholders through Indonesia pilots. Framework is consistent with [Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives](#) developed by ISEAL group.

Process for stakeholders to align on a common vision with consideration of the blueprint framework components.

Blueprint Framework in the Sustainable Commodity Landscape

The following framework has been piloted with district-level stakeholders in Indonesia. These components and sub-components indicate criteria for mature landscape or jurisdictional initiatives and for the identification of aspects that still need development. *The components **in bold** are key for better integration of stakeholders' perspectives, especially the private sector and local government.*

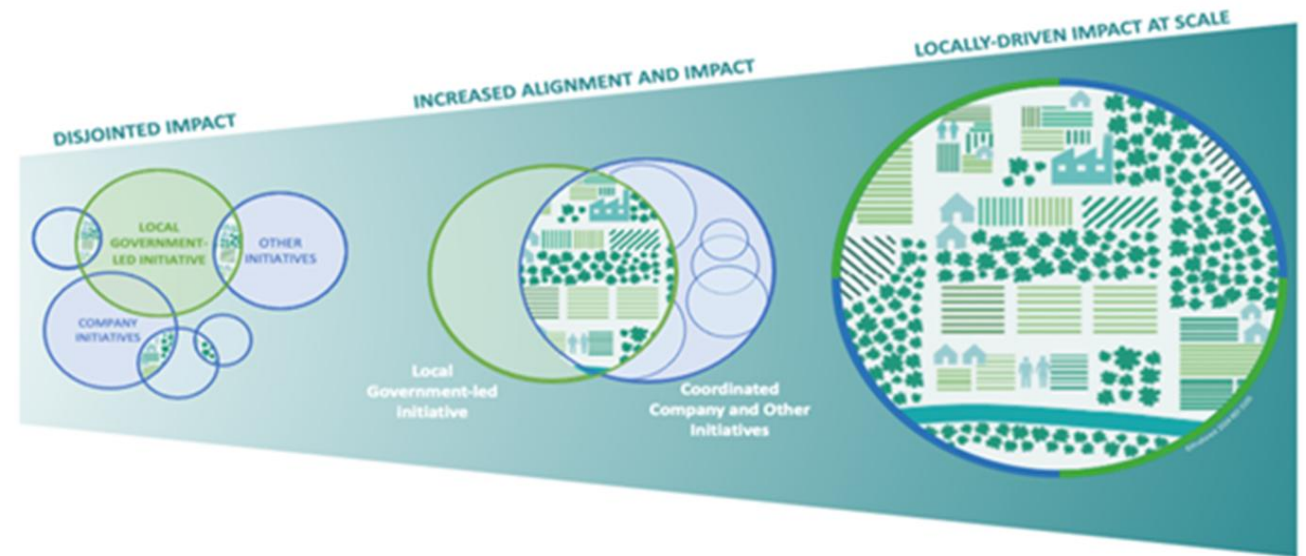
Landscape Blueprint Components and Objectives	Sub-components
Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance <i>Understanding the multi-stakeholder forum maturity and coordination at the district level</i>	Leadership
	Collaborative Practice
	<i>Backbone Engagement</i>
	Measuring, Learning, and Evaluation
Action plan <i>Understanding targets and progress of the government programmes and the landscape initiatives</i>	Governance Institution
	District level sustainability commitments and progress
	Private sector funded landscape initiative targets and progress
Monitoring & reporting <i>Identifying data management and reporting structure at the district, including the linkage between government programmes, initiative, etc</i>	Roadmap: Action plans, at district and initiative level, to meet targets
	Data collection, management, and monitoring
	Reporting and validation
Funding & strategy <i>Identifying funding source and gap to the targets at the district level or special targets of landscape initiatives</i>	Data sharing and integrated jurisdictional platforms
	Funding sources and mechanisms
	Funding gap to deliver goals and targets

Indonesia Palm Blueprint Pilot Objectives



Pilot short term objectives:

- Test blueprint maturity criteria in three districts in Indonesia, comparing objectives of local gov't and private sector funded initiatives
- Use blueprint framework to understand progress and gaps of the three districts towards greater alignment and impact
- Consolidate learnings and success factors from the three districts



Blueprint Long Term objectives:

Landscape and jurisdictional initiatives deliver greater impact through more aligned goals and approaches that:

1. Build the capacity of multi-stakeholder platforms on company data and reporting needs & investment opportunities
2. Strengthen the business case for private investment

2. Applying the Landscape Blueprint to Landscape/Jurisdictional Initiatives in Indonesia



Landscape Blueprint Pilot Site



Siak: Siak Hijau Secretariat and TKSKH



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER




FPC Funding









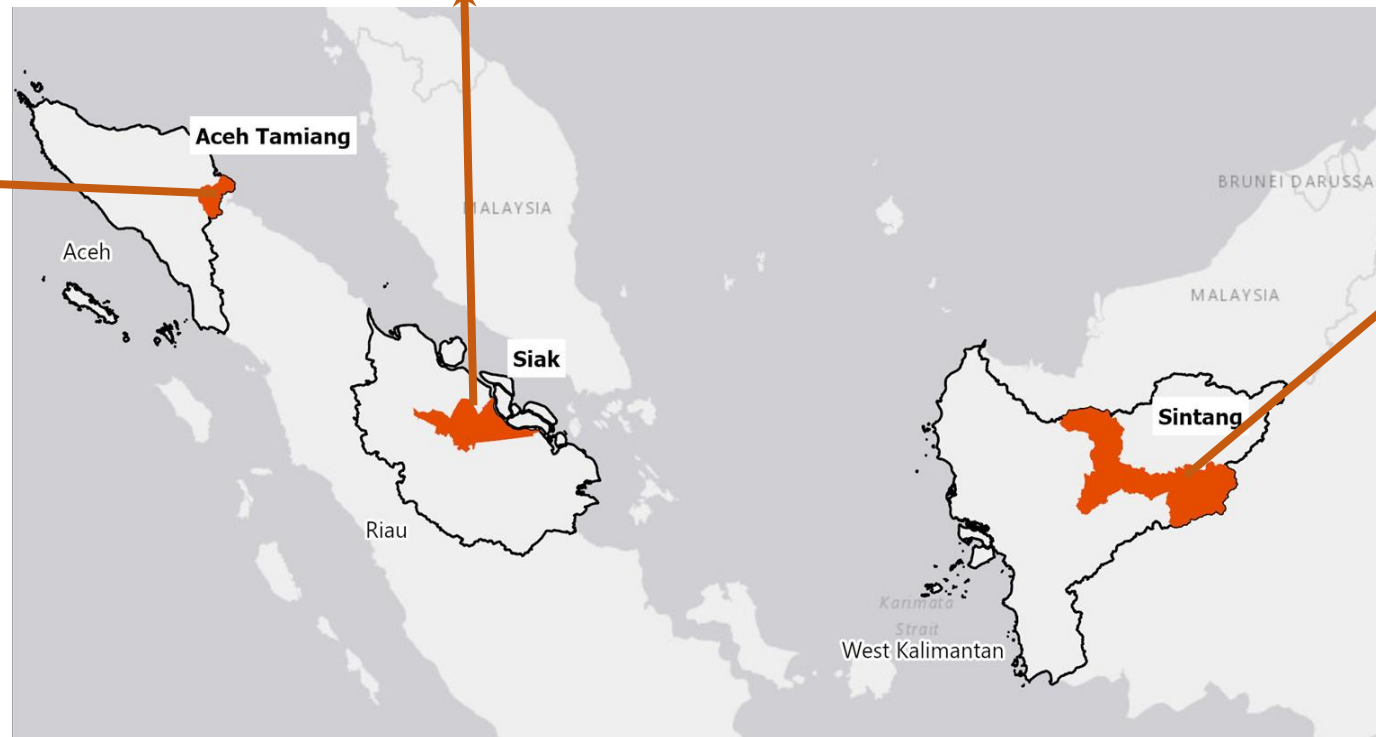
Aceh Tamiang: PUPL



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER




FPC Funding

Sintang: SEKBER



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER




Solidaridad

FPC Funding




Implementation Process and Timeline



Alignment of approaches with stakeholders, including *kick-off* discussions with MSF in three pilot districts



June - August

Data compilation and continued stakeholder engagement through bilateral meetings and **multi-stakeholder workshops** to share lessons learnt and discussions:

- Aceh Tamiang: 10 December 2024
- Siak: 19 November 2024
- Sintang: 14 November 2024

March - May

September - December

1. Multi-stakeholder Partnership & Governance
• Best practice for multi-stakeholder processes to establish Private, Nature and Climate Positive goals at landscape level and governance to implement aligned with CDP Maturity Framework
• Subsequent processes to prevent unintended consequences
2. Action Plan
• Roadmap to define key components including
• Establishing DCP sourcing areas for relevant commodities
• Considered restoration and risk to define and nature targets
• Guidance for how to set targets, including clear baseline and milestones, and verification options
3. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
• MRV system that monitors and transparently reports on progress of each of the implementation principles using the FPC Landscape Reporting Framework
• Links landscape progress to frameworks (SDG, 2030, etc) and aligns with ESG, status guidance
4. Funding & Strategy
• Models to deliver revenues
• Strategy to catalyze additional funding (commercial investors, philanthropy, in both existing and new initiatives)



Blueprint *gap assessment* in three districts including desktop studies, bilateral consultations and *Focus Group Discussions* (FGDs):

- Aceh Tamiang: 6 August 2024
- Siak: 21 August 2024
- Sintang: 27 August 2024

Multi-stakeholder Forums in Indonesia






	Readiness Runway	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Expanding Structure	Transformation
Leadership	The existence of shared awareness and understanding of the issues, modalities, and challenges in the district.	The parties take the initiative to discuss issues in the district and work in parallel.	The parties are committed to collaborative leadership to address district issues.	There is a leadership and decision-making structure within the multi-stakeholder partnership.	Collaborative leadership influences various levels and aspects within the district system.
Collaborative practice	The parties engage in dialogue within the forum to discuss the plans and programs being worked on.	There is connectivity between the programs being implemented by the parties in the district.	There are joint programs and a roadmap agreed upon by the parties.	Collaborative actions are supported by the completeness of the multi-stakeholder partnership infrastructure.	The collaboration process has had an impact in opening up incentives in the district.
Backbone Engagement	There is personal interest in joining the backbone of the multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat.	There is a backbone secretariat for the multi-stakeholder partnership, and role distribution has been identified.	The backbone facilitates operational activities in the multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat.	The multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat backbone is capable of mobilizing resources, including financial resources.	The multi-stakeholder partnership backbone has been able to make changes in the system.
Measuring, learning & evaluation	The multi-stakeholder partnership understands the importance of the impact that needs to be measured.	There is an agreement on the methods, data, and impact measurement collectively.	The multi-stakeholder partnership has an agreement for data sharing.	The multi-stakeholder partnership has an impact measurement reporting system in a dashboard.	The multi-stakeholder partnership can measure impact collectively in the district.
Governance institution	The function and urgency of the multi-stakeholder partnership have been collectively understood.	There are regulations that support the multi-stakeholder partnership.	The multi-stakeholder institution has been established through a decree from the institutional entity.	The multi-stakeholder institution already has resource investment entity.	The multi-stakeholder institution has achieved financial independence and functions as a data center, investment hub, and has a capacity-building role in the district.

Multistakeholder Forum in Indonesia








Siak, Sintang and Aceh Tamiang districts each have a multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) that acts as a platform for coordinating action between government objectives and development partner initiatives. The signal of change framework below is used to understand the progress of MSFs at the district level. The framework reflects the collaborative cycle of change by signaling the process undertaken by MSF at the district level. The framework is also used to promote understanding and facilitate the development of a mutually agreed roadmap.

Multistakeholder Forum Signals of Change Criteria

	Initiation	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Structure	Transformation
 Leadership	Shared awareness and understanding of issues, modalities and challenges in the district	Parties take the initiative to discuss issues in the district and work in parallel	Parties commit to collaborative leadership to address district issues	Leadership and decision-making structures are in place in multi-stakeholder partnerships	Collaborative leadership affects multiple levels and aspects of the district system
 Collaborative practice	Parties engage in dialogue in a forum to discuss plans and programmes	There is connectivity between programmes undertaken by stakeholders in the district.	There is a joint programme and roadmap agreed by the parties	Multi-stakeholder partnerships implement collaborative actions by considering the improvement of components in support of co-operation	The collaborative process opened up incentives and is already having an impact in the districts
 Backbone engagement	There is interest from individuals/groups to strengthen/join the multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat backbone	Multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat backbone in place and roles identified	Backbone facilitates operational activities at the multi-stakeholder partnership secretariat	Multi-stakeholder secretariat <i>backbone</i> able to mobilise resources (HR/financial/data)	The multi-stakeholder partnership backbone has been able to make changes in the system
 Monitoring, learning & evaluation	Multi-stakeholder partnerships recognise the importance of the impact of the contributions of the parties to be measured	There is collective agreement on methods, data and impact measurement	Multi-stakeholder partnerships have data sharing agreements	Multi-stakeholder partnerships have an impact measurement reporting system in a dashboard	Multi-stakeholder partnerships can collectively measure impact in districts
 Governance institution	The function and urgency of multi-stakeholder partnerships are well understood.	There are regulations that can support multi-stakeholder partnerships	Multistakeholder institutions have been established through institutional entity decrees	Multi-stakeholder institutions serve as data centres/investment hubs/have capacity building roles in the districts	Multistakeholder <u>organisations</u> are resource independent, including financial, and measure their impact

Multistakeholder Forum Signals of Change Criteria

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Key Frameworks for Landscape Blueprint Analysis



The scope of the blueprint framework and pilot sites focused on themes where there is overlap between the priorities of CGF Forest Positive Coalition (FPC) member companies, represented by the LRF indicators, and the KDS indicators, which represent jurisdictional priorities.

CGF Forest Positive Coalition - Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF)
The LRF is used by landscape initiatives to report on targets and progress with a focus on KPIs that are prioritised for the Forest Positive CGF coalition of companies.

Not included in the LRF
(but may be a priority for certain companies)

The following themes have corresponding indicators and are included in the LRF



- Other themes include:**
- Water management
 - Climate
 - Workers' rights
 - Gender

Themes analysed in the 'Action Plan'

These themes have indicators included in the LRF

Regional Competitiveness Framework (KDS)
An assessment framework for measuring progress in achieving sustainable development at the jurisdictional scale. The framework includes five key components: planning and goal setting, economic resilience, social resilience, environmental and natural resource development, and incentives.

3. Landscape Blueprint Analysis Results: Aceh Tamiang



Aceh Tamiang



Aceh Tamiang District is part of Aceh Province, where the agricultural sector plays an important role in the economy with palm oil, coconut, rubber, coffee and cocoa as the main commodities. Palm oil is the flagship commodity of Aceh Tamiang District which has a strategic role for regional development because it is the largest contributor to Aceh Tamiang's GRDP, which is 40% of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector. In terms of labour absorption and livelihoods, palm oil is also the largest sector in providing employment and as a source of income for 60% of the total population of Aceh Tamiang. In 2020, the total area of palm oil plantations in Aceh Tamiang was 21,956 ha.

The Aceh Tamiang government has two main commitments: PPI compact and the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (RAD KSB). Both commitments aim to promote sustainable palm oil production, reduce deforestation, protect critical ecosystems, and encourage stakeholder collaboration in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives.



Progress of Landscape Blueprint Components in Aceh Tamiang



Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance	Action Plan	Monitoring & Reporting	Funding & Strategy
Leadership	District-level sustainability commitments and progress	Data collection, management and monitoring	Funding sources and mechanisms
Collaborative action	Targets and progress of private-funded landscape initiatives	Reporting and validation	Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets
Backbone Engagement (Strength/stability of engagement)	Roadmaps: action plans, at landscape and initiative level, to achieve targets	Integrated data sharing and jurisdiction platform	
Measurement, learning and evaluation			
Institutional governance			

Achieved
 Progressing
 Starting

Key Points of the Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance



Multistakeholder Forum & Governance

Leadership

Collaborative Action

Strength/Stability of Engagement

Measurement, Learning and Evaluation

Institutional Governance

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- The Aceh Tamiang Sustainable Plantation Centre of Excellence (PUPL) was officially established based on Aceh Tamiang Regent Decree No.45/1263/2022 which outlines the objectives, functions, tasks, and organisational structure of PUPL.
- The main objective of PUPL is to accelerate sustainable agriculture in Aceh Tamiang through effective governance, data & information management, and stakeholder collaboration.
- PUPL has an Advisory Team, Steering Committee, and Implementation Team. The implementation team has five divisions: multi-stakeholder governance, data and information, green investment, promotion and negotiation capacity building, and partnerships.
- The decree also specifies the individuals who hold these roles, including those from district government offices, civil society organisations, and professionals.
- PUPL has developed a foundation to set up the basic resources and structures needed to support sustainable initiatives, however improving organisational resources and capacity, collaboration between parties, coordination/communication systems, and evaluation are key to ensuring PUPL achieves their goals.

See next slide for PUPL's analysis of the signals of change

Signals of Change: Aceh Tamiang PUPL

- 
Leadership
- 
Collaborative practice
- 
Backbone engagement
- 
Monitoring, learning & evaluation
- 
Governance institution

	Initiation	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Structure	Transformation
	Aceh Tamiang has a RPD (Regional Development Plan) 2023-2026 that outlines the district's goals towards sustainability	The district has established PUPL, a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss sustainability issues in the landscape.	Landscape commits to the District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil and the PPI Compact	PUPL has a clear organisational structure, but the implementation of the agreed structure still needs to be improved.	Components not yet developed
	Discussions in RPJMD, Musrenbang, and discussions in PUPL involve various stakeholders	RPJMD, RAD KSB, and PPI Compact are already aligned	Aceh Tamiang government has a Memorandum of Understanding to implement the PPI Compact	PUPL, by engaging various stakeholders, undertakes collaborative actions by considering the improvement of components to support cooperation.	
	Stakeholders who share the same vision, including government, CSOs, and the private sector agree to work together	PUPL is established by decree of the regent, with clear duties and roles	Professionals are hired to support the operational work of the PUPL and to facilitate coordination among stakeholders	Resource mobilisation still needs to be optimised	
	Aceh Tamiang has a RPD (Regional Development Plan) 2023-2026 that outlines the district's goals towards sustainability	The district has established PUPL, a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss sustainability issues in the landscape.	Landscape has commitments to the District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil and the PPI Compact	PUPL has a clear organisational structure, but the implementation of the agreed structure still needs to be improved.	
	The function and urgency of multi-stakeholder partnerships are well understood.	Regulation on multi-stakeholder initiatives developed	PUPL establishment is supported by PUPL Decree (Surat Keputusan)	PUPL has clear objectives and tasks, to accelerate commitment, but implementation of the agreed structure still needs to be improved	

Key Points of the Action Plan



Action Plan

District-level sustainability commitment and progress

Targets and progress of landscape initiatives funded by the private sector

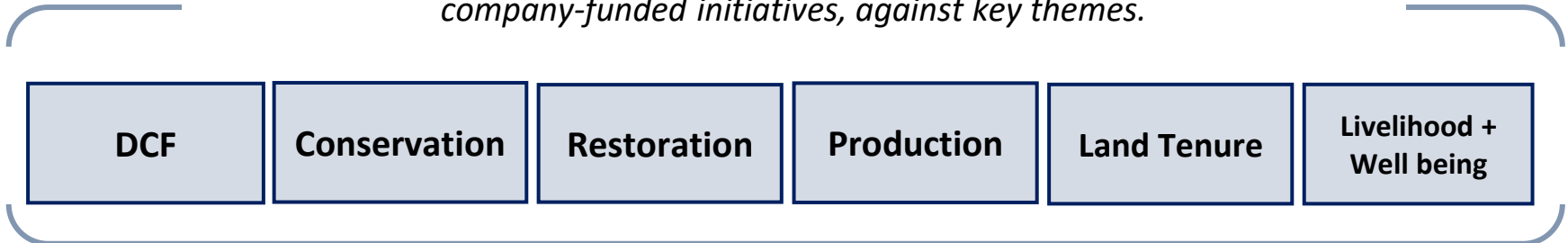
Roadmap: Action plans, at district and initiative levels, to meet targets

- Achieved*
- Progressing*
- Starting*

Key Findings

- The Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (RAD-KSB) has been signed. However, the document has not yet been officially published.
- The Government of Aceh Tamiang does not yet have a Joint Target that will be the basis and reference for stakeholders after the end of the PPI Compact in 2023.
- PUPL is currently developing PPI Compact for the period 2025-2030 based on the PUPL Roadmap that has gone through public consultation. This PPI Compact will become a joint target of Aceh Tamiang District for the 2025-2030 period.
- Companies will help achieve these targets (e.g. PT Unilever, PT Musim Mas). It is recommended to involve local companies that have shown interest during the FGDs, such as PT Mora and PT Semadam. Further discussions are needed to explore potential collaborations with these companies.

The following slides analyse district targets and progress, including links to company-funded initiatives, against key themes.



Aceh Tamiang Action Plan & Progress



Target	Conservation			Restoration
		Reduce deforestation by 50% by 2020-2023 based on 2018 database	Establish a monitoring system for jurisdiction and traceability in the period 2020-2023	Improving the protection of forest areas and the Leuser Ecosystem Area (KEL) through the regional regulatory framework in the period 2020-2023
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	PPI Compact: Memorandum of Understanding between the Regent of Aceh Tamiang District, Forest Management Unit Region III - Aceh, IDH Foundation, GAPKI - Aceh, FKL Foundation, Aceh Tamiang Farmers and Fishermen Groups.			
Progress towards targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source : https://acehdata.digdata.id/da-ta-kawasan-ekosistem-leuser/ - Haka notes that Aceh Tamiang has successfully reduced its deforestation rate from 239 ha in 2019 and 387 ha in 2020 to 36 ha in 2023. Still waiting for the PPI Compact report to become publicly available. 	Waiting for the PPI Compact report to become publicly available.		Unilever report - Reimagining landscape: helping to achieve the target of 5,000 ha of forest to be conserved and restoring 500 ha by planting 60,000 trees in degraded forests and other areas previously planted with illegal palm oil.
Funding sources to support targets	The cost of implementing this MoU is borne by the budget of each stakeholder.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of implementing this MoU is borne by the budget of each stakeholder. IDH and Unilever partnership.

Aceh Tamiang Action Plan & Progress



Target	Production	Land Ownership Rights (STDB)	Support for Smallholders and Livelihoods	Labour rights and gender
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	PPI Compact: Memorandum of Understanding between the Regent of Aceh Tamiang District, Forest Management Unit Region III - Aceh, IDH Foundation, GAPKI - Aceh, FKL Foundation, Aceh Tamiang Farmer and Fishermen Groups			
Progress towards targets	Source-up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2022: 4.3 tonnes/cpo/ha/yr Year 2023: 2.93 tonnes/cpo/ha/yr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source-up: information not yet available Unilever report - Reimagining landscape: 3,200 farmers have obtained land legality and STDB 	Unilever report - Reimagining landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unilever has helped FKL and local communities plant more than 7,500 trees through agroforestry schemes that produce fruit for consumption and sale. Provide agroforestry training to 100 community members, including at least 50 women 	No public or official reports available
Funding sources to support targets	The cost of implementing this MoU is borne by the budget of each stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of implementing this MoU is borne by the budget of each stakeholder IDH and Unilever Partnership 		The cost of implementing this MoU is borne by the budget of each stakeholder

Aceh Tamiang Action Plan & Progress



	Support for smallholders and livelihoods	Monitoring and Response to Deforestation	Engagement
Target	Establish the first Training for Trainers: Smallholders Hub.	Utilise innovative satellite image analysis to prioritise villages, engage communities, and support extension activities for smallholder farmers.	Develop landscape governance with multi-stakeholder role sharing.
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musim Mas' five-year strategy 2020-2025. • Musim Mas collaborates with IDH, Aceh Tamiang District Government, Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL), PUPL, downstream industry players (Unilever, PepsiCo), and suppliers. 	Musim Mas' five-year strategy 2020-2025.	PPI Compact: Memorandum of Understanding between the Regent of Aceh Tamiang District, Forest Management Unit Region III - Aceh, IDH Foundation, GAPKI - Aceh, FKL Foundation, Aceh Tamiang Farmers and Fishermen Groups.
Progress towards targets	<p>Musim Mas Report 2022/23: Projects in the Aceh landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Smallholders Hub</i> established in Aceh in 2020 is part of the <i>Verified Sourcing Area (VSA)</i> initiative led by the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH). • Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training for 120 smallholder farmers. • Trained 73 village extension officers. • Trained 2,495 smallholders, Organised training in 40 villages. 	<p>Musim Mas supports IDA. IDA is an innovative platform from GFW and supports various institutions/universities that provide deforestation alerts through several analysis systems, namely GLAD, GLAD-S2, and RADD. The platform can detect changes in primary forests as well as planted areas and younger forests.</p> <p>Status: Ongoing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of MSF: PUPL. • Aceh Tamiang District has issued Aceh Tamiang Regent Decree No. 680/2019, on the establishment of the Aceh Tamiang Centre of Excellence (CoE) Task Force. The CoE will be a multi-stakeholder platform for managing sustainable estate crops in Aceh Tamiang.
Funding sources to support targets	Musim Mas in partnership with its partners supports the implementation of PPI Compact.		Donor support: IDH, LTKL, FKL

Key Points of Monitoring & Reporting



Monitoring & Reporting

Data Collection,
Management, and
Monitoring

Reporting and Validation

Use of integrated
jurisdictional data and
platforms

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- PUPL's monitoring and reporting framework is in its early phases, but efforts have begun to collect data for specific programmes.
Example: Musim Mas, through the PPI compact, provides a platform to monitor deforestation alerts in the landscape. The platform allows Musim Mas to detect changes in primary forests, secondary forests, and plantation areas.
- The tools used for data collection are overall basic, relying on manual input or simple systems to collect information from the field. This includes collecting data from plantations, stakeholders, and community engagement efforts. Landscapes will benefit from understanding the current situation, identifying gaps, and establishing a baseline to measure future progress.
- There is currently no standardised tool or framework for collecting and monitoring data that can impact decision-making, planning and strategising.
- Investment in PUPL's human resources and capacity for data analysis and reporting, including impact measurement, will be beneficial in supporting PUPL's capacity building.
- As the system develops, PUPL can also improve the accessibility of data and reporting to all relevant stakeholders, including government, CSOs, and communities.

Key Points of Funding & Strategy



Funding & Strategy

Funding sources and mechanisms

Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets

 *Achieved*

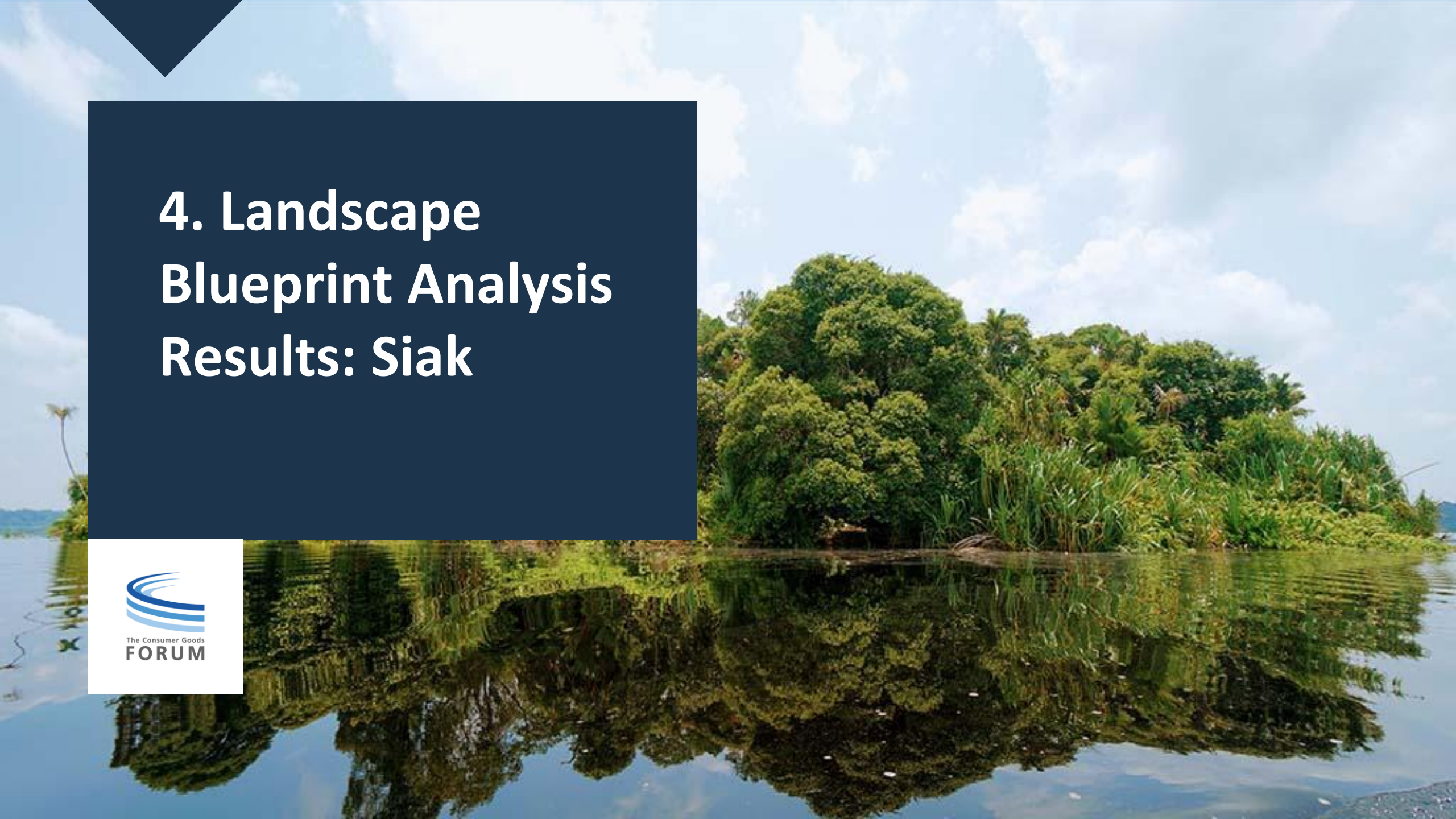
 *Progressing*

 *Starting*

Key Findings

- Funding for activities in the Aceh Tamiang Landscape comes from the State Budget (APBN), Regional Budget (APBD), District Budget (APBK), company contributions, and civil society organisations.
- There is currently no mechanism that regulates the source and allocation of funds for landscapes.
- PUPL operations are still funded by the government and project-based by civil society organisations. PUPL is not a legal entity, therefore they do not have a funding system.
- Next stage recommendation for PUPL:
 - Need to have a clear legal status
 - Need to establish a funding mechanism

4. Landscape Blueprint Analysis Results: Siak



Siak



Siak District is located in Riau Province, with an area of approximately 8,556 km². The district is well known for its vast forest area, covering approximately 1.2 million hectares, with forestry zones covering approximately 1.1 million hectares. The palm oil industry in the district is sizeable, with a plantation area of about 500,000 hectares, including contributions from independent smallholders and private plantations, with a total of 40-45% owned by independent smallholders. There are 22 palm oil mills and refineries in the district, which support palm oil processing. In addition, Siak has extensive peatland, estimated at around 400,000 hectares. Siak has a history of peatland fires, especially during the dry season, which have caused environmental and health concerns over the years.

The Siak government has two district action plans, namely Siak Hijau (Siak Kabupaten Hijau) and the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (RAD KSB). Siak Hijau aims to promote sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation impacts. Meanwhile, the goal of RAD KSB is to achieve sustainable palm oil production.



● MSF: TKSHKH



● Implementation Partner



● Funding



Progress of Landscape Blueprint Components in Siak



Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance	Action Plan	Monitoring & Reporting	Funding & Strategy
Leadership	District-level sustainability commitments and progress	Data collection, management and monitoring	Funding sources and mechanisms
Collaborative action	Targets and progress of private-funded landscape initiatives	Reporting and validation	Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets
<i>Backbone Engagement</i> (Strength/stability of engagement)	Roadmaps: action plans, at landscape and initiative level, to achieve targets	Integrated data sharing and jurisdiction platform	
Measurement, learning and evaluation			
Institutional governance			

Achieved
 Progressing
 Starting

Key Points from the Multistakeholder Forum & Governance



Multistakeholder Forum & Governance

Leadership

Collaborative Practice

Strength/Stability of Engagement

Measurement, Learning and Evaluation

Institutional Governance

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- The Siak Green District Coordination Team (TKSKH) acts as the MSF in the Siak Landscape. TKSKH was formed based on Regent Decree No. 234/HK/KPTS/2019.
- The decree outlines the objectives, tasks and organisational structure of the TKSKH. It also states that an implementation and financing team can be established to support the TKSKH programme.
- A local team of young professionals supports operations and acts as a bridge between the government and implementing partners.
- There is currently no communication mechanism within the TKSKH structure. The communication process is developed organically.
- Referring to the Signals of Change analysis, TKSKH has strengths in organisational structure and support from the district government and partners. However, coordination to produce a mutually agreed action plan has not been consistently implemented. This may be due to the challenge of holding regular meetings, as the distance between Pekanbaru and Siak is a constraint, with most partners based in Pekanbaru.

See next slide for TKSKH's analysis of the signals of change

Signals of Change: Siak TSKKH

- 
Leadership
- 
Collaborative practice
- 
Backbone engagement
- 
Monitoring, learning & evaluation
- 
Governance institution

	Initiation	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Structure	Transformation
	Landscapes committed to the District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil, Siak Hijau, and aligned with RPJMD	TKSKH acts as a platform for stakeholders to conduct dialogue.	Initiatives led by the private sector and NGOs committed to supporting Siak Hijau and RAD-KSB	Siak Hijau has a clear organisational structure and decision-making process.	Components not yet developed
	Through Musrenbang, various stakeholders discuss the vision of the district	There is connectivity between programmes implemented by stakeholders. i.e. SPLP, Earthworm, WRI	Initiatives led by the private sector and NGOs committed to supporting Siak Hijau and RAD KSB	Collaborative action by various stakeholders established on the ground, dialogues facilitated by the government.	
	Stakeholders interested in supporting the landscape on a voluntary basis, e.g. through SPLP, Earthworm	Regent Decree outlining the purpose and duties of the TSKKH.	TKSKH is supported by young professionals to undertake facilitation and coordination tasks.	TKSKH still need capacity support to mobilise resources.	
	TKSKH understand the importance of impact that needs to be measured.	Stakeholders agreed to use the same framework to set targets and measure progress, i.e. LRF, KDSD, RAD-KSB	Data sharing mechanisms available in private sector-led initiatives, namely SPLPs	Impact measurement mechanisms available in key private sector initiatives. Namely: SPLP	
	The decree outlines the vision and mission of TSKKH, which is aligned with the Siak Hijau commitment.	Regulations on multi-stakeholder initiatives are not yet developed	The Multistakeholder Institution has been established and formalised by a Regent Decree.	TKSKH's role is to support the Siak Hijau Commitment and act as a communication bridge between parties, not yet functioning as a data centre.	

Key Points of the Action Plan



Action Plan

District-level sustainability commitment and progress

Targets and progress of landscape initiatives funded by the private sector

Roadmap: Action plans, at district and initiative level, to meet targets

- Achieved
- Progressing
- Starting

Key Findings

Several initiatives have been implemented to align with Siak Hijau and RAD KSB:

- Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme (SPLP): This programme focuses on sustainable palm oil production, forest conservation, and peatland restoration. SPLP is a collaboration between the government, palm oil companies, and implementing partners (Proforest, Daemeter, Jejakin, WRI, CNV) to implement NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) policies and improve supply chain traceability.
- An initiative of the Earthworm Foundation (EF): EF works to balance commodity production with forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Their efforts include community engagement, conflict resolution, and promoting best agricultural practices in smallholder farmers.
- Private Sector Coalition for Green Siak (KPSSH): KPSSH supports the Siak Hijau initiative, which aims to manage natural resources sustainably. The initiative involves private companies in building the capacity of smallholders, achieving Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification, and preventing forest and land fires.
- Sedagho Siak Coalition: A coalition of environmental NGOs, Sodagho Siak supports the Siak Hijau initiative with a focus on peatland restoration and sustainable natural resource management. They collaborate with local communities to restore peatland ecosystems and promote the economic benefits of sustainable land use.

The following slides analyse district targets and progress, including links to company-funded initiatives, against key themes



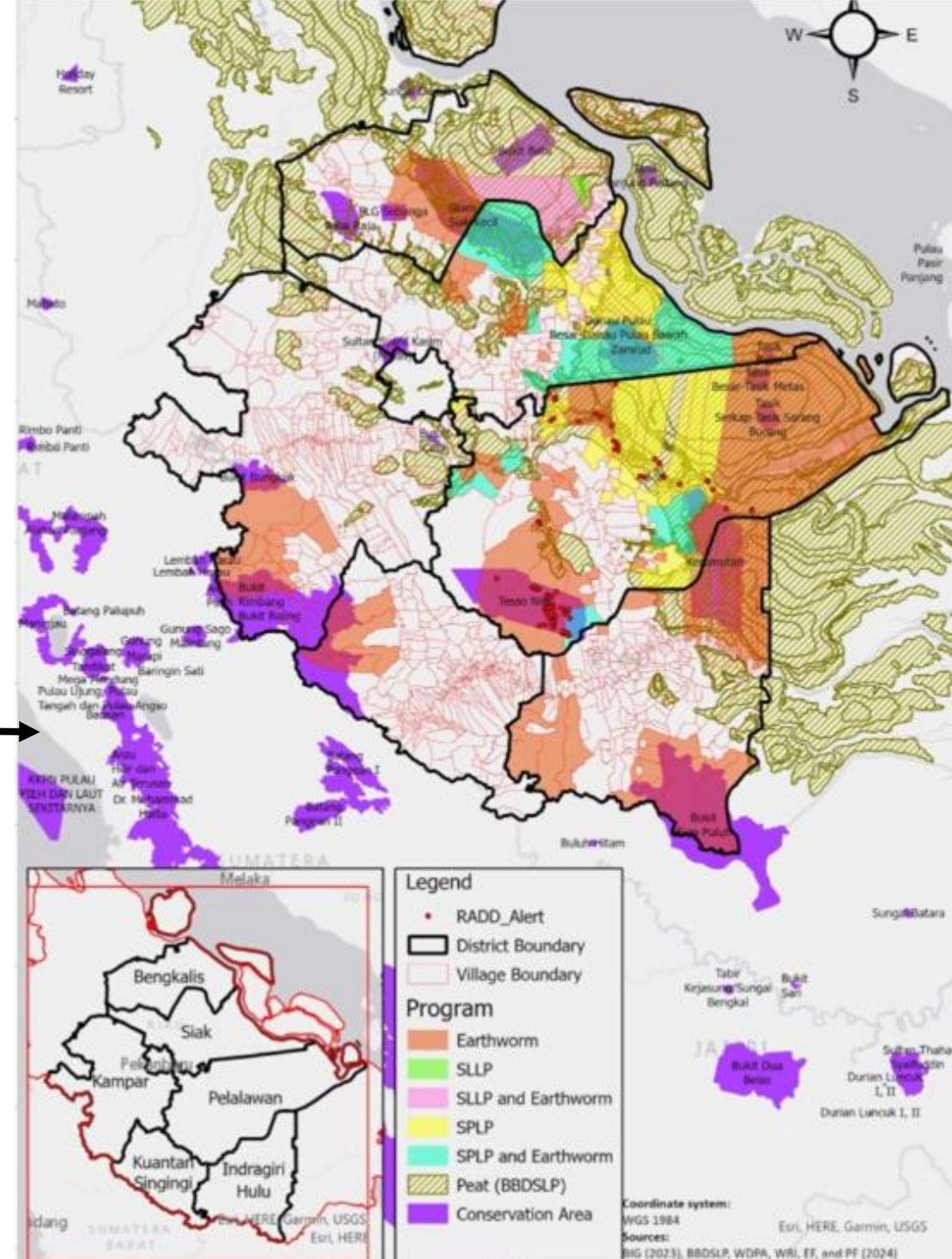
Coordination between implementing partners in Siak Landscape

Riau Landscape Initiative (Earthworm), Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme-SPLP- (Daemeter and Proforest), and WRI are implementing village support activities in overlapping areas of Riau, including in Siak District.

To improve coordination and reduce inefficiencies, implementers in this landscape completed a mapping of the villages and activities in which they operate that resulted in this map.

The district will benefit from a regular coordination between district-level led implementers that support the achievement of district objectives.



Roadmap: District-level Action Plans and landscape initiatives, to achieve targets



Siak Action Plan & Progress

*SPLP and Riau Earthworm initiatives are considering targets beyond 2025





Target	Conservation	Restoration	DCF Target
	District government protected forest outside concessions	Rehabilitation of deep peat outside concessions	Stop peat development (forestry licences inside forest areas & plantation licences on APL)
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targets were set by Siak Hijau led by the District Government to protect peat and degradation of river bodies. - Collaboration between government, private sector, and development partners (CSOs/NGOs), (Elang with Siak District Government in promoting NDPE commitment, APRIL APP). - This target is also supported by SPLP by engaging forest and peatland villages to understand and build commitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targets set by Siak Hijau led by the District Government to protect peat and rehabilitate degraded peat. - Collaboration between government, private sector, and development partners (NGOs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targets set by Siak Hijau led by the District Government to halt deforestation and land conversion. - Collaboration between local and national governments to stop land conversion. - Collaboration between government, private sector, and development partners (NGOs).
Progress towards targets	Progress not reported by Siak Hijau - MRV mechanism not in place.		Indicative Map for the Termination of New Licences (PIPIB).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPLP Supported the development of 39 villages' commitments to conserve forests and peat and developed a landscape monitoring platform (RADD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPLP Supports the community restoration of 106 ha of state forest with a target of approximately 20,000 ha (10,883 by private sector and 9,513 by community). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthworm: For all programme targets in Riau, >75% of HCV/HCS areas within concessions under protection with formal management plans and 362,030 ha of forest cover under protection and with formal management plans. Targets and progress for Siak only are not aggregated. 		
Funding sources to support targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding is required to carry out the initial data collection process. The state budget can only support the verification process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funds are required to implement activities. The state budget is only able to support the verification process (outside the district's authority). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private and other sources - Additional funding is required to carry out field monitoring and verification. The state budget can only support data.

Siak Action Plan & Progress

*SPLP and Riau Earthworm initiatives are considering targets beyond 2025



Target	Production	Land Ownership Rights (STDB)	Support for Smallholders and Livelihoods	General community benefits and livelihoods
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	100% ISPO & RSPO Certified Plantations by 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Government and Private Sector. - District governments collaborate with coalition companies & regionally-owned enterprises. 	Siak District Government targets a minimum of 1,000 certificates to be issued annually <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provincial government has set targets for 12 districts in Riau Province. - Collaboration between government, private sector, and development partners (NGOs). 	Supporting Independent Smallholder institutions to obtain ISPO & RSPO Certification Multi-stakeholder with NGOs, private sector and district government.	Development of Paludiculture practices Collaborative efforts between NGOs, government and private sector to develop and train communities in Paludiculture practices to reduce GHG emission impacts and maintain economic sustainability
Progress towards targets  	MRV mechanism is not available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRV mechanism is not available. - SPLP, KPSSH, and NGOs did not support data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on GAP, and Certification for smallholders targeting 3,245 ISH from MSF. - SPLP supports GAP training for 4,012 ISH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modules were developed, and demo plots were piloted. - A circular economy model using sago started in 3 villages. - Income-generating activities have begun.
Funding sources to support targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding required to implement and support these processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding is required to carry out the initial data collection process. The state budget can only support the verification process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding is required to implement in a broader and more intensive scope and to monitor the progress of impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding required to scale up and also monitor progress of impact.

Siak Action Plan & Progress



Target	Climate Targets
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Siak District Government has set targets to reduce GHG emissions from 5 sectors (Agriculture, Plantation, Forestry, Industry, Oil and Gas). - Implemented by local government organisations, the private sector and development partners.
Progress towards targets	MRV mechanism not in place
Funding sources to support targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget, private sector, and other sources. - Additional funding required to implement and monitor progress towards the target.

Key Points of Monitoring & Reporting






Monitoring & Reporting

Data Collection,
Management, and
Monitoring

Reporting and Validation

Use of integrated
jurisdictional data and
platforms

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- Monitoring and evaluation for the Siak Hijau District Action Plan and RAD KSB is conducted using a *self-assessment* approach, where stakeholders self-assess the programmes and activities that support the achievement of Siak Hijau District and RAD KSB.
- Each initiative has its own data collection, progress monitoring, and reporting mechanisms.
- To facilitate coordination and synchronisation of Siak Hijau District programmes, monitoring and evaluation activities are coordinated through TKSKH. Currently, data validation has not yet been implemented.
- Through the SPLP programme, Jejakin developed a platform called Idaman Siak Pelalawan. Currently, the platform only records the progress of the Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme (SPLP) and is accessible to relevant stakeholders, such as the Siak and Pelalawan District Governments, SPLP partners, and a coalition of companies. However, there is potential to develop a data platform for Siak and Pelalawan.

Key Points of Funding & Strategy



Funding & Strategy

Funding sources and mechanisms

Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets

 *Achieved*

 *Progressing*

 *Starting*

Key Findings

- TKSKH does not yet have a co-funding scheme to implement its programmes.
- Each local/international agency and district government involved runs its own programme with separate funding sources.
- The TKSKH needs to act as a bridge to establish a joint funding scheme. In order to address strategic issues, a programme valuation needs to be conducted to determine the costs involved. Once a programme valuation for strategic issues has been developed, a funding scheme can be established.
- Swakelola Type III funding innovation is very relevant in supporting the Siak Hijau policy which aims to involve the community in planning and implementing development programmes. The community is not only a beneficiary, but also an active partner in managing environmental issues. This scheme allows parties to be more flexible and adaptive in designing programmes that are essentially aligned with government initiatives.

5. Landscape Blueprint Analysis Results: Sintang



Amazing
KELAM

Sintang



Sintang District is located in West Kalimantan Province. The district's economy relies heavily on the land-based natural resource sector, particularly agriculture and plantations. The main agricultural commodities in Sintang are palm oil, coconut, rubber, coffee, and cocoa. In 2022, palm oil production in Sintang reached 772,401 tonnes.

Sintang's commitment as a Sustainable District is strengthened through several key framework documents, including:

- Regional Action Plan - Sintang Lestari: Aims to facilitate Sintang District's systemic transition towards sustainable development and serves as a foundation for government agencies to implement their work and strategic plans.
- Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (RAD KSB): RAD-KSB is an action plan document to implement activities in order to increase production, productivity, value, and competitiveness of oil palm commodities in Sintang District.
- Collective Landscape Action Plan (CLAP): Facilitated by the Rainforest Alliance (RA) in collaboration with the Sintang District Government and development partners, this action plan explores potential programmes and actions tailored to the characteristics of the Sintang landscape.
- Sintang Collaborative Governance: established by decree, governs collaboration between government and development partners to achieve key regional goals and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



MSF: SekBer



Implementing partner



Solidaridad

Funding

Sainsbury's
METRO

Progress of Landscape Blueprint Components in Sintang



Multistakeholder Forum & Governance	Action plan	Monitoring & reporting	Funding & Strategy
Leadership	District-level sustainability commitments and progress	Data collection, management and monitoring	Funding sources and mechanisms
Collaborative action	Targets and progress of private-funded landscape initiatives	Reporting and validation	Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets
<i>Backbone Engagement</i> (Strength/stability of engagement)	Roadmaps: action plans, at landscape and initiative level, to achieve targets	Integrated data sharing and jurisdiction platform	
Measurement, learning and evaluation			
Institutional governance			

Achieved
 Progressing
 Starting

Key Points of the Multistakeholder Forum & Governance



Multistakeholder Forum & Governance




Leadership

Collaborative Practice

Strength/Stability of Engagement

Measurement, Learning and Evaluation

Institutional Governance






-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- Sintang District has a Joint Secretariat (SekBer) that acts as a multi-stakeholder forum in the landscape. The Joint Secretariat was established through a Regent Decree, which also outlines the objectives, roles, systems, and goals of the Joint Secretariat.
- The main objective of SekBer is to strengthen coordination, integration, synergy, and collaboration between stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable development in Sintang. SekBer consists of government, civil society organisations, companies, and academics.
- SekBer holds regular meetings, with varying timings. Each meeting discusses thematic issues. The decision-making process is conducted through dialogue and collective meetings.
- Based on the results of the Signals of Change analysis, the Joint Secretariat has demonstrated strength through support from the district government and influential partners in shaping the dynamics and systems of collaboration. The innovations generated through collaboration between stakeholders become a bridge in creating harmonious cooperation in Sintang District.

See next slide for SekBer's analysis of signals of change

SekBer Sintang Signals of Change

	Initiation	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Structure	Transformation
 Leadership	Preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), establishment of the Joint Secretariat (SekBer)	Stakeholders discuss issues during the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) and meetings. RPJMD 2021-2025 update.	Sintang has action plans on Sustainable Sintang, Sustainable Palm Oil, and the Joint Action Plan. Sintang also developed an MoU to increase partnerships between stakeholders for Rimba Gupung	SekBer has a clear organisational structure and roles, which are stated in the Regent Decree.	Components not yet developed
 Collaborative practice	Stakeholders engage in dialogue (Musrenbang) to discuss plans and programmes in the works.	There is connectivity between programmes implemented by various parties, through <i>unboxing day</i> , Peta Gotong Royong, and RKPD.	Sintang has action plans on Sustainable Sintang, Sustainable Palm Oil, and collective action plans. Sintang also developed an MoU to improve partnerships between stakeholders for Rimba Gupung	SekBer is open to collaboration, such as the development of community-based conservation documents and actions.	
 Backbone engagement	Stakeholders: Government, NGOs, and private stakeholders have an interest in collaborating with and contributing to SekBer.	SekBer has a clear organisational structure and roles, which are stated in the Regent Decree.	SekBer acts as a bridge of communication between parties, and is able to facilitate meetings	SekBer has a dedicated and trained team to support data and information management, financing (green budget tagging)	
 Monitoring, learning & evaluation	Stakeholders understand the importance of measuring progress	Targets and indicators to measure progress are provided in the action plan	Joint Secretariat does not yet have a mechanism for data sharing	SekBer has a dedicated website to showcase initiatives supported by stakeholders.	
 Governance institution	The function and urgency of the stakeholder forum is well understood.	District government supports the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum (Regent Regulation No.41)	SekBer is formed based on Regent Decree	Organisational structure and roles are listed in the Regent Decree, but implementation still needs to be optimised.	

Key Points of the Action Plan



Action Plan

District-level sustainability commitment and progress

Targets and progress of landscape initiatives funded by the private sector

Roadmap: Action plans, at district and initiative levels, to meet targets

- Achieved*
- Progressing*
- Starting*

Key Findings

- **Collaborative Governance of Sintang District:** The Sintang district government has launched a regulation to strengthen collaboration between government and development partners. This framework aligns partner objectives with district priorities, supports data sharing, and mainstreams collaborative activities. The regulation also defines the role of the MSF and outlines the funding mechanism.
- **Palm Oil Specific Progress:** Sintang is embarking on Phase 2 of RAD KSB led by the Regional Implementation Team (TPD). The Regent Regulation (Perbup) for Phase 2 will be launched by the end of 2024. This Phase 2 will involve more stakeholders in its implementation.
- Through RAD KSB phase 1, several collaborations have taken place;
 - Three companies in Sintang are piloting STDB mapping and registration for independent smallholders. The government is also encouraging companies to establish resource management & training institutions at the village level.
- The district government is currently drafting a Perbup on HCV partnerships to encourage community-based management and monitoring. Rimba Gupung (which refers to local protected areas within APL (non-forest areas)) could be included in such partnerships.
- To improve traceability and compliance with the EUDR, the Government in partnership with WWF Indonesia piloted the Hamurni system, which will contribute to strengthening district efforts towards sustainable practices and tackling deforestation.
- District-level roadmaps and action plans and initiatives are in place and have begun to be implemented. A baseline has been established, supported by a regulatory framework that encourages collaboration among stakeholders. While progress has been made, additional support is still needed to achieve the targets and objectives set.

The following slides analyse district targets and progress, including links to company-funded initiatives, against key themes



Sintang Action Plan & Progress

Target	Conservation		Restoration
	Companies should designate at least 7% of their concessions as HCV areas	Maintain land-use zoning in 59% of protected & production forests, with at least 75% of these forests being protected.	From 2016 to 2020, degradation occurred in three types of natural ecosystems, totalling 4,775.60 hectares.
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Kalimantan district policy Implemented by the Plantation Agency, RA, WWF, and Kalimantan Forest 	Sintang District Government, WWF, RA	Degraded land identified by RA in the Landscale report
Progress towards targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of the total 45 plantation companies have allocated conservation areas. The identified HCV area is 162,763.73 Ha out of 905,004.88 Ha in the Other Use Zone. Issuance of regulation No. 49/2023 on procedures and mechanisms for proposing and designating conservation areas in and around concessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020-2022, Sintang experienced deforestation of 13,468.23 hectares. Sintang issued regulation No. 70/2023 on indicative mapping and management of HCVs and HCS in other use areas (APL) For palm oil traceability, there have not been many initiatives in Sintang. 	7,381.41 hectares have been restored between 2016 - 2021.
Funding sources to support targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector for the current action plan Additional funding required for monitoring teams with options for conservation areas both inside, and outside concessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a funding gap in traceability efforts. Lack of development partners that support tracking in anticipation of EUDR in Sintang 	No funding gaps identified. Further identification required.

Sintang Action Plan & Progress



Target	Production		Land Ownership Rights (STDB)	Support for Smallholders and Livelihoods
	45 Plantation Companies obtain ISPO by 2025	At the national level, the production rate of ISH: 4 tonnes per month/hectare.	Sintang targets 2000 STDBs to be issued in 2018 - 2023	Independent smallholders ISPO certified by 2027
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	Sintang District Plantation Office (Disbun).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sintang Plantation Office, TPD RAD KSB, RA, WWF Solidaridad, USAID Fresh. 	Sintang District Plantation Office (Disbun).
Progress towards targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 out of 45 companies have been ISPO certified. 	The average production of independent farmers is 2.2 tonnes per month/hectare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 800 OP independent smallholders to obtain STDB by 2024. Progress: 180 farmers already have STDB. 1,454 farmers (~3,264 ha) received NGO support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two co-operatives obtained RSPO certification. Three cooperatives are in the process of obtaining ISPO certification.
Funding sources to support targets	Companies must be more proactive in obtaining ISPO because it is mandatory.	Funding required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plantation Master Plan is integrated with the Spatial Plan, with land allocations needed for smallholders. Oil palm business development is supported through village enterprises (BUMDES), in partnership with cooperatives. 	There is no company contribution yet; collaboration between companies and smallholders is needed. Smallholders must also be registered.	Resources required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening plantation-cooperative partnerships: Capacity building for SH, SH data collection, estate mapping, and establishment of SH alliances. Diversify partnership programmes at the business level.

Sintang Action Plan & Progress



Target	Workers' Rights	General community benefits and livelihoods	
	Improve protection of workers	Community Economic Development and Empowerment Programme (P2EMAS)	Per Capita Target: IDR 34,000,000/year
Those who set targets and help achieve targets	Department of Labour	Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Sintang Regency	
Progress towards targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 out of 45 companies pay wages in accordance with the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR). 17 companies have established Bipartite Cooperation Institutions. 	There is a Sustainable Economy Programme that aims to diversify income sources to reduce the dependence of indigenous and local communities on oil palm and rubber. This programme has been implemented in 14 villages.	<p>GDP per capita, per: IDR 32.53 million/year with agriculture as the main sector.</p> <p>Commodity specific targets for independent smallholders: Rubber 5,000 Ha, Oil Palm 2,000 Ha, Pepper 900 Ha, Coffee 300 Ha, Cocoa 300 Ha.</p>
Funding sources to support targets	Funding needed to address limited outreach budgets. Collaboration between government, CSOs, and companies is essential for effective labour rights law outreach.	Funding: Regional Budget (APBD). Funding required to expand the programme to other villages	For independent smallholders, funding currently comes from ongoing investment support (finance, market access, training) through partnerships (e.g. Rimba Harapan Cooperative).

Key Points of Monitoring & Reporting






Monitoring & Reporting

Data Collection,
Management, and
Monitoring

Reporting and Validation

Use of integrated
jurisdictional data and
platforms

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

In addition to mandatory reporting and monitoring documents such as annual performance evaluations, environmental management performance reports, and RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) implementation evaluations, Sintang District has adopted various frameworks for collaborative measurement and reporting:

1. Regional Competitiveness Framework (KDSD)
2. Indicators of Sustainable Jurisdiction (IYB);
3. LandScale
4. Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

The framework broadly covers four sustainability themes: ecosystem/environment, human/social well-being, economy and production, and governance.

Sintang is also implementing the One Data Indonesia policy to improve data governance and encourage data-driven development. Regulations and action plans are in place as well as data standardisation, integration and accessibility through interconnected digital platforms. Collected data is stored and standardised:

- One Data Portal (<https://data.sintang.go.id/>) aims to integrate collected data in statistical and tabular form - still under development
- One Geoportal (<https://sintangkab.ina-sdi.or.id/>): spatial information and data
- SekBer WebGIS (<https://www.sekbersintang.petaku.online/>) : geospatial data from landscape implementers and partners




Key Points of Funding & Strategy



Funding & Strategy

Funding sources and mechanisms

Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets

-  *Achieved*
-  *Progressing*
-  *Starting*

Key Findings

- Landscape initiatives in Sintang are funded by government budgets, the private sector, and civil society organisations.
- The government has started budget tagging, to monitor financing against targets.
- The current funding mechanism for multi-stakeholder activities has not been formally established. In addition, there is no funding system that allows for a secure and sustainable disbursement process.
- Resource optimisation and funding strategies can be improved to address current funding limitations and ensure sustainability of initiatives.
- Legalisation of SekBer's legal status can enable SekBer to receive and effectively manage financial support for multi-stakeholder initiatives.

6. Lessons learnt & Recommendations

Maturity in three pilot districts and initiatives

Results of three pilots aggregated



Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance	Action Plan	Monitoring & Reporting	Funding & Strategy
Leadership	District-level sustainability commitments and progress on these commitments	Data collection, management and monitoring	Funding sources and mechanisms
Collaborative action between parties	Targets and progress of private-funded landscape initiatives	Reporting and validation	Funding gaps to achieve goals and targets
<i>Backbone Engagement</i> (Strength/stability of engagement)	Roadmaps: action plans at landscape and initiative level, to achieve targets	Integrated data sharing and jurisdiction platform	
Measurement, learning and evaluation			
Institutional governance			

Achieved
 Progressing
 Starting

Key Points from Multi-stakeholder Forum & Governance



Key Learning

- **Establishment of a formalised multi-stakeholder forum:**
 - Each sample district has established formalised multi-stakeholder forums, such as PUPL in Aceh Tamiang, TKSKH in Siak, and SekBer in Sintang.
 - Endorsed by a formal decree outlining objectives, functions, organisational structure, and stakeholder roles.
 - Demonstrate commitment to structured collaboration among various stakeholders
- **Challenges in coordination and communication:**
 - Lack of well-established, regular communication mechanisms to ensure effective stakeholder collaboration and implementation.
 - Creation of a safe space to catalyse the transformation of the stakeholders' collaboration.
 - The MSF roadmap is an important component for optimising the MSF's role as a data hub, coordination, and entry point for investment at the district level.
- **Strength of support and partnerships:**
 - Strong support from local governments, partners and the private sector is essential in advancing sustainable development efforts.
- **Capacity building and systemic improvements:**
 - The importance of capacity building, especially in coordination and continuous system improvement to ensure the long-term success and sustainability of landscape initiatives.
 - A robust and workable monitoring & evaluation system is required.

Key Points of the Action Plan



Key Learning

- **Formalise and publish the Landscape Action Plan:**
 - Siak and Sintang have formalised and published landscape action plans and also aligned them with national RAD-KSB targets.
 - The RAD-KSB in Aceh Tamiang has been formalised but not officially published, limiting its wider impact.
 - Formalisation and publication of the action plan is essential to ensure that it can be effectively implemented and referred to by stakeholders.
- **Measurable Targets and Monitoring:**
 - The three districts' action plans cover conservation, restoration, production and livelihood objectives, including independent smallholders, women's empowerment, gender and labour rights.
 - Initiatives supported by governments, donors and the private sector often have the same prioritised objectives, but the indicators for setting targets and monitoring outcomes are not yet aligned.
 - Achievement and monitoring targets are not yet measurable. Districts need to set shared targets and action plans that have clear targets (KPIs) for stakeholders to support target achievement.
 - For example, integrated district-level documents in Sintang and Aceh Tamiang are needed to align government targets with contributions from development partners.
- **Collaborative work in achieving landscape goals:**
 - The Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme (SPLP) and the Private Sector Coalition for Green Siak (KPSSH) demonstrate the power of multi-stakeholder collaboration between government, NGOs and companies to achieve a common goal.
 - Regardless of the success of such initiatives, a regulatory or collaborative framework is needed to clarify roles and responsibilities among stakeholders, to ensure effective coordination.

Analysis of Government & Private Sector Priorities



Themes and Alignment		Example Government Priorities & Targets	Level of alignment with company priorities and opportunities
Alignment between gov't and company priorities	Land Tenure	STDB land registration for smallholders. Example Aceh Tamiang: increase land legality and compliance for smallholder farmers by 30%	STDB registration meets certification and EUDR legality requirements, increasing sustainable supply
	Production	ISPO certification by smallholders and mills and productivity. Example Aceh Tamiang: Increase the production volume of sustainable palm oil and its derivative products by 30%	Increasing certification and productivity increases sustainable supply— potential link to company scope 3
	Conservation	Protecting HCVs and peatlands. Example Sintang: Companies must designate at least 7% of their concessions as HCV areas	Not full alignment conservation of specific land use and ecosystem types— varying levels of gov't have mandate for different land use types
	Livelihoods + Wellbeing	Certification, income diversification, worker protections, training for smallholders. Example Sintang per Capita Target Rp 34,000,000/yr	Much existing alignment in this area in terms of priority activities but lack of targets— opportunities to mitigate human rights risks
	Restoration	Restoring degraded lands or peat area. Aceh Tamiang Example: Increase ecosystem function recovery area by 50%	Restoration and rehabilitation supported by gov't and companies— opportunities for scale and climate finance
	Climate	Siak Example: Reducing 30% of GHG emission from 2019 baseline (384.561 GgCO2e) from 5 sectors including Agriculture, Plantation, Forestry	Only one district with an explicit GHG reduction target linked to palm oil— opportunities for climate finance
	DCF	Siak Example: Stop peat development (forestry permit inside forest area & plantation permit in APL)	Government deforestation reduction and peat development targets support DCF but full range of land use types not covered

Key Points of Monitoring and Reporting (1)



Key Learning

- **Improved data collection and standardisation:**
 - The three districts are at different stages of implementing data collection systems, but none have a standardised framework for monitoring and reporting.
 - In Aceh Tamiang, the tools used for data collection are still very simple and rely heavily on manual input.
 - Monitoring in Siak involves various mechanisms, but there is no data validation yet.
 - Sintang, despite having adopted a more robust system with Indonesia's One Data policy and various platforms for data integration, still faces challenges in terms of standardisation and accessibility.
- **Data integration and accessibility between stakeholders:**
 - Siak and Sintang have taken steps to integrate data between stakeholders. Idaman Siak Pelalawan, allows stakeholders to track the progress of the Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme, and Sintang has platforms such as One Data Portal and One Geoportal to improve data governance.
 - Data accessibility and integration are key to ensuring that all relevant parties, including governments, companies, and communities, can contribute to and benefit from data-driven decision-making.

Key Points of Monitoring and Reporting (2)



Key Learning

- **Coordination challenges in monitoring various Initiatives:**
 - While there have been efforts to coordinate monitoring and evaluation through the TKSKH in Siak, the various mechanisms for monitoring different initiatives pose challenges.
 - In Aceh Tamiang, monitoring is still at an early stage, and coordination gaps may affect data consistency and the ability to track progress.
 - This demonstrates the importance of establishing an integrated and efficient coordination process to monitor various initiatives to improve the effectiveness of data-driven policies.
- **Capacity building for data analysis and reporting:**
 - Capacity for data analysis and reporting still needs to be improved. There is a need to invest in human resources to improve PUPL's ability to effectively analyse data and measure impacts.
 - While various reporting tools are already available in Sintang, the ongoing development and integration of digital platforms will require investment in human resources to ensure that these systems can be fully utilised.
 - Building capacity for data analysis, impact measurement, and reporting is critical to advancing sustainability efforts and ensuring that the data collected is used effectively to drive continuous improvement.

Key Points of Financing and Strategy



Key Learning

- **Funding mechanisms to fulfil shared targets:**
 - All three districts face challenges related to funding mechanisms in meeting landscape targets. In Aceh Tamiang, there is no clear mechanism to manage multiple sources of landscape funding. Siak also does not have a joint funding scheme for its landscape initiatives, with parties operating independently. In Sintang, despite budget tagging, a funding system for multi-stakeholder activities has not been formally established.
 - This explains the need to establish a formalised and coordinated funding mechanism to support long-term sustainability.
- **The need for a clear legal position and institutional framework:**
 - Aceh Tamiang and Sintang face challenges related to the legal status of their landscape management bodies. PUPL is not yet a legal entity, limiting its ability to effectively manage and receive funding. SekBer Sintang also lacks formal legal status, which hampers its capacity to manage financial support for multi-stakeholder initiatives.
 - Having a clear legal status for MSF is quite important to ensure MSF can effectively manage and allocate resources to the initiatives they facilitate and monitor.
- **Resource Optimisation and Sustainable Funding Strategies:**
 - Limited funding with a long time horizon hinders the sustainability of landscape initiatives. Lack of secure and sustainable funding mechanisms is a common problem.
 - To address these challenges, it is critical to develop robust landscape-level strategies for resource optimisation, securing long-term funding, diversifying funding sources, and ensuring financial sustainability.

Proposed activities for downstream companies to support landscape initiatives



Multistakeholder Forum & Institutional Governance	Action Plan	Monitoring & Reporting	Funding & Strategy
Encourage supply chain partners, especially suppliers, and company-funded initiatives to participate in multi-stakeholder forums.	Encourage landscape initiatives to develop long-term targets that align with and/or support district-level objectives	Fund capacity building for data collection, management and platforms at district level, including baseline data collection so that progress can be demonstrated	Encourage landscape implementers to develop diverse financing strategies to realise long-term action plans and targets, including estimates of financing gaps against targets.
Engage government, including through multi-stakeholder forums, to communicate support for aligned objectives (e.g. conservation, restoration, STDB registration, support for smallholders)	Consider <i>multiyear</i> funding commitments to complement the need for long-term action planning by the initiative and other stakeholders	Align reporting expectations with locally defined KPIs and reporting platforms	Engage supply chain partners, donors, and potential investors to leverage additional funding alternatives for the landscape
Support capacity building of the Multistakeholder Forum, particularly to build organisational capacity, coordination capabilities, and data systems.		Encourage landscape implementers to report targets and progress openly, and in line with jurisdiction	

Summary of funding needs and opportunities

The pilots indicated most initiatives have not comprehensively mapped the different funding needs, sources, or mechanisms for the landscape.

This visual illustrates the myriad funding needs and opportunities in a palm oil landscapes.

Key Activities:

- Landscape Multi-Stakeholder Partnership
- Agriculture & Production
- Conservation & Restoration
- New Business & Alternative Livelihoods

