

IGES as a Change Agent in Indonesia

Scaling-up Transformative Sustainability Innovations for Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Asia-Pacific

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Preface

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is an international research institute headquartered in Hayama, Japan that conducts strategic policy research on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. Since its establishment in 1998, IGES has been an active player in environmental policy research in Indonesia. This short paper describes some of our institute's more relevant research activities. Rather than simply summarising individual projects, it offers an overarching narrative of how IGES works at the boundary of policy and practice on climate change and environmental sustainability as an "agent of change." In this change agent role, IGES is increasingly seeking to:

- 1. Support national government and cities in formulating development strategies that place sustainability at their core.**
- 2. Offer tools and knowledge needed to translate those strategies into practical actions.**
- 3. Support capacity building activities and strengthen networks that transmit actionable knowledge.**
- 4. Help policymakers at all levels translate the 2030 Development Agenda and Paris Agreement into concrete actions.**

In each of the above four areas, IGES typically works with various stakeholders to generate value-added knowledge through co-design and co-production processes. We hence believe that a partnership approach to research is critical to helping Indonesia and other countries initiate and scale-up transformative sustainability innovations. As the rest of this paper will also suggest, we further feel that there is still considerable scope for strengthening our partnership with Indonesia and hope that this paper and supporting presentations will help enhance that relationship.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka
Chair, Board of Directors
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)



1. Harnessing the dynamism of emerging countries and cities for broader sustainability transformations in Asia and the Pacific

Background:

The operationalisation of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (September 2015), the signing of the Paris Agreement (December 2015) and the formulation of a New Urban Agenda under Habitat III (October 2016) are helping to place urban sustainability centre stage in 2016. High rates of urbanisation as well as financial stresses and human resource constraints are amongst the major challenges that cities in the Asia-Pacific region face. On the other hand, the decentralisation of government functions is empowering a new generation of city leaders to access creative finance, emulate good practices and achieve leapfrog development by means of low-carbon technology. The year 2016 may indeed represent a turning point for urban sustainability transformations in the region and beyond. It is therefore with a sense of great urgency, commitment and hope that the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), collaborating national and city governments as well as partner institutions are devising programmes and projects to overcome the remaining barriers to the lasting transformation of our urban systems.

IGES's contribution as Change Agent:

This short discussion paper complements the presentations on several activities which are currently being implemented, and also past activities by IGES, by integrating research groups' thematic foci into an overarching narrative, and by highlighting how IGES functions as an "agent of change" in the domain of climate change and environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific. IGES devises programmes and projects to overcome the remaining barriers to the lasting transformation of our urban systems in collaboration with national and city governments as well as partner institutions in the Asia-Pacific region.

A wide array of programmes and projects at IGES showcases the institute's leading role as a change agent in cities of Asia and the Pacific. Recognising and harnessing the growing international focus on environment and urban sustainability, IGES aims to:

- (1) **Spearhead the development of a comprehensive strategy for supporting emerging countries and developing cities**, include the identification of multilevel governance issues, urban potentials, priorities and barriers, planning support, as well as offering a portfolio of tailored services to facilitate the operationalisation of climate-smart and sustainable development strategies at the national and city levels (see Figure 1 for a preliminary schematic).

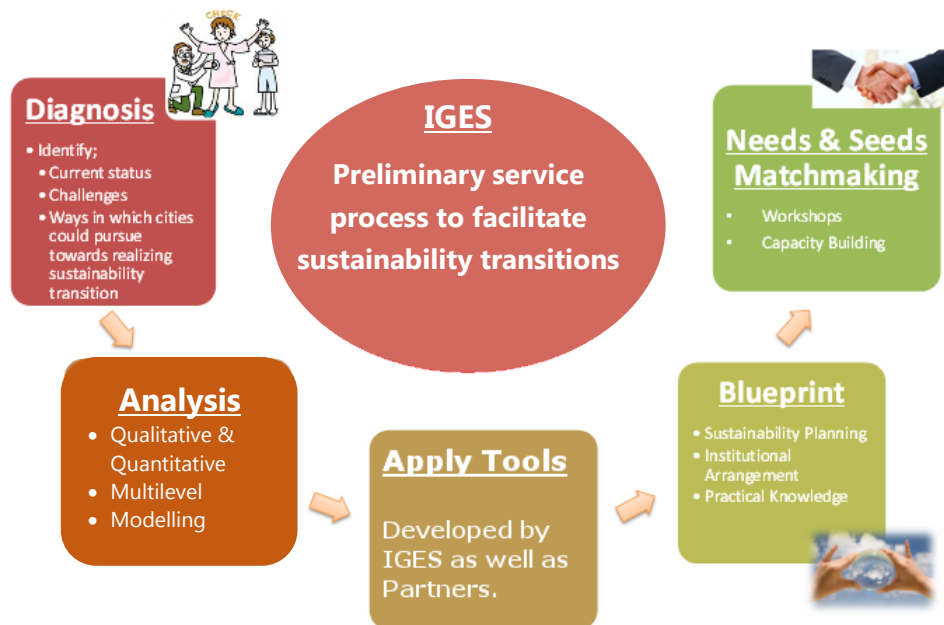


Figure 1: Preliminary schematic of the IGES approach to enable sustainability transitions.

- (2) **Increase the number and strength of partnerships between cities** in Japan and Indonesia to scale up the dissemination of knowledge on – and transfer of technologies for – achieving greater urban sustainability.
- (3) **Translate policy research and project experience into capacity building activities** to support the formulation of national policy frameworks that catalyse urban sustainability transitions, as well as to provide subnational actors with the technical knowledge, tools and methods needed for local planning and action.
- (4) **Enhance the international visibility of IGES expertise** related to sustainable urban development in Asia and the Pacific through the creation of information materials to better communicate the achieved and planned impacts and stronger networks with key stakeholders.
- (5) Move forward to support local governments and associated stakeholders that have been innovating and experimenting towards **the Implementation of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 at City Level.**

2. Supporting national governments & disseminating good practices to inspire city leaders

Supporting National Government

IGES has been engaged in the monitoring and advisory activities of the Indonesia Climate Change Programme Loan (CCPL), a cooperation programme among the Governments of Indonesia (GOI), Japan (GOJ) and France (GOF), and the World Bank (WB). The CCPL was designed to support a wide range of Indonesian efforts to deal with climate change issues, including some key policy reforms. The CCPL supports the GOI in strengthening the development and implementation of climate change policies, and in mainstreaming climate issues into overall national development policies. This is achieved through the following components: (i) General budget support to address GOI's fiscal deficit and provide means of implementation; (ii) Setting targets of climate change policies (called policy matrix) and monitoring the implementation of the policies/matrix as well as enhancing coordination among stakeholders; and (iii) Identifying barriers for implementing the climate change policies, necessary measures and further cooperation schemes.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, the Chair of the Board of Directors of IGES, was designated as head of the monitoring and advisory team by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the coordination of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) of the GOI from 2009 to 2012 (Figure 2). He provided expert policy inputs based on the team's monitoring activities at high-level dialogues with relevant ministers and high-level coordination meetings (steering committees) by BAPPENAS to promote CCPL process. The activities under the CPPL contribute to the salient progress of the GOI on mainstream climate change policies in the following ways: (i) mainstreaming of climate policies in GOI's Medium-Term Development Plan and other upstream policies, and facilitating development and implementation of climate change policies and programmes in Indonesia; (ii) improvement of coordination and information-sharing mechanisms among the stakeholders within the GOI as well as with development partners; (iii) identification of progress/attainments and obstacles/challenges of climate change policies in the relevant sectors of forestry, energy, transportation and adaptation; and (iv) introduction of remedial actions for the challenges and initiation of further assistance such as capacity development programmes, for example, JICA's technical cooperation project (2010-14), which was developed and provided technical assistance to local governments and others, to develop their Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans.

In addition, IGES has provided technical inputs and expertise to JICA technical cooperation projects on climate change in Indonesia such as dispatching a long-term expert to Jakarta. The expert played a key role in project management, such as facilitating and conducting relevant policy assessments and facilitating policy processes, providing technical support for capacity building for relevant stakeholders as well as enhancing cooperation and mutual trust with GOI.

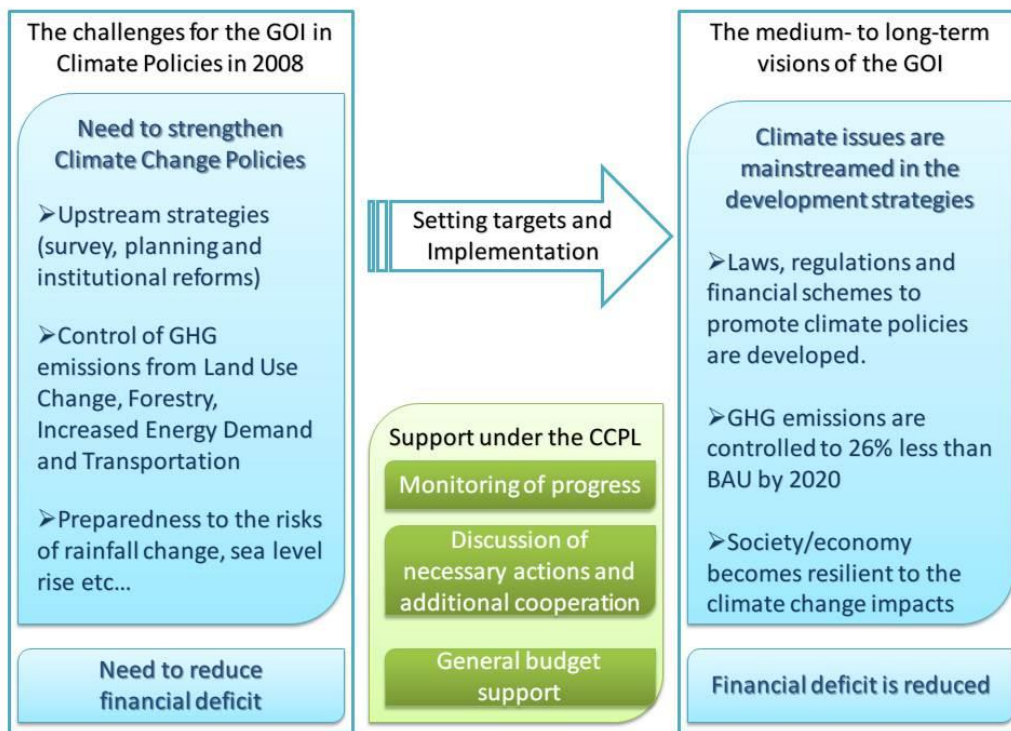


Figure 2: The objectives and the overall support scheme under the CCPL



Figure 3: Discussion between Former Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and Prof. Hamanaka (July 4th, 2011)

Cooperation for MRV of Market-based Mechanisms and the Joint Crediting Mechanism

Indonesia is also active in supporting private sector actions in emissions reduction projects under carbon markets schemes on the national, bilateral, regional and international levels. IGES supported the Government of Indonesia in developing the domestic Nusantara Carbon Scheme and promoting carbon footprint standards such as the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067.



Figure 4: Validation and verification training workshop for Third Party Entities



Figure 5: Carbon Footprint Workshop

IGES has also been supporting the implementation of the JCM under bilateral cooperation with Japan since 2013. In-depth training on projects validation and verification was conducted for companies with the potential to be JCM Third-Party Entities (TPEs), including those companies later designated as the local JCM TPEs. Furthermore, IGES has supported the development of local procedures, registry, JCM MRV methodologies and JCM Project Design Documents.

A number of learning materials has also been developed for Indonesian stakeholders:

- One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries
- "JCM in CHARTS for Indonesia" Guidebook
- TPE Guidebook



Figure 6: One Hundred Q&A about MRV and JCM in CHARTS

On global policy issues, IGES has facilitated discussions on COP outcomes with a special focus on carbon markets. In recent years, discussions have elaborated on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), and climate finance. Indonesia has also observed the Carbon Market Platform meetings supported by IGES.



Figures 7 and 8: Accelerating Private Sector Participation towards Low-Carbon Development in Indonesia -

Disseminating good practices at City Level

Local governments today do not necessarily have to re-invent the wheel, with vast amounts of good practices having been compiled into guidebooks¹ and databases² over the past decade that are now accessible online. The fact that the ubiquity of good or leading practices, now at the fingertips of local government decision-makers, has not resulted in broad replication to date raises the question of what stands in the way. Drawing from IGES contacts to local governments in Asia and the Pacific, reasons for the slow adoption of good practices include:

- **Unique development challenges:** Socio-economic, environmental and political realities faced by cities in the region stand in the way of introducing carbon copies of good practice approaches.
- **Good practices are not always particularly good:** Whilst many programmes and projects employ strict quality criteria for the selection of good practices, this is not always the case. Local governments often lack capacity to distinguish good from bad.
- **Too many case studies, too little time:** Local governments are responsible for managing their cities with limited human and financial resources at hand. Administrations often lack the time to trawl through publications or the worldwide web to identify suitable case studies.

It is clear that cities require expert and unbiased support by the UN, national government agencies, city networks, NGOs, development banks, as well as think tanks such as IGES.

The ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme was developed as a result of the 2008 East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting (EAS EMM), at which 'Environmentally Sustainable Cities' (ESC) were identified as a priority area for regional collaboration. Following the first High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (1st HLS ESC), the ASEAN Secretariat endorsed one proposal in particular: the "ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme".

The Model Cities Programme³ was launched in 2011, together with the ASEAN Secretariat, the IGES Kitakyushu Urban Centre - and now the IGES Regional Centre in Bangkok – and adopted a bottom-up approach to encourage countries and selected Model Cities to implement initiatives that reflect local sustainability visions, priorities and goals⁴ (Figure 9).

¹ A recent notable contribution in this regard are the eleven Good Practice Guides published by the C40 megacities network, available via the URL http://www.c40.org/custom_pages/good_practice_guides (Accessed on: 01/06/2016)

² The CTCN Climate Technology Library, scheduled to be operationalised within 2016, will cover a broad range of hard and soft technological solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects: <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-library-0> (Accessed on: 01/06/2016)

³ For further details, please visit the Programme's website: <http://modelcities.hls-esc.org/> (Accessed on: 01/06/2016)

⁴ http://modelcities.hls-esc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ModelCities_ProgramBrochure-Nov-2015.pdf (Accessed on: 01/06/2016)

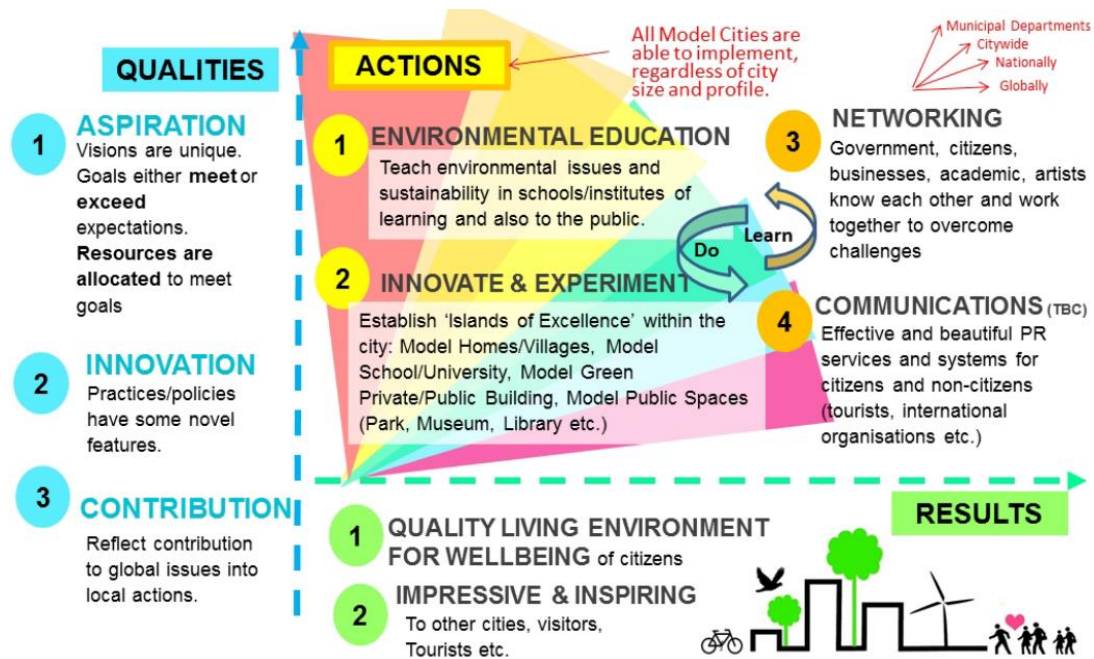


Figure 9: Framework of Shared Qualities, Joint Actions and Desired Results of ASEAN ESC Model Cities (© IGES Bangkok Regional Centre, July 2015)

Selected outputs:

- The ESC Model Cities Programme has helped to create a single ASEAN ESC Community, bringing together 40 cities from eight countries, engaging over 50,000 people and facilitating more than 200 activities.
- In Indonesia, ESC Model Cities Programme helps to realise the national government's strategy on promoting 'waste banks' nationwide to divert waste from landfills. The programme worked with the cities of Banjarmasin, Balikpapan, Jogjakarta, Malang, Lamongan, Palembang and Surabaya to replicate 'waste banks', as well as innovate unique local models, such as the provision of medical insurance schemes for 'waste bank' members.

3. City partnerships and networks to scale up sustainable urban development practices

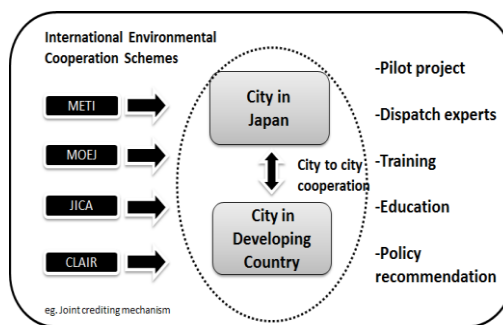
“City-to-city (C2C) partnerships” has witnessed a proliferation of city networks as well as partnerships. Climate change is naturally a complex and dynamic problem. IGES has supported C2C partnerships in many ways: Kitakyushu city and Surabaya city, Kawasaki city and Bandung city, Yokohama city and Batam city.

Kitakyushu-Surabaya (Since FY2013)



KITAKYUSHU-SURABAYA

- ✓ Energy Sector
- ✓ Solid Waste
- ✓ Transportation Sector
- ✓ Water Resource



Kawasaki-Bandung (Since FY2014)



KAWASAKI-BANDUNG

- ✓ Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Renewable Energy

Yokohama-Batam (Since FY2015)



YOKOHAMA-BATAM

- ✓ Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Wastewater
- ✓ Renewable Energy

Figure 10: IGES’s involvement in city-to-city (C2C) partnerships between Japanese and Indonesian cities supported by JCM Programme.

Selected outputs:

- Application of JCM scheme to support the implementation of high efficiency air conditioning system of a shopping mall in Surabaya.
- Application of JCM scheme to support the implementation of a high efficiency air conditioning system at Hang Nadim Airport in Batam.
- Application of JCM scheme to develop a solar PV system at an industrial complex in Batam as a renewable energy project

4. Overcoming capacity shortfalls: Translating policy recommendation into practical actions

With many countries in the region having embraced political decentralisation, to give cities and regions greater administrative remits, many local leaders are in an exciting position to guide their cities into a sustainable future. Oftentimes, however, a key barrier to translating ambitious sustainable development strategies into reality is the lack of local governments' technical capacity to adequately plan, finance, implement and monitor complex projects. IGES has increased capacity building activities in Asia and the Pacific. Scaling up such actions was and remains justified due to the importance of *capacity development operations* to supporting the effective implementation of evidence-based policy recommendations.

4.1 Translating Policy Recommendation into Practical Action at Regional and National Level

LoCARNet: network of researchers that facilitates the formulation and implementation of science-based policies for low-carbon development in the Asian region

The Low Carbon Asia Research Network "LoCARNet" is an open debate-focused network that supports development of science-based policymaking in Asia by sharing the latest in research results and knowledge among researchers, research institutes, policymakers, and other related stakeholders. It was proposed by the Government of Japan and IGES at the ASEAN+3 Environmental Ministers' Meeting in Cambodia in October 2011. LoCARNet has encouraged policy dialogue between researchers, policymakers and related stakeholders. The network has carried out knowledge exchange as a means of creating plans and strategy for low-carbon development in Asia, with a focus on ASEAN. It has also been instrumental in creating research communities in Asian countries and offering training for capacity building assistance. The activities of LoCARNet include: (i) Policy research aimed at low-carbon development and promotion of dialogue between researchers and policymakers; (ii) Improving research capabilities supporting low-carbon development policy in Asia; and (iii) providing opportunities to share and exchange knowledge at Annual Meetings

The Republic of Indonesia is no stranger to LoCARNet, as it has been the location of two Annual Meetings, one in 2014 (Bogor City) and this year in 2016. The 5th Annual Meeting (25 - 26 October 2016, Bandung City, Indonesia) was held two months before the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22 Marrakech). With the enactment of the Paris Agreement becoming a certainty, participants (85) from Japan and other Asian countries contributed in lively and timely discussions. NDC (nationally determined contributions) formulation and implementation were addressed; so too were the role of cities, the importance of incorporating scientific knowledge for project and policy development, among others. The keynote speaker, Dr. Nur Masripatin, Director General of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia, shared her message on the need for strong scientific grounds to implement the Paris Agreement and received unanimous support.



Figure 11: LoCARNet's 3rd Annual Meeting in Bogor on 24-26 November 2014



Figure 12: LoCARNet's 5th Annual Meeting in Bandung on 25-26 October 2016

CITC: “one-stop technical training center” and networking platform on mitigation and adaptation for ASEAN countries and other developing countries

IGES dispatched experts to the Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC) established by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). IGES worked to establish a route for delivering its research results to policymakers and practitioners in Thailand and other ASEAN nations by designing the curriculum of a course on low-carbon societies set up at CITC, developing educational materials and providing guest lecturers. CITC aims to expand its activities to include acting as a platform for exchanging information and opinions amongst regional climate change training centres and relevant stakeholders in ASEAN.



CITC training programme

Climate Finance

Target Groups: national government officers who engage in mitigation/adaptation related activities, finance planning, and infrastructure development/investment and financial and investment related agencies

Date: 28-29 March 2016 , Bangkok, Thailand

Participants: 58 persons

Logos: jica, IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies), ITC, GREEN CLIMATE FUND, APU (Atsuhiko Asia Pacific University)

Three photographs showing participants in a training session, including a presentation and a group discussion.

Figure 13: CITC Training Programme for ASEAN Countries



CITC Regional workshop

3rd CITC Regional Conference on Climate Change and Sustainable Development: "How to Accelerate Climate Actions in Asia through Capacity Building and Climate Finance"

Target Groups: Government agencies, private sector, and academic institutes

Date: March 30 – April 1, 2016, Bangkok Thailand

Participants: 201 persons from ASEAN Secretariat, focal points, cities and academia from ASEAN member countries

Logos: jica, ITC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, CITC

Three photographs showing a large audience at a conference, a group photo of participants, and a panel discussion.

Figure 14: CITC Regional Workshop for ASEAN Countries

4.2 Translating Policy Recommendation into Practical Action at City Level

Municipal Solid Waste Management in Surabaya

Over the past few years of cooperation with Kitakyushu, Surabaya city has achieved a remarkable improvement in its urban environment. One example is the success of 30% municipal waste reduction through the implementation of composting and recycling activities in urban areas. A partnership between Kitakyushu and Surabaya was started with a small model project that introduced the effective technique called Takakura Composting in 2004 by one of the composting

experts in Kitakyushu, targeting the organic waste that accounts over half of waste disposed in landfill and was a major cause of greenhouse gases (GHG). This method was widely accepted by both city officials and citizens in Surabaya due to its speedy process, low-cost and easy applicability. IGES played a facilitating role documenting the experience and motivating both cities to take further actions towards improving the waste management. As a result, the two cities became Green Sister Cities in November 2012 and further strengthened their cooperation by inviting local companies to join in the field of environment. Nishihara Corporation, a waste expert company from Kitakyushu, constructed a Super Depo, an intermediate waste treatment/recycling facility in 2013 and a medium-scale composting facility in 2015 with the support of JICA and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ). These facilities handled market/ commercial waste, achieving a 85% reduction at source rather transporting to landfill. Surabaya also made efforts to introduce waste banks, which are small recyclable waste collection centres at the community level. There are now 240 waste banks in operation across the city. To facilitate these small business promotions and their scale-up activities, IGES has been involved with Kitakyushu city and its partners in conducting a feasibility study, consulting with different stakeholders to develop practical strategies and action plans, and organising training for citizens, officials and the private sector to build their capacity to introduce these new innovations to promote sustainable cities.

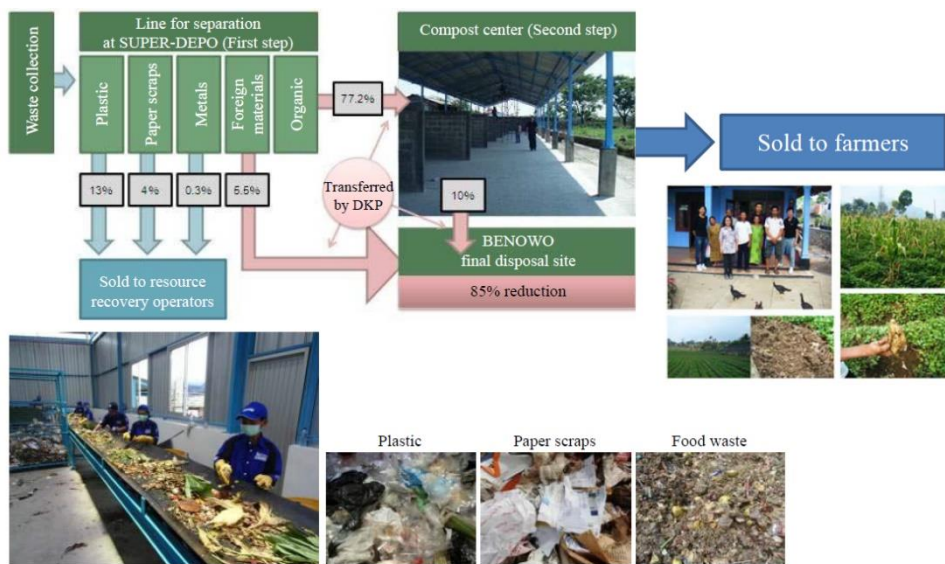


Figure 15: IGES played the role of facilitator between Kitakyushu and Surabaya cities conducting a feasibility study, multi-stakeholder consultations, developing practical strategies and action plans, and training of trainers from city officials, civil society, private sector and academia.

Technical Knowledge: Co-benefit Approach

Since 2015, IGES has included policymakers and stakeholders in Bandung and Semarang, Indonesia, in research work on the co-benefits of sustainable transport interventions; this has helped to make sure that policymakers and other stakeholders are willing to support possible interventions for reasons other than their estimated benefits. The co-benefit approach involves research on policy recommendations to reduce GHG emissions and improve air pollution in the first year, and then translating policy recommendations into practical action the year after.

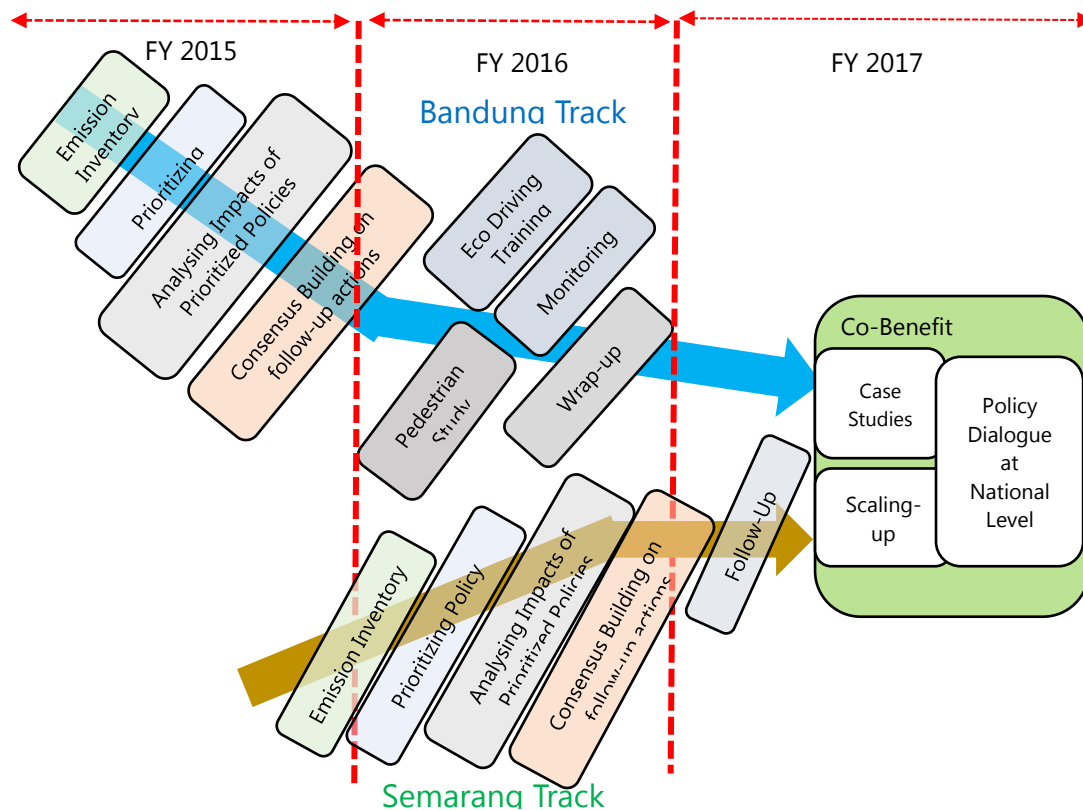


Figure 16: Co-benefit approach and its track in Indonesian Cities



Figure 17: Eco driving training for Bandung city



Figure 18: Local City Government's vehicles involved in Eco driving training

Methods needed for local planning and action: Climate Policy and MRV Study in Bogor

Since 2014, IGES has been involved in policy studies of climate change and energy policy in Bogor city, in collaboration with the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES-Japan); Bogor City Government and Bogor University of Agriculture (IPB). The activities include research on multilevel governance on climate and energy policy in the local context of Bogor city, household energy consumption survey and focus group discussion on translating policy into the daily activities by citizens.

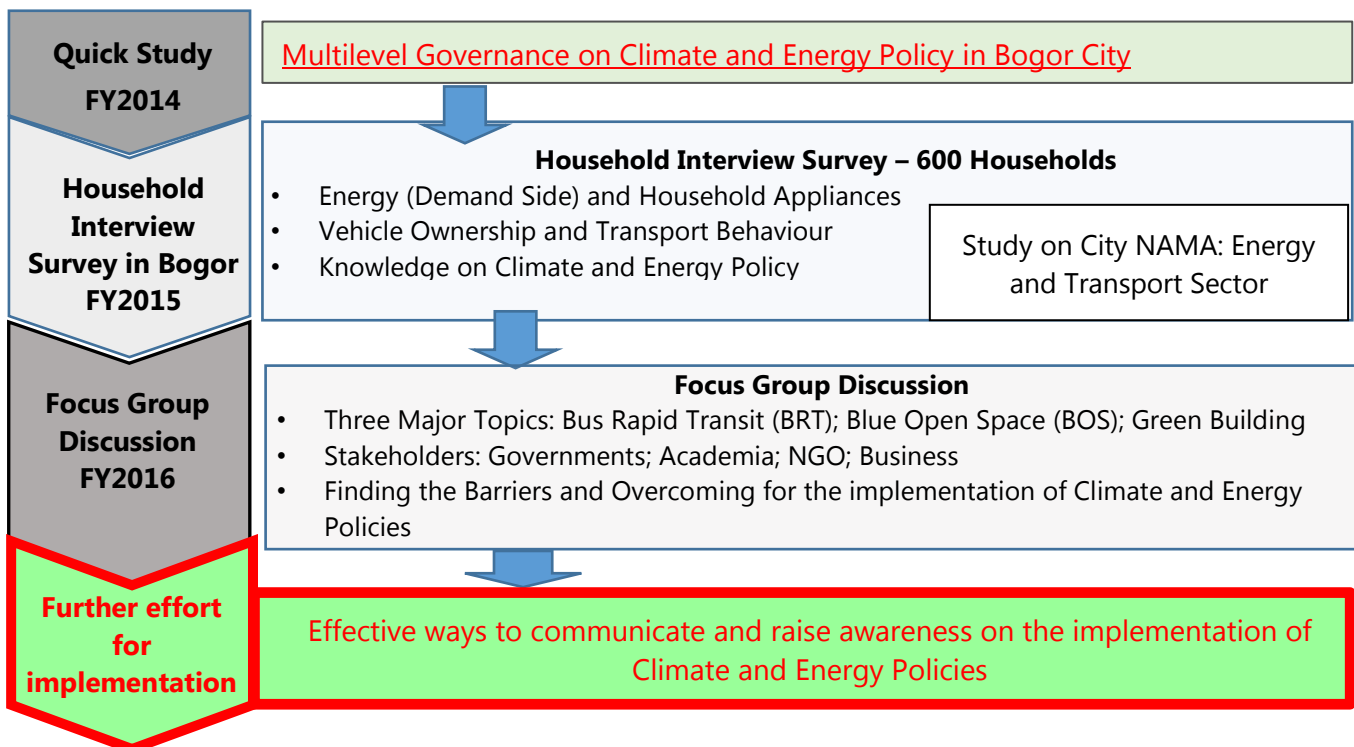


Figure 19: MRV Study in Bogor City



Figure 20: Household Interview Survey in Bogor City FY2015



Figure 21: Focus Group Discussions on Three Major Challenging Topics (Blue Open Space; Bus Rapid Transit and Green Building) in Bogor city FY2016

Capacity Building of forest management units to supervise and monitor legal timber production and sustainable forest management in Indonesia

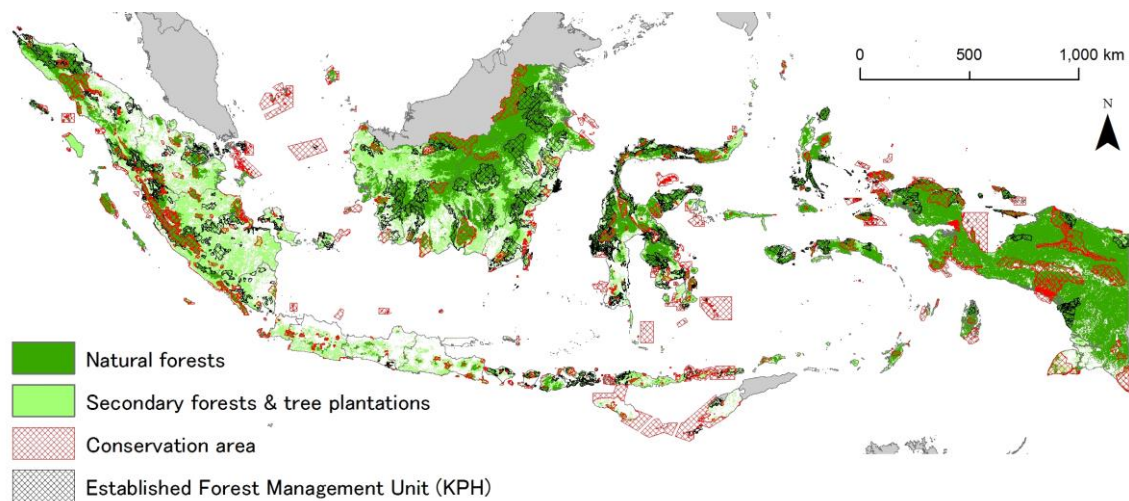


Figure 22: Map of Forests in Indonesia

GHG emissions from forests are larger than emissions from any other land cover or sector in Indonesia. The emissions from deforestation were approximately $293 \text{ MtCO}_2\text{e yr}^{-1}$ and from forest degradation $58 \text{ MtCO}_2\text{e yr}^{-1}$ on average during 1990-2012 (MoEF 2015). The proximate causes for these emissions were unsustainable logging, shifting agriculture, conversion for sedentary agriculture and fires. The most important underlying driver was weak forestry governance. Due to weak governance, huge volumes of timber were harvested illegally and exported, especially during 1998-2002. Japan was one of the destinations of this timber. To more effectively enforce its forest laws, the Indonesian government developed and launched a compulsory legality certification system for all timber products (*Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu – SVLK*) and a system to certify sustainable forest management for forest concessions (*Sertifikat Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – PHPL*). As most of the production forests were already too degraded for private companies to manage them sustainably and generate a profit, the Indonesian government also introduced a new institution for decentralised forest administration under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, known as the forest management unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan – KPH*).

KPH will be responsible for monitoring and supervising the utilisation of all production and protection forests. Building the capacities of each KPH to carry out their functions is a huge undertaking, as upwards of 600 KPH will be required.

With this backdrop, IGES and the Indonesia Forestry Professional Certification Body (LSPHI) are working together to evaluate forest conditions in Indonesia, build capacity and certification systems for staff of the KPH, and build awareness in Japan of Indonesia's new timber legality and forest management system, with collaboration of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DG Sustainable Production Forest Management and DG Human Resource Development), Provincial governments, the Indonesian Association for Forest Concession Holders, and other stakeholders.



Figure 23: Staffs of KPH Boalemo, Gorontalo Province



Figure 24: International seminar on Indonesian forestry policies to timber business sectors in Japan (University of Tokyo)

Tools: E-learning on MRV in Transport Sector

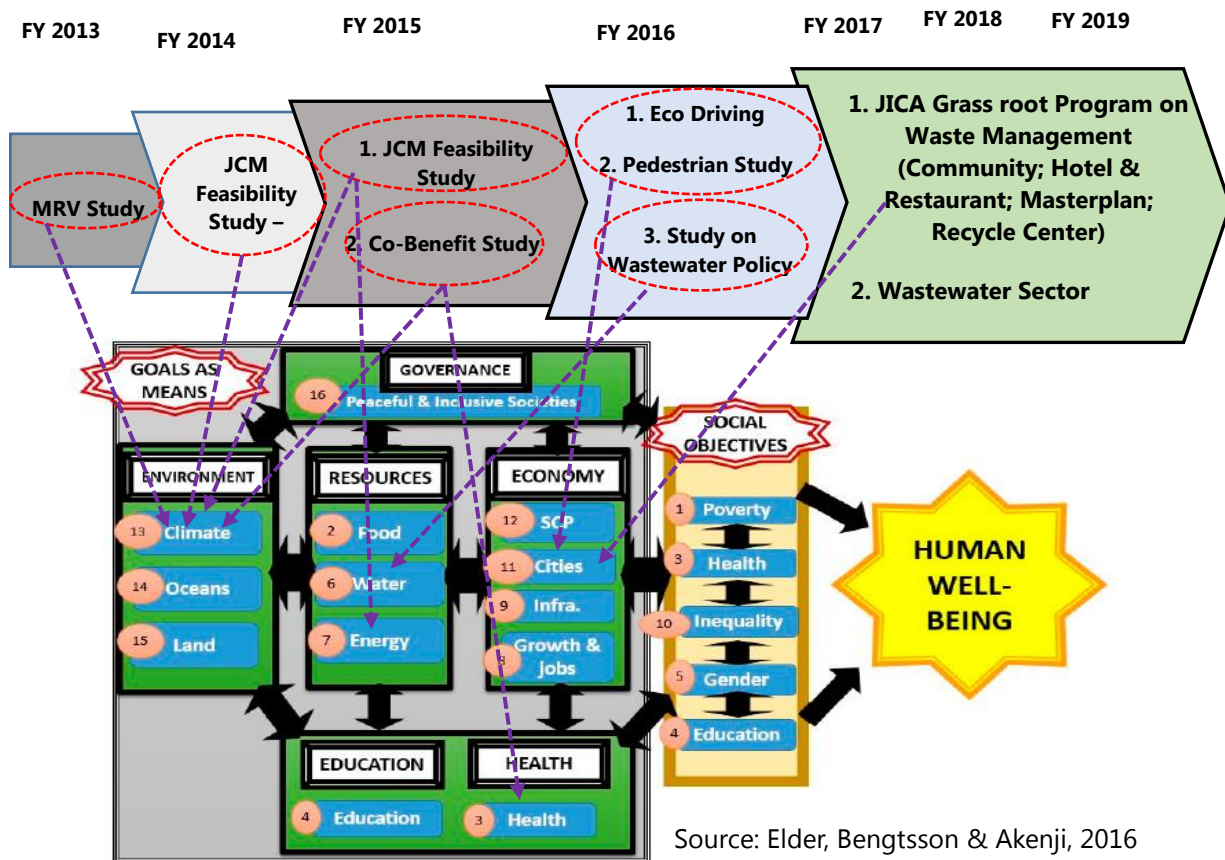
In cooperation with the World Bank Long Distance Learning, IGES developed an e-learning module on low-carbon transport in Asian cities. The online training modules consist of short videos to introduce stakeholders to: (1) international climate negotiations and the important role of monitoring, reporting and verifying actions in the field of transport; (2) the particular challenges and opportunities for sustainable transport solutions in Asia; (3) methods used to quantify environmental impacts of transport projects and how the Transport Emissions Evaluation Model (TEEMP) tool supports users in developing projects in the transport sector; (4) the TEEMP tool's functions and application in calculating GHG reduction potentials resulting from Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) projects.



Figure 25: IGES E-Learning materials on MRV Transport Sector is available on YouTube

5. Moving forwards toward SDGs implementation at city level

The international sphere has also seen an increased focus on cities as key actors on solving global environmental problems, most notably SDG11 (the city goal) and the New Urban Agenda (the outcome of HABITAT III). In response to these problems and responsibilities and against a background of severe resource constraints, IGES has been working with forward-looking local governments and associated stakeholders, within the urban area at a variety of levels and has made efforts to assist cities. However, there is still much to be done.



Source: Elder, Bengtsson & Akenji, 2016


Figure 26: IGES's work in Bandung towards the implementation of SDGs at City Level

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