



WRI INDONESIA

MAKING BIG IDEAS HAPPEN



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF WRI INDONESIA

Located at the strategic nexus between Pacific and Indian oceans under the nurturing tropical climate, Indonesia is a rich archipelago with abundance of natural resources —ranging from millions of hectares of rainforest canopies hosting exotic plant and animal species, to that of commodity plantations that supply world demands.

While allowing Indonesia to tremendously boost its economic growth, a business model that is heavily reliant on natural resources will threaten the existence of those resources. A visionary leadership that aims not only for short-term benefits, but also sustainable development is required. The World Resources

Institute Indonesia (WRI Indonesia) is established in 2014 to be part of various efforts to achieve this challenge.

WRI Indonesia, a legal entity (“yayasan”) under the Indonesian law, is an independent research organization that is dedicated to contributing to the socioeconomic development of Indonesia in an equitable and sustainable way.

WRI Indonesia determines its own research, portfolio and activities, that are designed to fully support the Indonesian government’s sustainable development agenda through various research, innovative technology and

recommendation for evidence-based policies. We work with government and business leaders from different sectors to turn big ideas into action, that ultimately would create a balance between economic opportunities, environmental soundness, and human well-being.

As an independent legal entity, WRI Indonesia is well-positioned to support the current government to implement its ambitious development targets. The pragmatism and swiftness of President Joko Widodo’s government needs to be accompanied with sound environmental and social safeguards in order to ensure the sustainability and inclusiveness of its growth. The in-house WRI Indonesia expertise with the support of WRI’s global network are all committed to provide technical support, produce objective policy analysis, as well as facilitate key in-country stakeholders to meet the challenges of a sustainable and equitable Indonesia.

**Warmest regards,  
Nirarta ‘Koni’ Samadhi**

## ABOUT WRI INDONESIA



WRI Indonesia was established in 2014 under the legal name of Yayasan Institut Sumber Daya Dunia. WRI Indonesia is an independent research organization dedicated to creating a balance between environmental protection, socioeconomic development and human welfare. WRI Indonesia supports data and science-based policies from credible and transparent research and partnerships between the government, business actors and the public.

### WRI'S MISSION

WRI Indonesia's mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations.

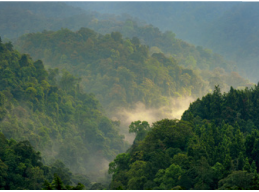
### OUR APPROACH

- **COUNT IT** | We start with data. We conduct independent research and draw on the latest technology to develop new insights and recommendations.
- **CHANGE IT** | We test projects with communities, companies, and government agencies to build a strong evidence base. Then, we work with partners to deliver change on the ground that alleviates poverty and strengthens society.
- **SCALE IT** | We don't think small. Once tested, we work with partners to adopt and expand our efforts regionally and globally.



# ACTIVITY LOCATIONS

## FORESTS AND LANDSCAPE



## CLIMATE CHANGE



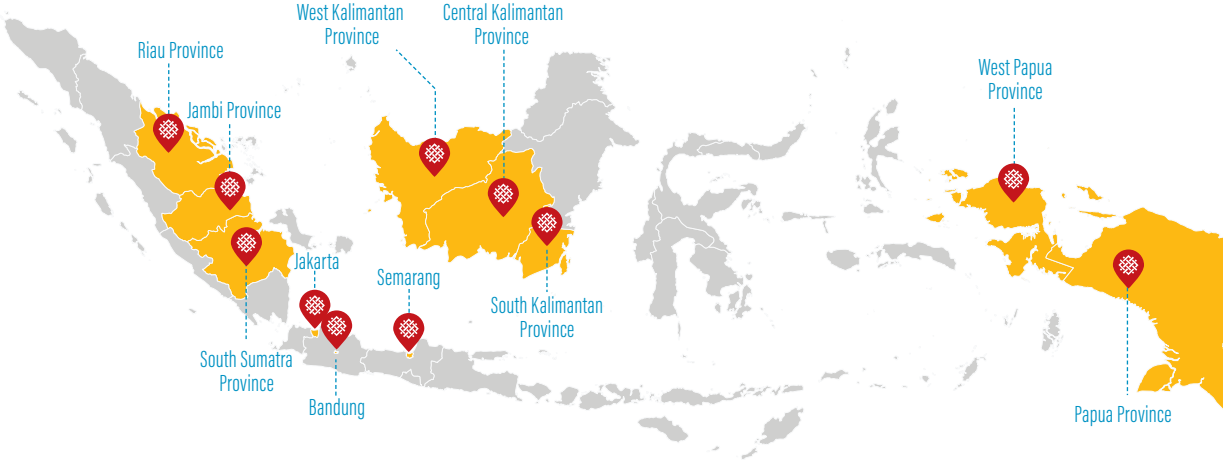
## ENERGY



## SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND TRANSPORTATION



## OCEAN



## PLATFORM DARING

GLOBAL  
FOREST  
WATCH

### [GLOBAL FOREST WATCH \(GLOBALFORESTWATCH.ORG\)](https://globalforestwatch.org)

Global Forest Watch (GFW) is an interactive online forest monitoring and alert system that empowers people everywhere to better manage forests. Global Forest Watch uses cutting edge technology and science to provide the timeliest and most precise information about the status of forest landscapes worldwide, including near-real-time alerts showing suspected locations of recent tree cover loss. With GFW, users can create custom maps, analyze forest trends, subscribe to alerts of tree cover loss, or download data. GFW has GFW Pro feature intended specifically for businesses to monitor its supply chain, including plantations and factories, to be free of deforestation.

GLOBAL  
FOREST  
WATCH  
FIRES

### [GLOBAL FOREST WATCH FIRES \(FIRES.GLOBALFORESTWATCH.ORG\)](https://fires.globalforestwatch.org)

Global Forest Watch Fires (GFW Fires) is an online system for monitoring and responding to forest and land fires in Southeast Asia using near real-time information. GFW Fires combines satellite data from NASA's Active Fire system, high resolution satellite imagery, detailed maps of land cover and concessions, weather conditions, and air quality data to track fire activity and its impact in Southeast Asia.

CLIMATEWATCH

### [CLIMATE WATCH INDONESIA \(CLIMATEWATCHDATA.ORG\)](https://climatewatchdata.org)

Climate Watch Indonesia is an interactive climate data platform that allows users to search, compare, and improve their understanding of emission, emission intensity, progress on emission reductions, and the relation between the emission reduction target (NDC) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Indonesia.

  
pantau  
gambut

### [PANTAU GAMBUT](https://pantau.gambut.org)

Pantau Gambut is a platform that allows users to monitor the progress of peat restoration, learn the impact of peat conservation on people's welfare and the environment, as well as share peat restoration stories and data. Pantau Gambut was established by a coalition of 19 local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Indonesia, including WRI Indonesia.

# FORESTS AND LANDSCAPES

Sustaining forests for people and planet.

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Increased commodity production for exports, food sovereignty and business has the potential to pose significant forest clearance risks. Illegal logging has become one of the issues closely related to deforestation and forest degradation. The lack of consistent, credible and accurate land maps has hampered forest monitoring and data-based policy making, as well as created social conflicts. Indonesia also faces forest and peat fires, the largest source of emissions in 2015. Meanwhile, many degraded forest areas in Indonesia are of poor quality. The opportunity to restore millions of hectares of degraded land is wide open. Forests must be managed sustainably to continue providing services and benefits for communities and to achieve food security goals.



## ONE MAP INITIATIVE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

The Indonesian government is implementing the 'One Map Policy', issued under the [Presidential Regulation No. 9 year 2016](#). The policy creates opportunities to strengthen governance and land use planning in Indonesia, which are often used by irresponsible parties to exploit natural resources without regard to environmental, legal or social situations.

WRI Indonesia aims to support [the implementation of One Map Policy](#) at the local jurisdiction through a collaborative effort called the One Map Initiative at the Local Level. This initiative, led by the local government, aims to establish a sustainable and equitable land use and planning through the strengthening of the Local Geospatial Information Network (*Jaringan Informasi Geospasial Daerah*) in managing the accurate and trustworthy geospatial data and information as well as establishing a

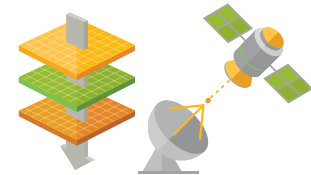
multi-stakeholder forum to solve conflicts and produce solutions regarding governance and land use.

[The One Map Initiative at the Local Level](#) is currently being implemented in Riau, South Sumatera, Papua, and West Papua. In Riau, WRI Indonesia, along with the local government and AMAN Kampar, explores solutions on land boundaries for the indigenous people of Batu Sanggan, whose traditional area of residence overlaps a wildlife conservation area. The team conducts activities such as participatory mapping following the One Map standard, the consultative process, and the assessment of alternative livelihoods for communities to find a solution for the land boundary issue.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration



Strengthening Regional Geospatial Data and Information



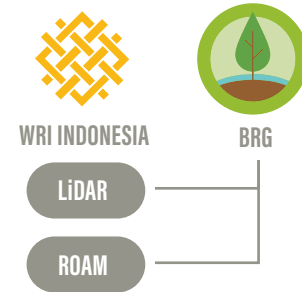
## PEATLAND PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

In 2015, Indonesia experienced devastating and harmful land and forest fires.

According to the World Bank calculations, the massive fires of 2015 resulted in state losses of an estimated Rp 221 trillion. Haze from the fires also allegedly caused up to thousands of premature deaths. More than half of these fires occurred in peatlands. Peatlands store large amounts of carbon and thus playing a critical role in climate change. Ironically, peatlands, covering 9% of the total land area of Indonesia, have been largely damaged.

In 2016, the President established the Peatland Restoration Agency (*Badan Restorasi Gambut/BRG*), mandated to restore 2 million hectares of degraded peatland in seven priority provinces. An important aspect of peatland restoration efforts is the mapping of degraded peatland

areas. In addition to mapping with an operational scale of 1: 50,000, sharpening such mapping to produce highly detailed maps for technical restoration purposes is required. One common method used to produce high-resolution maps is *Light Detection and Ranging* (LiDAR), a remote sensing method that uses light/ lasers. LiDAR is one of the methods used by BRG, in collaboration with the Geospatial Information Agency, to produce detailed peatland maps of 1:2,500 scale.



WRI Indonesia supports BRG to achieve its restoration target through LiDAR mapping and providing the analysis of restoration potential. Together with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and Wetlands International Indonesia, WRI Indonesia supports BRG with Peatland Restoration Planning and the Annual Action Plan in South Sumatera using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) approach.

For the monitoring side, WRI Indonesia also helps manage a public platform to monitor the progress of peat restoration efforts in Indonesia.



# PEATLAND PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

## INDONESIAN PEAT PRIZE



Indonesia needs a transformation in peatland management, and the first step to do so is to map peatlands accurately. The Indonesian Peat Prize was initiated by Geospatial Information Agency to respond to the lack of accuracy and lack of data and information on peat in Indonesia. Uncertainty regarding data and information about peat has hampered peatland protection and restoration efforts and created a space for irresponsible parties to continue the conversion of peatlands, which often causes peat dryness and fire.

The Indonesian Peat Prize is an ambitious, collaborative prize for finding a more accurate, faster and affordable way of mapping the extent and thickness of Indonesian peatlands. The competition is hosted by the Geospatial Information Agency, in collaboration with WRI Indonesia and Context Partners (Portland, US) as implementing partners.

The winner of the Indonesian Peat Prize will receive

**1 MILLION**

and the winning method will be considered to update the Indonesian National Standard on peat mapping.



Mapping method in the Indonesian Peat Prize competition **will be able to produce peat maps on a scale of**

**1:50.000**

which is critical for identifying areas of peatlands for protection and cultivation for sustainable management of peatlands.

# FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

FROM 2000-2012

**16 MILLION HECTARES**  = **30 X**   
of tree cover **loss** in Indonesia the area of Bali

The tree cover loss is triggered by forest clearing due to:



Plantation



Natural disruptions



Disruptions caused by human activities

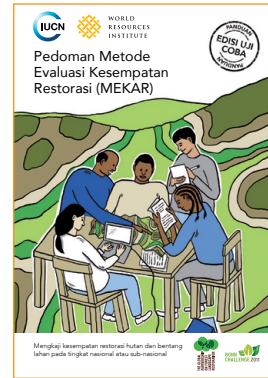
**53%** of degraded and deforested forests became **critical land**.

There are currently around **70 MILLION HECTARES** of critical land in Indonesia

WRI Indonesia fully supports forest and landscape restoration efforts to restore ecological functions, safeguard biodiversity, and improve the welfare of communities on deforested and degraded lands.

To achieve this goal, WRI and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) developed a framework called the Evaluation Methods of Restoration Opportunities (ROAM), designed to provide analytical input in identifying and analyzing the potential of restoration in various landscapes.

WRI Indonesia and its partners have implemented ROAM in South Sumatra and Jambi, producing recommendations on restoration's potential, location, and cost-benefit analysis at the Musi and Batanghari Watersheds.



WRI Indonesia also collaborates with the Restore+ consortium to establish a crowdsourcing platform that collects data on degraded land in Indonesia.

## FOREST LEGALITY INITIATIVE

Indonesia is home to one of the largest tropical forests in the world as well as leading exporter of tropical timber, whose industry is worth around USD 10 billion per year. With such great potential, illegal logging presents a major challenge. The firm action against illegal logging is one of the focuses in President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla's Nawa Cita, which is embodied in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2015-2019.

WRI Indonesia is developing a Forest Legality Initiative portfolio that aims to support the Indonesian government in combating illegal logging and its associated crimes (such as corruption and money laundering). In doing so, we deploy the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) approach, which strengthens law enforcement, governance and sustainable timber trade in a collaborative way. In the initiative, WRI Indonesia plays

a role in conducting a comparative study of the effectiveness of timber tracking systems in various tropical countries to provide lessons for national timber tracking systems. WRI Indonesia also collaborate with FAO and Interpol to increase the investigation capacity of environmental activists in exposing illegal logging.

In Papua and West Papua, WRI Indonesia works with various NGOs to support local activists in writing a book to document the condition of and threats against forests in Papua.

Using satellite technology, WRI Indonesia publishes a regular blogpost series titled "Places to Watch: Illegal Logging," showcasing areas where indications of illegal logging have been observed. The blogpost series encourages activists and law enforcers to conduct field verification in the indicated areas and to investigate each illegal logging case thoroughly.



**To achieve this goal, WRI Indonesia conducts a study that compares the effectiveness of timber tracking systems in tropical countries. The study is expected to shed light and provide lessons learned for Indonesia's timber tracking system.**

## DEFORESTATION AND SOCIAL CONFLICT-FREE COMMODITIES SUPPLY CHAIN

With a wet tropical landscape, Indonesia is perfect for the growth of land-based commodity industries. The wood, pulp, paper, and palm oil industries are labor-intensive, land-based commodity industries that drive the rural economy. Unfortunately, the growth of these industries is not followed by solid land governance, resulting in the emergence of various environmental and social problems.

Three actions that need to be taken immediately are as follows: (1) stop the expansion of land-based industries into areas with high conservation value; (2) increase yields through production intensification; and (3) mainstream sustainable commodity certification in key commodity markets.

A study by WRI Indonesia found it possible to meet the continuously increasing demand for commodities while ensuring farmers' welfare and environmental conservation through better land governance. Thus, we have conducted several strategic programs, such as the following:

1. Facilitation of dialogue between the private sector, the government, NGOs, and indigenous people in order to solve various conflicts and ensure transparent, accountable industry governance.
2. Mapping independent plantations to ensure properly targeted training and aid.
3. Training on sustainable oil palm plantation management and certification for independent smallholders.
4. Development of radar-based deforestation monitoring methodology, which is highly accurate because it is unhindered by cloud cover.
5. Refinement of landscape monitoring methodologies and protocols that facilitate the private sector (smallholders, palm oil traders, and consumer product companies) in ensuring proper fulfillment of their sustainability commitment at the local level.



## SUPPORTING SOCIAL FORESTRY



In Indonesia, approximately **25,000** from **72,000** villages are located in the forests estate.

More than

**48** people live in villages  
around forests.  
**MILLION**

From this amount, about

**10** people living around the forest still live  
below the poverty line.  
**MILLION**

Poverty in forested areas is often associated with the uncertainty of forest management rights in forest dependent communities. To improve the welfare of the communities, several approaches have been proposed:

- 1 Legal access for communities to utilize and manage forest resources
- 2 Capacity building for communities living around forests to improve their ability in managing forest areas sustainably and supporting their livelihood.

These approaches are implemented through social forestry scheme, which have been embodied in the National Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 with 12.7 hectares allocated for the scheme.

To support social forestry, a priority program of the government, WRI Indonesia lends its analytical and technical support to help organize a capacity-development program for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and for the Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group in South Sumatra.

We also highlight the important role of customary law in maintaining the remaining forest cover. WRI Indonesia aims to demonstrate the benefits of social forestry, not only as a driver of positive economic impacts for rural communities, but also to maintain the ecological function of forests.

# ENERGY

## Promoting the Provision of Clean and Affordable Energy for All

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Indonesia's National Energy Policy aims to quadruple renewable energy in the national primary energy mix by 2025 (23 percent) and increase the electrification ratio to almost 100 percent by 2020 with emphasis on not sacrificing economic growth. However, Indonesia's energy sovereignty plans over the next 5 years center on coal and land-based biofuels, potentially leading to competition for land use between food and fuel and increasing the risk of land-use change. At the same time, the exploration and investment for other forms of renewable energy remain untapped.



# PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN INDONESIA

## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ONE MAP

WRI Indonesia, in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), develops a Sustainable Energy One Map, a tool that would allow access to various data and analysis relevant to renewable energy development, the foundational work that could enable more rigorous investment and political will in the sector. This portal focuses on 5 areas, namely:

- Project coordination and acceleration
- Decision support system
- Resource assessment
- Development of off-grid clean energy
- Development of national energy technologies and supporting industries

WRI Indonesia supports transparency in achieving national clean energy

targets and supports the government in the commercialization of clean energy technologies and innovative clean energy business models.

WRI Indonesia is also involved in a feasibility study to develop bamboo-based biomass energy in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. To support the peatland restoration target of 2 million hectares, we integrate aspects of sustainable energy with the framework of the Restoration Opportunity Evaluation Method (ROAM).

**Sustainable Energy One Map is a tool that would allow access to various data and analysis relevant to renewable energy development.**



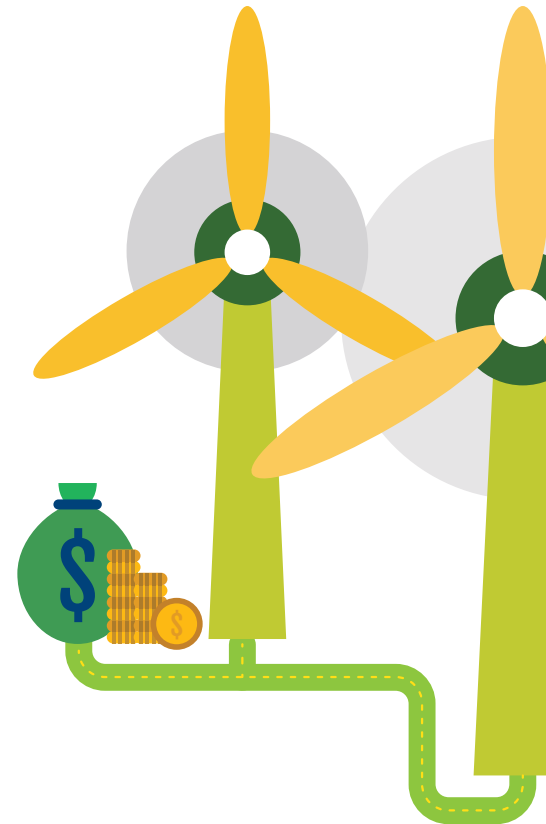
## CLEAN AND ADVANCED ENERGY INVESTMENT ACCELERATOR (CAEIA)

More than 140 international companies have committed to achieving 100% clean and renewable energy (CRE) across their supply chains. While fulfilling the CRE commitment is relatively easy in Europe and the United States, industry players in Indonesia are facing difficulty fulfilling such a commitment, especially given the absence of a standard mechanism for large-scale renewable energy sale and purchase and the absence of support for industry players to utilize their business areas for renewable energy plants. Companies are energy intensive. Therefore, making CRE the main source of energy for companies may transform the market and accelerate a country's CRE development.

WRI Indonesia, with Allotrope Partners and National Renewable Energy

Laboratory, established the Clean and Advanced Energy Investment Accelerator (CAEIA), which consists of companies from Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Mexico, and Colombia that have committed to using CRE in their supply chains. This coalition has the potential to increase CRE demand in their respective countries to help their governments accelerate CRE development through policies that support CRE investments.

The CAEIA coalition also lends its expertise and technical support to generating policies that can accelerate growth of CRE investments in Indonesia.





# CLIMATE CHANGE

Towards Low Carbon Development and Improving Resilience to Climate Impacts

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In Law No. 17/2007, on the Long-Term Development Plan for 2005–2025, Indonesia articulated a vision to create a “Beautiful and Sustainable Indonesia.” The main challenge in realizing this vision is climate change. The annual global temperature has exceeded its average level for the last 38 consecutive years. Moreover, extreme weather events have become worse and more frequent. In many countries, heat waves and droughts are destroying agriculture, increasing the risk of forest fires, and endangering lives.

To overcome these problems, the Indonesian government announced the emission reduction target (NDC) in 2015 and launched the Low-Carbon Development Initiative in 2017.



## OPEN CLIMATE NETWORK

WRI Indonesia supports transparent and accessible information related to Indonesia's climate advancement. WRI Indonesia seeks to provide a means of planning to provide a reference for climate policy-making through scientific studies and Energy Policy Solutions modeling tools. The Energy Policy Solution is a dynamic simulator that allows users to create climate-related policy scenarios in Indonesia and presents the likely long-term impact and cost of those policies. WRI Indonesia seeks to work with research institutes from other countries to learn best practices and analytical frameworks that can be applied to Indonesia, taking into account the national situation and context.

**The Energy Policy Solution is a dynamic system simulator that allows users to create climate-related policy scenarios in Indonesia and present the likely long-term impact and cost of those policies.**



## LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT INDONESIA

With its development partners, WRI Indonesia supports Indonesia's efforts toward low-carbon development. Currently, the Indonesia's Ministry of Development Planning (BAPPENAS) is formulating a National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020–2024 that pushes for the consideration of environmental support and capacity in Indonesia's development policies and implementation.

WRI Indonesia supports the formulation of an RPJMN based on low-carbon, science-based development mainly through the following:

- Comprehensive research and analysis, such as spatial analysis, the required investment for low-carbon development, an action plan, and business solutions in the forestry, agriculture, peatland, energy, transportation, fisheries, and marine sectors at the national and sub-national levels in East Kalimantan, South Sumatra, Papua, and West Papua.
- Cooperation with constituents that consist of local, national, and international partners.
- Coordination with policy makers at the national and international levels to support low-carbon development.

**WRI Indonesia seeks to provide reports and analyses to provide insights into low-carbon economy and social development.**



## SUPPORTING NDC IMPLEMENTATION

Achieving Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets requires Indonesia to develop innovative legislative and institutional policies and frameworks, review necessary resources, and map financial resources that can be used to carry out the commitments listed in the NDCs. WRI Indonesia sees the potential to assist in accelerating Indonesia's climate preparedness at the international level, including encouraging Indonesian involvement in international climate opportunities such as the NDC Partnership.

The NDC partnership, currently comprised of 31 Partner Countries including Indonesia, provides assistance to various countries to implement climate action and improve coordination

between countries providing and needing assistance.

WRI Indonesia can be a support unit by providing tools, best practices and support for Indonesia to achieve the NDC targets and other goals in the Paris Agreement.

**The NDC partnership, currently comprised of 31 Partner Countries including Indonesia, provides assistance to various countries to implement climate action and improve coordination between countries providing and needing assistance.**





# Sustainable Cities

## Creating Livable and Low-Carbon Cities and Transportation Systems

By 2025, urban population is predicted to make up 68% of Indonesia's total population. Traditional models of city development can hinder economic growth, spur greenhouse gas emissions and endanger lives. Efficient cities can alleviate poverty, combat climate change, and make services such as water, energy, as well as transportation more accessible. Cities leaders have demonstrated a commitment to developing sustainable and climate-resilient cities, providing opportunities for communities to address climate change-related issues with city-level approaches. One of the major urban issues related to climate change is water management, including water supply and flood control.



## ROAD SAFETY IN CITIES

Through our partnership with Bloomberg's Global Road Safety initiative, WRI Indonesia collaborated with Bandung City Government to address road safety issue by incorporating pedestrian-friendly city planning and infrastructure, especially for pedestrians who are the most vulnerable to traffic accidents.

WRI Indonesia collaborated with Bandung City Government to redesign crossroads on Ahmad Yani, Veteran and Naripan streets, to create smoother traffic flow and simultaneously provide safer spaces for pedestrians.

## CLIMATE RESILIENT CITIES

Urbanization in major cities in Indonesia has increased rapidly and positioned the city at the forefront of the impacts of climate change. Without action on mitigation and adaptation, climate change can exacerbate urban problems such as floods, a crucial that causes significant economic losses.

WRI Indonesia provides a research on the resilience of urban poor community to climate change in Semarang. The report aims to help policy makers to build climate resilient cities.

**WRI Indonesia collaborated with Bandung City Government to address road safety issues.**



**WRI Indonesia seeks to provide research and technical assistance to cities such as Semarang to build resilience to climate change.**



# Ocean

In addition to contributing US \$2.5 trillion to the global economy every year, the ocean is a source of food for 3 billion people, as well as home to more than half of Earth's species. It also produces half of the planet's oxygen and absorbs a quarter of carbon dioxide emissions. Unfortunately, these ocean functions are at stake.

In Indonesia, ocean and coastal pollution and habitat destruction continue, while climate change also endangers the marine ecosystem. The increasing demand for resources, technological development, and overfishing, along with inadequate governance and law enforcement, contribute to our ocean deterioration in quality.



## NEW OCEAN ECONOMY

New Ocean Economy emphasizes that economic growth, job creation, and social welfare for the people of Indonesia today and in the future and sustainable marine management are not mutually exclusive. New Ocean Economy will explain the benefits of sustainable marine management, the costs to be incurred if Indonesia fails to manage its oceans properly, and the road map toward a new economy.

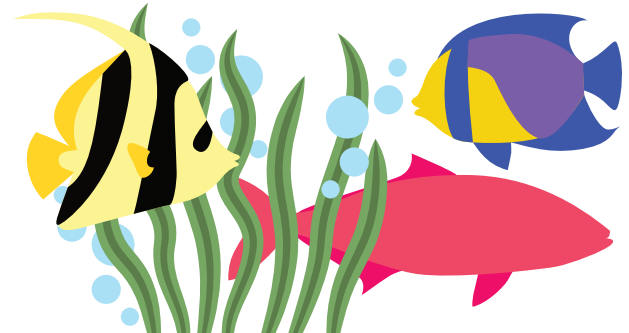
## DATABASE OF OCEAN POLLUTION IN INDONESIA

After China, Indonesia is the second largest contributor of plastic waste in the world. In 2010, approximately 1.29 million tons of the total 3.2 million tons of plastic waste in Indonesia ended up in the ocean (Jambeck et al., 2015). Plastic pollution is not only detrimental to marine organisms but also to humans, who are at the top of the food chain.

To address ocean pollution, a platform that displays the state of ocean pollution in Indonesia, measured using various methodologies and verified through a peer-review process, is needed.

## SUSTAINABLE COASTAL MANAGEMENT

WRI Indonesia will develop and test the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) on the mangrove ecosystem, calculating the monetary value of a mangrove ecosystem, conducting a cost-benefit analysis on mangrove restoration, gaining insights from mangrove conservation and restoration efforts across Indonesia, and identifying innovative investment mechanisms for mangrove restoration. We also strive to push for the inclusion of the blue carbon component in Indonesia's nationally determined contribution (NDC).





# LIFE AT WRI INDONESIA



## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### SHAPING YOUNG GENERATION TO HAVE EXPERTISE OF RESEARCH-BASED POLICY MAKING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Considering that youth constitute half of Indonesia's population, investing in them is vital in the push for sustainable development. Through two **WRI Indonesia's** programs—*Indonesian Young Thoughts Leaders on Environment* and *Wahana Riset Indonesia*—we strive to help youth grow as sustainable development initiators, motivators, and leaders through training in writing, research, and teamwork. In its first year, *Wahana Riset Indonesia* recruited 19 young researchers who produced various reviews on sustainable natural resources management.

### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS



How can Indonesia Meet the Climate Change Mitigation Target?



Assessing Forest Governance: *The Governance of Forest Initiative Indicator Framework*



Indonesian Climate Policy and Data in CAIT  
Indonesia Climate Data Explorer (PINDAI)



Forest Problems and Law Enforcement in Southeast Asia



Interpreting INDCs: Assessing Transparency of Post-2010 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets for 8 Top-emitting Economies



Guideline to Identifying Degraded Land to Cultivate Eco-friendly Palm Oil



# JOIN OUR COMMUNITY

Explore our blogposts and research products at [wri-indonesia.org](http://wri-indonesia.org).

Subscribe to the WRI Indonesia newsletter to gain insights into issues related to forests, energy, climate, cities, and transportation from WRI's publications and online tools. Register at [bit.ly/NawalaWRI](http://bit.ly/NawalaWRI)



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