

DEADLINE EXTENDED - CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Enabling Civil Society's contribution to Prosperous, Fair and Sustainable Development in Energy Transition and Sustainable Land Use:

Accelerating of Strategi Jangka Benah Implementation in Central Kalimantan Province

1) BACKGROUND

Palm oil is a significant agricultural commodity for Indonesia, contributing substantially to the country's foreign exchange earnings. In 2022, palm oil exports generated USD 31.49 billion, with an export volume of 36.52 million tons¹. This growth in crude palm oil (CPO) production has been closely tied to the expansion of oil palm plantations, that has raised concerns about sustainability and deforestation. Indonesia is at the forefront of oil palm plantation expansion, particularly on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan, which together account for approximately 95% of the country's CPO production². According to Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics, by 2022, oil palm plantations occupied more than 16 million hectares of land, with around 40.51% managed by smallholders³. However, the expansion of oil palm plantations has also led to environmental concerns. Data from Auriga in 2019 indicated that of the 16.8 million hectares of oil palm plantation, 3.4 million hectares (20.2%) were located within forest areas⁴. Meanwhile, in Central Kalimantan, 984.544 hectares of oil palm plantations were found inside forested areas⁵.

Addressing the issue of illegal oil palm plantations within forest areas remains a significant challenge, particularly for smallholder plantations. The Indonesian government has taken steps to tackle this issue through the implementation of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation. This law provides a mechanism for resolving the problem of oil palm plantations within forest areas. The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) is working to address oil palm plantations in forest areas through the Social Forestry permits. Furthermore, Strategi Jangka Benah is mandated by Government

¹ Analisis kinerja Perdagangan Kelapa Sawit 2022. Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian. ISSN 2086-4949 Semester 1 2023

² Purba, J. H. V. & Sipayung, T. (2017). Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Indonesia dalam Perspektif Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Indonesia*, 43(1), 81–94.

³ Statistik Kelapa Sawit Indonesia 2022. 2023. Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. Vol. 16 ISSN 1978-9947

⁴ Susanti, A., Marhaento, H., Permadi, D. B., Budiadi, B., Imron, M. A., Hermudananto, H., Nurjanto, H. H., Susanto, D., Santoso, H., Bakhtiar, I., & Maimunah, S. (2021). Smallholders' Oil Palm Agroforestry: Barriers and Factors Influencing Adoption. *Jurnal Ilmu Kehutanan*, 15(1), 69–81. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jik.v15i1.1513>

⁵ Bakhtiar, Irfan, Diah Suradireja, Hery Santoso, Wiko Saputra, Arifin Ma'ruf, Hero Marhaento, Ichsan Saif, and Sunaji Zamroni. 2019. *Hutan Kita Bersawit*. DKI Jakarta: KEHATI.

Regulations No. 23 and 24 of 2021 and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulations No. 7, 8, and 9 of 2021. The Strategi Jangka Benah Strategy is one of the mechanisms designed to address the issue of forest land conversion to monoculture oil palm plantations through an agroforestry scheme. By converting monoculture oil palm plantations into oil palm agroforestry, Strategi Jangka Benah aims to address this issue by converting monoculture oil palm plantations into oil palm agroforestry (OPAF) through enrichment planting. The introduction of oil palm agroforestry (OPAF) within the social forestry program was to reduce these environmental impacts, conserve biodiversity, enhance wildlife habitat, and improve smallholder household resilience.

Therefore, WWF Indonesia in collaboration with Auriga, is implementing "Enabling Civil Society's Contribution to Prosperous, Fair, and Sustainable Development in Energy Transition and Sustainable Land Use." aimed to mainstream and strengthen civil society organizations at the national and sub-national levels so that they can play a significant role in the processes of formulating energy transition and sustainable land use policies along with its implementation in the field level. One of the outputs is acceleration of Strategi Jangka Benah implementation by establishing Jangka Benah pilots in Jambi and Kalimantan Province.

The Strategi Jangka Benah (SJB) initiative in Central Kalimantan is set to be implemented through a collaborative effort involving multiple stakeholders. The establishment of Jangka Benah pilot will focus on integrating native species and multipurpose tree species (MPTS). This approach is designed not only to reduce environmental impact caused by oil palm expansion, but also to deliver economic benefits to smallholders. By combining ecological restoration with economic incentives, the initiative seeks to foster sustainable land management practices that benefit both environment and local communities.

The purpose of the Financial Support on Third Party (FSTP) on this opportunity is to strengthen the role of civil society and local communities through evidence-based piloting Jangka Benah Strategy and stakeholders' engagement. This will provide the opportunity for civil society organizations in several important areas, such as:

1. Multi-stakeholders' discussion at provincial/district level
2. Pilots of Jangka Benah Strategy at the field level
3. Series of Jangka Benah Dialogues
4. Initiating Jangka Benah working group at provincial level

2) General Requirements for FSTP

This FSTP program focuses on local areas with a high threat of land use change due to oil palm plantations expansion. CSO applicants must be based in Central Kalimantan province prioritized by WWF-Indonesia. In addition, other conditions that must be complied with include the following;

- 1) Have legal status in Indonesia.
- 2) The entity is a Civil Society Organizations, such as Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) or Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).
- 3) Have carried out activities related to promoting land use management and/or community empowerment for at least two years.
- 4) Not an institution affiliated with political interests.
- 5) Has good institutional governance, including finances, and can run its finances transparently.
- 6) CSO applicants must be based in Central Kalimantan as the priority location of this project.

3) Responsibilities

The FSTP responsibilities for this project including:

1. Demonstration Plot Mapping
 - Conduct field surveys to identify potential land for SJB demonstration plot based on biophysical and social suitability.
 - Map of the plot location, including the polygon and other key components.
2. Establishments of the SJB Demonstration Plot
 - Establish Strategi Jangka Benah pilot in Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.
 - Develop plans for the SJB demonstration plot, including workplan, schedules, and resource necessities.
 - Ensure availability of seedlings and procure necessary materials and tools.
 - Plant and replant the SJB demonstration plot according to the design and comply with government regulations.
3. Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Regularly monitor the vegetation growth and calculate the survival rates of the crops with at least achieving 80% growth rates.

- Collecting data on vegetation growth, land conditions, and other factors affecting the success of restoration.
4. Initiate Jangka Benah Working Group in Provincial level.
- Engage with governments and other CSOs to establish mutual understanding regarding Strategi Jangka Benah implementation in Central Kalimantan Province.
 - Facilitate discussion and strengthening capacity for other CSOs on mainstreaming Strategi Jangka Benah Platform on provincial level.
 - Develop policy paper as advocacy material for accelerating Strategi Jangka Benah implementation in Central Kalimantan Province.

4) Proposal Assessment

Apart from the requirements above, WWF-Indonesia will also carry out an assessment based on:

- a. Experience in project restoration including monitoring and evaluating the progress of the project.
- b. Experience in multi-stakeholder collaboration, particularly local CSOs relevant government agencies.
- c. Experience in managing grant funds.

WWF-Indonesia will announce the recipients of the grant funds to be funded for 22 months with the maximum amount IDR 825.000.000. It is estimated that the grant will start in March 2025.

The Call for Proposal process will go through the following steps:

1. WWF Indonesia will announce the Call for Proposal through our websites.
2. The submission period is opened for prospective organizations to send proposals based on the required criteria.
3. WWF Indonesia will assess and select the proposal based on the provided criteria.
4. WWF Indonesia will conduct due diligence process to the selected partners.
5. WWF Indonesia will invite selected potential partners to discuss the proposal.
6. After finalizing the proposal, the subgrant recipient will receive a final announcement and be invited to the contracting process.

5) TIMELINE OF GRANT FUNDING PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS

- January 22 – 29, 2025: Preparation of proposal by candidates.
- January 30 – February 07, 2025: Discussion with shortlisted candidates for clarification of the proposal and due diligence process.
- February 11, 2025: Announcement of grantees.
- March 03, 2025: Expected project starts

6) PROPOSAL STRUCTURE (MAX 15 PAGES)

- Project Title and Location,
- Partner profile
- Background of the problem
- Project Goals, Objectives & Strategy
- Activities, expected results & timeline
- Structure of the implementation team
- Budget details (Staff, Operations, Activities)

Template is available and will also be distributed.

7) PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Full Proposal can be sent to email address: Darmawati Ridho (dridho@wwf.id) with and copy/cc to Ari Moch Arif (aarif@wwf.id).