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BALAI BESAR PELATIHAN KESEHATAN HEWAN**

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203. Does economic growth spark efficiency? Unveiling the Electricity Kuznets Curve (ELKC) in ASEAN-5 nations / Kisswani, Khalid M.; Fikru, Mahelet G.. The Electricity Journal203. ISSN: 1040-6190 (2023) v.36 Issue. 8p.107333. 36

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1040619023001008>

DOI: 10.1016/j.tej.2023.107333

Abstract: We contribute to the conventional Environmental Kuznets Curve literature by modeling the relationship between income and electric power consumption among five Asian economies (ASEAN-5): Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Economic growth together with rapid urbanization contributes to increases in electricity use. Still, it is not clearly understood whether and to what extent improvements in technology could ultimately allow a more efficient use of power. We test whether electricity consumption follows an inverted U-shape curve (Electricity Kuznets Curve, ELKC) using the unrestricted error correction model fitted on historical data for each country. The long-run results indicate that the ELKC hypothesis is detected in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore. Our results suggest that if these countries continue to follow the ELKC trajectory, further increases in income could facilitate energy-efficiency innovations to prevent a monotonic relationship between growth and electric power use. The finding implies that there is room for policies to incentivize energy efficiency measures in multiple sectors.

Keyword: Cointegration; Electricity; Energy efficiency; Error correction model; Kuznets curve; Rebound effect

204. Extracting ideology from policy: Analysing the social construction of conservation priorities in the Coral Triangle region / Clifton, Julian; Foale, Simon. Marine Policy204. ISSN: 0308-597X (2017) v.82 Issue. p.189-196. 82

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X1730163X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2017.03.018

Abstract: This study presents an analysis of marine resource management activities designed to ameliorate concerns over fish stocks, food and livelihood insecurity in the coastal Asia Pacific region, with a specific focus on the area encompassed by the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). Firstly, the study explores how the CTI-CFF framing of food insecurity as symptomatic of economic deficiencies at the household level reflects the broader neoliberal conservation agenda driving the CTI-CFF and serves to legitimate the latter as the natural authority for intervention. Secondly, the paper uses an example of local level fishery management to demonstrate how the logic of neoliberalism translates to regulations which fail to recognise social and political complexities confronting fishers, thereby exacerbating the precarity of food and livelihood security in these communities. Thirdly, the paper contrasts the Western scientific emphasis on maintaining food security through managing coral reef fisheries with evidence from Indonesia and the Philippines which demonstrates the much larger contribution from pelagic fisheries and aquaculture to food security. The paper concludes with a call for research and aid-funded interventions on fishery management, livelihoods and food security to better reflect the needs of coastal people in the Asia-Pacific region, rather than the values commonly espoused by Western scientists and conservationists.

Keyword:

205. Assessing financial convergence in developing countries: The case of D-8 countries / Selcuk, Mervan; Asutay, Mehmet. *Borsa Istanbul Review*205. ISSN: 2214-8450 (2025) v. Issue. p..

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214845025000547>

DOI: 10.1016/j.bir.2025.03.009

Abstract: The European Union's regional integration serves as a model for blocs such as the D-8 Organisation for Economic Cooperation, which aims to enhance financial and economic integration. This study employs wavelet coherence analysis to examine the interrelations between exchange rates, bond yields, stock exchanges, the VIX, and oil prices in D-8 countries, utilizing daily data from 2010 to 2025 to assess financial convergence. The findings reveal dynamic and heterogeneous financial relationships. Türkiye, Indonesia, and Malaysia exhibit medium-term synchronisation between exchange rates and bond yields, while Bangladesh and Nigeria show inverse relationships. Stock markets also display varied interactions, with Indonesia and Malaysia demonstrating persistent negative correlations, while Türkiye shifts from synchronisation to an inverse relationship. More open economies, like Türkiye and Malaysia, demonstrate stronger coherence with global volatility (VIX), whereas controlled economies, such as Iran, show weaker responses. Although mid-to-long-term coherence suggests progress towards financial convergence, differences in market openness and policies hinder full integration. Policymakers should prioritize coordinating exchange rates, ensuring financial transparency, and harmonising regulations to strengthen stability in D-8 economies. Proactive risk management and regional policy coordination can mitigate the effects of global volatility. Enhancing financial linkages through cross-border investments and regional agreements will improve resilience and speed up convergence.

Keyword: Exchange rate; Bond yield; D-8 countries; Financial convergence; VIX; Wavelet coherence

206. Revisiting the Phillips curve for Indonesia: What can we learn from regional data? / Aginta, Harry. *Journal of Asian Economics*206. ISSN: 1049-0078 (2023) v.85 Issue. p.101592. 85

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S104900782300012X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.asieco.2023.101592

Abstract: This study seeks new empirical evidence of the Phillips curve in Indonesia, an emerging and geographically diversified economy. There are three important contributions from this research. First, applying panel econometric method to exploit regional variation, the study resolves the issue of using on-target national inflation rates that potentially causes weakening inflation-output link. Second, the research examines the relevance of mining industry for output gap measurement at regional level. Third, it highlights the differences in the Phillips curve between the west and east regions owing to their different underlying economic structures. Our estimation using regional data support the validity of the Phillips curve relationship in Indonesia. Backward-looking inflation expectations, exchange rate dynamics and international prices also significantly affect inflation. In addition, the effect of output gap on inflation is larger if the mining sector is excluded from output gap measurement. Finally, we find apparent differences between the west and the eastern regions in the slope of Phillips curve, as

well as in the degree of inflation persistence and exchange rate pass-through. The results are robust to alternative specification. Our study adds significantly to the empirical literature on the Phillips curve and have meaningful policy implications.

Keyword: Indonesia; Panel data; Inflation dynamics; Phillips curve

207. Conditions of forest transition in Asian countries / Youn, Yeo-Chang; Choi, Junyeong; de Jong, Wil; Liu, Jinlong; Park, Mi Sun; Camacho, Leni D.; Tachibana, Satoshi; Huudung, Nguyen Din; Bhojvaid, Padam Parkash; Damayanti, Ellyn K.; Wanneng, Phongxiong; Othman, Mohd Shawahid. *Forest Policy and Economics* 207. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2017) v.76 Issue. p.14-24. 76

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S138993411630185X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2016.07.005

Abstract: This study identifies the important factors that contribute to or inhibit forest transitions in nine Asian countries: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Philippines, and Vietnam. A qualitative comparative analysis method was used to determine which conditions or combinations of conditions led to or prevented a forest transition. Under the condition of public ownership with no private forest tenure or ownership of forest land, there was no instance of forest transition among the nine countries studied. Under the condition of non-liberal timber trade policies, there was no instance of forest transition in the countries studied. The results of this analysis suggest that for a forest transition to occur, the country should liberalize timber import and provide forest tenure to the private sector. Based on these results, we argue that in order for a forest transition to take place or for REDD+ to be effective, the state should allow for private sector to participate in forest management and create market conditions that meet the demand for timber via trade policy alignment.

Keyword: Forest policy; Qualitative comparative analysis; Asia; Enabling conditions; Forest transition

208. Natural resources-financial innovation-carbon neutrality nexus: The role of policy robustness / Wang, Jinxing; Li, Wanming. *Resources Policy* 208. ISSN: 0301-4207 (2024) v.89 Issue. p.104543. 89

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301420723012540>

DOI: 10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.104543

Abstract: This study sought to investigate the impact of a natural resources, financial innovation, and policy robustness on carbon neutrality of a nation. Cross-country data from 6 major Asian economies: China, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Japan, from 2010 to 2020, were drawn for the analysis. This study employed the Westerlund panel cointegration approach to examine the long term relationship among the variables. Three models were developed and analyzed keeping CO2 emissions, natural resources, and financial innovation as dependent variables. Our findings of model-1 revealed that abundant natural resources and increase financial innovation are linked to lower carbon emissions. Policy robustness plays a significant role in reducing carbon emissions, highlighting the

importance of strong environmental policies for sustainable development. However, economic growth is associated with higher carbon emissions, suggesting the need to manage growth sustainably. As economies expand, the consumption of natural resources also increases, indicating the necessity for strategies to decouple economic growth from resource use. In the model-2, GDP positively influences the exploitation of natural resources, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices. In the model-3, financial innovation is positively related to carbon emissions, indicating the potential for innovative financial instruments in emissions mitigation. Conversely, a negative relationship between natural resources and financial innovation suggest the importance of sustainable financial practices. This study stresses the complexity of factors influencing environmental sustainability and calls for comprehensive research. It underscores the significance of combining economic development with sustainable resource use, innovative financial practices, and robust policy frameworks to foster environmental sustainability in the Asian context.

Keyword: Carbon neutrality; Financial innovation; Natural resources; Policy robustness

209. Community importance-performance preferences and policy adaptiveness in marine debris management: A case study from the Komodo Subdistrict, Indonesia / Suryawan, I Wayan Koko; Sianipar, Imelda Masni Juniaty; Lee, Chun-Hung. *Marine Policy* 209. ISSN: 0308-597X (2025) v.174 Issue. p.106592. 174

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X25000077>

DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2025.106592

Abstract: This study provides a comprehensive evaluation of community engagement in marine debris management under Indonesia's National Action Plan, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2018. By integrating Importance-Performance Analysis with Probit and Logit regression models, the research assesses the influence of demographic factors on participation in marine debris management initiatives. The findings reveal that, despite the high value attributed to these initiatives, their effectiveness is notably suboptimal. This lack of effectiveness underscores a significant gap in the practical implementation of Indonesia's National Action Plan, with pronounced challenges specifically in the Komodo Subdistrict. The analysis exposes a substantial discrepancy between the ambitious goals set by the policy and its actual implementation at the community level, which critically undermines the plan's effectiveness. The study advocates for the development of policies that are not only inclusive and adaptable but also supported by robust enforcement and comprehensive local capacity-building efforts. It further proposes that a strategic focus on demographic-specific initiatives and conducting in-depth qualitative research into community motivations can greatly enhance participation. Moreover, the research highlights the need for policies to better address the specifics of local contexts, suggesting that targeted, community-specific interventions could bridge the gap between policy intentions and actual outcomes. The findings offer crucial insights for policymakers in Indonesia and other developing nations, emphasizing the importance of a detailed, context-sensitive approach to policy implementation that effectively manages marine debris and contributes to the sustainability of marine environments.

Keyword: Adaptive management models; Coastal ecosystem preservation; Community-driven initiatives; Komodo regional conservation; Sustainable marine practices

210. Coordinating forest tenure reform: Objectives, resources and relations in Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, and Uganda / Myers, Rodd; Fisher, Micah; Monterroso, Iliana; Liswanti, Nining; Maryudi, Ahmad; Larson, Anne M.; Mwangi, Esther; Herawati, Tuti. *Forest Policy and Economics* 210. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2022) v.139 Issue. p.102718. 139

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389934122000302>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2022.102718

Abstract: As forest tenure reform is mainstreamed around the world, outcomes are increasingly determined by the institutions that are responsible for administering its operationalisation and translating policy into implementation. This global study examines state institutional contexts of tenure reform in Kenya, Uganda, Nepal, Indonesia, and Peru. Interviews were administered in 2016–2017 using a fixed questionnaire applied across all countries involving 26–32 respondents from state implementers of forest tenure reform in each country for a total of 145 respondents. Although our study engagement was tailored for specific country contexts, we identified generalisable forest tenure reform trends through comparative analysis. Findings situate the overall bridging role that state institutions play in forest tenure reform, which we describe as falling under three key overarching coordination functions, namely: coordination among implementers, coordination of objectives, and coordination of resources. These three categories provide insights not only for gauging the progress of a country's forest tenure reform, but also for evaluating how robust reforms have been, and where forest tenure reforms are headed in the future.

Keyword: Forest governance; Coordination; Decentralisation; Environmental policy; Forest tenure reform

211. Wishful thinking or wise policy? Theorising tourism-led inclusive growth: Supply chains and host communities / Jeyacheya, Julia; Hampton, Mark P.. *World Development* 211. ISSN: 0305-750X (2020) v.131 Issue. p.104960. 131

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X20300863>

DOI: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104960

Abstract: Tourism is perceived as driving economic growth for developing countries by generating employment, income and government revenue. In debates over the relationship between economic growth and poverty alleviation, the inclusive growth paradigm emerged in World Bank, OECD and other development publications, becoming a UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 8). However, inclusive growth remains highly contested, and specifically, tourism's role in economic growth has been little discussed. This paper contributes to the debate by interrogating tourism-led inclusive growth using evidence from developing economies in South-East Asia, a region with booming international tourism. It raises the fundamental question whether tourism-led growth can be inclusive in the short- to medium-term, drawing on evidence from fieldwork in Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar. Fieldwork utilised a rapid rural appraisal approach using qualitative methods, mainly semi-structured interviews. Although tourism can generate employment overall, this can be precarious and poorly paid, limiting opportunities for poverty alleviation. Tourism-led growth may widen inequalities in host communities and weaken backward linkages to the local economy, despite

its potential for strengthening such linkages to food and non-food sectors. Remoteness and transportation also weaken such linkages. Low-income households and locally owned businesses are most affected by the construction of large-scale tourism projects – which although increasing overall tourist arrivals and expenditure - can result in the loss of land, business premises and livelihoods. In addition, privileging large capital, foreign firms and crony conglomerates is a regional trend and a major obstacle for tourism-led inclusive growth policy. Ownership patterns and destination governance also play critical roles in defining a destination's direction/pace of development, steering it towards or away from tourism-led inclusive growth. Given tourism's significance for many developing countries, the paper contributes to wider debates over inclusive growth both for theorising, and in its policy relevance for national development strategies and poverty alleviation.

Keyword: Economic linkages; Inclusive growth; Poverty alleviation; South-East Asia; Tourism development

212. Exploring the import allocation of wood pellets: Insights from price and policy influences under the renewable portfolio standard / Oh, Juhyun; Suh, Dong Hee. *Forest Policy and Economics* 212. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2024) v.161 Issue. p.103180. 161

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389934124000339>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2024.103180

Abstract: This study examines the import allocation of wood pellets, shedding light on the direction of import substitution in South Korea. For empirical analyses, this study employs the differential import allocation model incorporating both price and policy factors. The results show that both Southeast Asian countries and the rest of the world (ROW) support an additional increase in total imports. The results also present evidence that the import demand for wood pellets from Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and ROW is inelastic in response to a change in their own prices. Notably, Malaysian and ROW pellets serve as substitutes for Vietnamese wood pellets, and vice versa. The import demand for Malaysian and ROW pellets appears to be more responsive to fluctuations in the import prices of Vietnamese wood pellets than the reverse. Moreover, the results highlight the presence of policy-induced import allocation. When the mandated share in the renewable portfolio standard increases, South Korea tends to elevate the import demand for Vietnamese and Indonesian wood pellets while decreasing it from ROW. The rolling regression analyses further support the evidence of price- and policy-induced shifts in import sources.

Keyword: Differential model; Import allocation; Price elasticity; Renewable portfolio standard; Wood pellet

213. Barriers and opportunities to bioenergy transitions: An integrated, multi-level perspective analysis of biogas uptake in Bali / Bößner, Stefan; Devisscher, Tahia; Suljada, Timothy; Ismail, Cynthia J.; Sari, Auditya; Mondamina, Novelita W.. *Biomass and Bioenergy* 213. ISSN: 0961-9534 (2019) v.122 Issue. p.457-465. 122

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0961953419300029>

DOI: 10.1016/j.biombioe.2019.01.002

Abstract: Renewable energy is expected to gain a larger share in the Indonesian energy mix by 2025. Biogas has not only the potential to contribute significantly to the country's renewable energy targets by mid-century, but also to provide a series of co-benefits to improve wellbeing of vulnerable rural communities. The challenge is to find pathways for biogas to overcome well-established technologies and practices in the current heavily fossil fuel based energy system. This paper focused on household-level biogas development in Bali, Indonesia, critically analysing four domestic biogas programmes that are currently under implementation. For our analysis, we adopted an integrated approach combining the multi-level perspective framework with a system-mapping exercise. Moreover, a series of semi-structured interviews as well as an interactive workshop was conducted which allowed us to place multiple stakeholder perspectives and experiences at the heart of the analysis to look at factors beyond the micro-system of the technology, and understand the broader socio-institutional context. Our analysis of enabling and hindering factors to biogas expansion identified opportunities for improving the design and implementation of policy, finance and technology measures. These findings are relevant not only for the Indonesian context, but also for other developing countries that are increasingly investing in transitioning to low-carbon energy futures.

Keyword: Participatory approach; Biogas; Co-benefits; Energy; Low-carbon

214. Coal, power and coal-powered politics in Indonesia / Ordonez, Jose Antonio; Jakob, Michael; Steckel, Jan Christoph; Fünfgeld, Anna. *Environmental Science & Policy* 214. ISSN: 1462-9011 (2021) v.123 Issue. p.44-57. 123

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901121001271>

DOI: 10.1016/j.envsci.2021.05.007

Abstract: Indonesia is among the countries with the largest planned coal power capacity additions worldwide, thereby posing a substantial challenge for global climate change mitigation goals. To understand the underlying political drivers, we carry out expert interviews and examine how individual actors and their objectives, as well as the country context influence energy policy formulation. We find that under President Joko Widodo, energy policy formulation has been driven by the development of public infrastructure, while securing popularity for the presidential election in 2019. State-owned enterprises represent a source of political patronage and are employed to achieve those goals. Diminishing export markets have incentivized the politically well-connected and highly concentrated Indonesian coal industry to lobby for the construction of coal-fired power plants in order to raise domestic demand. There is also a strong incentive to sustain coal mining as a key economic activity, as associated royalties significantly contribute to local and national public budgets. Local pollution and climate change mitigation are of low priority. Despite the government's documented awareness of the energy sector as the biggest contributor to future emissions, climate protection is narrowly framed as a forestry and land-use issue.

Keyword: Indonesia; Climate change; Coal; Mining; Political economy; Power generation

215. Intellectual property protection in the oil, gold sectors and mineral resources rent on indigenous populations: Preserving innovation and value / Zhang, Yuan; Zhang, Huaqiao; Ullah, Mirzat; Nazir, Sidra; Chun, Zhong. *Resources Policy* 215. ISSN: 0301-4207 (2024) v.95 Issue. p.105090. 95

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301420724004574>

DOI: 10.1016/j.resourpol.2024.105090

Abstract: This study investigates into the intricate relationship between intellectual property protection and the wellbeing of indigenous communities within the oil, gold, and mineral sectors. Covering the period from 1990 to 2020 and focusing on nations rich in natural resources such as Russia, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, South Africa, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, and Australia, the research employs advanced econometric models to dissect the dynamics between intellectual property protection, innovation within these sectors, and the preservation of economic and cultural values. The dependent variable in our analysis encompasses a composite measure that reflects the overall socio-economic and cultural impact of these sectors on indigenous communities. Our findings reveal that stronger intellectual property protection measures potentially foster innovation and value generation in these sectors. However, it also emerges that these measures could lead to adverse consequences for indigenous communities, including restricted access to resources and potential displacement. This work significantly contributes to understanding the complex interplay among intellectual property protection, indigenous communities, and the economic benefits derived from natural resource revenues, offering insights into optimizing policy frameworks for sustainable and equitable resource management.

Keyword: Natural resources; Indigenous populations; Intellectual property rights; Mineral resources; Oil and gold sectors

216. Poverty, labor markets and trade liberalization in Indonesia / Kis-Katos, Krisztina; Sparrow, Robert. *Journal of Development Economics* 216. ISSN: 0304-3878 (2015) v.117 Issue. p.94-106. 117

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030438781500084X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2015.07.005

Abstract: We measure the effects of trade liberalization over the period of 1993–2002 on regional poverty levels in 259 Indonesian districts, and investigate the labor market mechanisms behind these effects. The identification strategy relies on combining information on initial regional labor and product market structure with the exogenous tariff reduction schedule over four three-year periods. We add to the literature on local labor market effects of trade policies by distinguishing between tariffs for output markets and for intermediate inputs, and finding that poverty reduced especially in districts with a greater sector exposure to input tariff liberalization. Among the potential channels behind this effect, we show that low-skilled work participation and middle-skilled wages were more responsive to reductions in import tariffs on intermediate goods than to reductions in import tariffs on final outputs. These results point towards increasing firm competitiveness as a driving factor behind the beneficial poverty effects.

Keyword: Indonesia; Poverty; Input tariffs; Labor markets; Trade liberalization

217. Climate knowledge cultures: Stakeholder perspectives on change and adaptation in Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia / Bohensky, E.L.; Kirono, D.G.C.; Butler, J.R.A.; Rochester, W.; Habibi, P.; Handayani, T.; Yanuartati, Y.. *Climate Risk Management* 217. ISSN: 2212-0963 (2016) v.12 Issue. p.17-31. 12

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212096315000388>

DOI: 10.1016/j.crm.2015.11.004

Abstract: Effective climate adaptation requires engagement (awareness, motivation, and capacity to act) at relevant scales, from individuals to global institutions. In many parts of the world, research attention has focused on the engagement of the general public. We suggest that studies also need to focus on key stakeholders in the government and non-governmental sectors who participate in adaptation planning processes, so that a better understanding may be achieved of the distinct knowledge cultures that influence their engagement with climate change. Indonesia is a key actor in climate adaptation because of the potentially dire consequences for its population's livelihoods and well-being. In this paper we consider whether 'climate knowledge cultures' exist amongst stakeholders at multiple organisational levels in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province, Eastern Indonesia. Surveys were conducted with 124 stakeholders from differing levels at the beginning of four multi-stakeholder climate adaptation workshops. Questions elicited perceptions of their region's challenges, observation and awareness of climate change, feelings they associated with climate change, beliefs regarding causes, risks and preparedness for climate change, and timeframes they associated with the future. Across all levels, climate change ranked highest as the first challenge participants identified, followed by food security, but well-being ranked highest when the top three challenges were combined. Most participants believed climate change was happening, but those working at higher organisational levels were more likely to attribute climate change to human factors whereas those at lower levels were more likely to think it was a natural phenomenon. Women were in greater agreement and more optimistic than men about current government policies to cope with climate change. Perceptions differed between sub-districts, reflecting NTB's climatic diversity. We note that although climate change is an issue of concern among NTB stakeholders, the potential privileging of some knowledge cultures may lead to its association with cultural and political elitism. Second, climate change needs to be viewed alongside the myriad other challenges facing NTB, some of which have greater perceived immediacy. This analysis highlights the need for planning that can accommodate and integrate the diverse knowledge cultures and adaptation objectives that exist at multiple levels.

Keyword: Beliefs; Climate engagement; Knowledge; Organisations; Stakeholder; Values

218. Do protected areas reduce blue carbon emissions? A quasi-experimental evaluation of mangroves in Indonesia / Miteva, Daniela A.; Murray, Brian C.; Pattanayak, Subhrendu K.. *Ecological Economics* 218. ISSN: 0921-8009 (2015) v.119 Issue. p.127-135. 119

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800915003419>

DOI: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.08.005

Abstract: Mangroves provide multiple ecosystem services such as blue carbon sequestration, storm protection, and unique habitat for species. Despite these services, mangroves are being lost at rapid rates around the world. Using the best available biophysical and socio-economic data, we present the first rigorous large-scale evaluation of the effectiveness of protected areas (PAs) at conserving mangroves and reducing blue carbon emissions. We focus on Indonesia as it has the largest absolute area of mangroves (about 22.6% of the world's mangroves), is one of the most diverse in terms of mangrove species and has been losing its mangroves at a very fast rate. Specifically, we apply quasi-experimental techniques (combining propensity score and covariate matching, differences-in-differences, and post-matching bias adjustments) to assess whether PAs prevented mangrove loss between 2000 and 2010. Our results show that marine protected areas reduced mangrove loss by about 14,000ha and avoided blue carbon emissions of approximately 13 million metric tons (CO₂ equivalent). However, we find no evidence that species management PAs stalled the loss of mangroves. We conclude by providing illustrative estimates of the blue carbon benefits of establishing PAs, which can be cost-effective policies for mitigating climate change and biodiversity loss.

Keyword: Indonesia; Blue carbon; Mangroves; Protected areas; Impact evaluation; Matching

219. Current and future hydropower development in Southeast Asia countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar) / Tang, Shengwen; Chen, Jingtao; Sun, Peigui; Li, Yang; Yu, Peng; Chen, E.. *Energy Policy* 219. ISSN: 0301-4215 (2019) v.129 Issue. p.239-249. 129

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421519301193>

DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2019.02.036

Abstract: This work discusses the development of hydropower in four Southeast Asia countries. With rapid economic development and insufficient energy supply, hydropower, as an important clean energy, plays a bigger role than before. It is shown that hydropower has immense potential and is the best choice to cater for the energy demand in Southeast Asia. In this work, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar are selected to analyze their hydropower development. This work introduces the status of hydropower resources, the current situation of hydropower development and the main distribution of hydropower stations in the four countries. In addition, the paper also introduces some energy policies, the development advantages and obstacles of the four countries, and puts forward suggestions for the future hydropower development of these four countries.

Keyword: Southeast Asia; Renewable energy; Energy demand; Hydropower

220. Effect of biomass burning on premature mortality associated with long-term exposure to PM_{2.5} in Equatorial Asia / Yin, Shuai. *Journal of Environmental Management* 220. ISSN: 0301-4797 (2023) v.330 Issue. p.117154. 330

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030147972202727X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.117154

Abstract: The health burden from exposure to ambient fine particulates (PM_{2.5}) in Equatorial Asia is substantially affected by the peatland fires in Indonesia, but the long-term health effect of the fires on local inhabitants is unclear. In this study, PM_{2.5}-associated excess mortality in Equatorial Asia over the past 30 years (1990–2019) was estimated and then the health effect of biomass burning was identified. The PM_{2.5}-related death in Equatorial Asia almost tripled from 113 (95% confidence interval, 100–125) thousand in 1990 to 337 (300–373) thousand in 2019, with a rate of increase of 6.4 (6.2–6.9) thousand/yr. The intense biomass burning between 1990 and 2019 was estimated to have induced 317 (282–348) thousand excess deaths in the study regions, with excess deaths mainly occurring in the El Niño years, such as in 1997, 2006, 2015 and 2019. Although the remote sensing data and emission inventories both reveal that the effective control measures have reduced biomass burning intensity in Equatorial Asia (especially in Sumatra and Borneo), the corresponding health benefit has been offset by variations in demographic factors, i.e., population and age structure. Over the same period, fossil fuel emissions continued to increase rapidly. Thus, more stringent and ambitious policies are required to reduce the health burden from biomass burning and anthropogenic emissions simultaneously to maximize the health benefits from government measures and policies.

Keyword: Remote sensing; El Niño; Emission inventory; Global exposure mortality model (GEMM); Population ageing

221. Eco-innovation policies for food waste management: A European Union-ASEAN comparison / Phonthanukitithaworn, Chanchai; Maitree, Neeranuch; Naruetharadhol, Phaninee. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity* 221. ISSN: 2199-8531 (2024) v.10 Issue. 2p.100295. 10

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2199853124000891>

DOI: 10.1016/j.joitmc.2024.100295

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of eco-innovation policies on the reduction of food waste in the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Eco-innovations are a range of new technologies and practices that aim to tackle the global food waste crisis. These innovations not only promote economic growth but also contribute to sustainability and social well-being. Guided by circular economy principles, governments play a critical role in fostering eco-innovation. This study compares policy approaches in five developed nations from EU (Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland) and five developing nations from ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam). These countries were chosen due to their diverse economic profiles and varied food waste management strategies. Documentary analysis and PESTEL analysis of policies reveals that both regions leverage regulations, incentives, and awareness campaigns to encourage eco-innovation within the food sector. However, challenges remain in areas such as infrastructure and consumer behavior. This research emphasizes the potential of eco-innovation policies to achieve Sustainable Development Goals related to food systems, highlighting the value of knowledge sharing and collaboration between the EU and ASEAN to address this urgent global issue.

Keyword: Circular economy; And sustainable development goals; Eco-innovation; Food waste management

222. The role of government in operationalising markets for REDD+ in Indonesia / Boer, Henry James. *Forest Policy and Economics* 222. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2018) v.86 Issue. p.4-12. 86

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389934117300515>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2017.10.004

Abstract: The global climate initiative Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initially included carbon markets as one potential policy mechanism to finance a range of forestry projects in developing countries. Indonesia was an early leader on REDD+, and set up the regulatory frameworks and monitoring systems to support demonstration projects that could trade credits in voluntary carbon markets. This article applies a neoliberal governmentality framework to evaluate the development of REDD+ market institutions in Indonesia during the Readiness period between 2008 and 2013. It critiques the role of the state in this process, and how the authority of public agencies shapes the actions of private subjects. The case of Indonesia indicates a pivotal role for government agencies at multiple levels in integrating the operation of REDD+ market activities within a supportive regime of forest and land management. Critical to this process was legislation to trade in forest carbon and obtain project licenses, devolved land-use planning and forest management that could support commercial activities, and robust MRV surveillance systems to oversee on-ground activities. Despite these efforts, projects were often subject to an uncertain and highly contested forest management regime, undermining attempts to demonstrate the viability of operationalising market mechanisms at the local scale.

Keyword: REDD+; Carbon markets; Governmentality; Indonesia policy

223. Strategic challenges in development planning for Denpasar City and the coastal urban agglomeration of Sarbagita / Rahayu, H.; Haigh, R.; Amaratunga, D.. *Procedia Engineering* 223. ISSN: 1877-7058 (2018) v.212 Issue. p.1347-1354. 212

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877705818302029>

DOI: 10.1016/j.proeng.2018.01.174

Abstract: Urban agglomerations are becoming a vital geographic unit for nations to sustain economic growth and development. However, agglomerations also pose significant challenges for development planning. They are complex, dynamic and huge systems. Their interconnectivity blurs the boundaries between cities and peripheral regions, and makes traditional city boundaries, often imposed by administrative needs, essentially obsolete. Despite this, the importance of an integrated approach to development planning is particularly acute for coastal urban agglomerations that are threatened by a range of geological hazards, hydro-meteorological hazards and climate change impacts. This paper is an account of the first phase of a longer-term study into agglomeration development planning of Sarbagita Metropolitan in Bali Province, Indonesia, with a focus on the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption into the planning process. This phase of the study presents an initial analysis of the strategic issues for the development planning of Sarbagita Metropolitan, and a mapping of stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction within the region. Data was collected through interviews with key stakeholders and a policy analysis. The results address how urban agglomeration is addressed within national development planning, the nature of

urban agglomeration in Bali Province, the management of development planning in the region, the stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Bali Province, and the strategic challenges for development planning within the region. Key issues identified through this initial analysis include the important role the agglomeration plays in the national strategic development plan as a centre for regional economic development based on the tourism industry, the importance of infrastructure sharing, interconnectivity, and water/food security among the cities and regencies, and the lack of integration or consideration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the agglomeration plan.

Keyword: Indonesia; agglomeration; coverage; stakeholders

224. Indigenous experiences and perspectives on a mining corporation's community relations and development activities / Blesia, Jhon Urasti; Dixon, Keith; Lord, Beverley Rae. *Resources Policy* 224. ISSN: 0301-4207 (2023) v.80 Issue. p.103202. 80

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301420722006456>

DOI: 10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103202

Abstract: This article adds to the resources policy literature by taking the unusual stance of examining corporate engagement from the perspective of an indigenous people affected by the activities of a mining corporation. Qualitative fieldwork was carried out in Amungsa in Papua, Indonesia, among the indigenous Amungme. The fieldwork included in-depth interviews, casual conversations, field observations, and perusing physical documents and web pages. All data were analysed with due regard given to previous literature about the mining in question, the mining industry, and this and other indigenous peoples. The Amungme had lived for centuries traditionally, self-sufficiently and virtually undisturbed. Their world has turned upside down since miners entered and encroached on their territory 60 years ago. After 30 years of conflict over the mining and its varied consequences, the mining corporation chose to acknowledge grievances and engage the indigenous peoples. It initiated community relations and development activities (CRDs), which are provided in conjunction with other organisations which the mining corporation established. These organisations are funded from a small proportion of the profits from the mining, nicknamed the One Percent Trust Fund, and are governed with involvement of representatives of the peoples intended to benefit, including the Amungme. While the Amungme acknowledge that the corporation's CRDs contribute to their development and corporation officials are trying to address some shortcomings in how the CRDs are occurring, various issues still trouble the Amungme. These range from specifics about each programme, through asymmetries and imperialism in how the people and corporation relate to each other, to continuing discontent over loss of homelands, and over their treatment for being “in the way” of mining activities. Even so, many Amungme see the presence of the corporation as more beneficial than either the still fledgling local government authorities or the military and civilian representatives of the central government. The findings attest to how important it is for engagement to be multi-sided, allowing expression of indigenous, corporate and civil authority perspectives. The results of the analysis may help the Amungme and similar peoples elsewhere gain greater agency vis-à-vis corporations. The findings provide insights into indigenous theory. Article classification Original research.

Keyword: Corporate engagement; Corporate imperialism; Indigenous agency; Indigenous research; Mining industry

225. A world away and close to home: The multi-scalar 'making of' Indonesia's energy landscape / Schaffartzik, Anke; Brad, Alina; Pichler, Melanie. *Energy Policy* 225. ISSN: 0301-4215 (2017) v.109 Issue. p.817-824. 109

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421517303993>

DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2017.06.045

Abstract: Indonesia is the world's largest producer of palm oil, a feedstock for agrofuels and an important source of direct, nutritional energy for human consumption. The country is also an important global supplier of coal, petroleum and natural gas while per capita fossil energy consumption is relatively low. For biomass- and fossil fuel-based energy, Indonesia has been transforming its energy landscape in order to provide for foreign demand. The landscape - both in literal and in the figurative sense - simultaneously forms and is formed by the material resource flows required for society's biophysical reproduction, i.e. the social metabolism; in the context of the ongoing energy transition, both are subject to change. In our analysis of Indonesia's palm oil production, we find that the drivers shaping the country's resource use as well as its energy landscape are located at a spatial, temporal, and functional distance from where they take effect. The energy landscape and resource use patterns are formed across levels of scale, from the subnational to the global. Energy policy confined to the framework of the sovereign nation-state cannot effectively address the complex drivers of increasingly detrimental environmental change associated with energy transitions nor can it trigger a sustainability transition.

Keyword: Palm oil; Energy transition; (re)territorialization; Distal drivers; Social metabolism

226. Effect of COVID-19 on energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions in Indonesia / Hartono, Djoni; Yusuf, Arief Anshory; Hastuti, Sasmita Hastri; Saputri, Novani Karina; Syaifudin, Noor. *Sustainable Production and Consumption* 226. ISSN: 2352-5509 (2021) v.28 Issue. p.391-404. 28

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S235255092100169X>

DOI: 10.1016/j.spc.2021.06.003

Abstract: Despite the pandemic's negative effect on the economy, it can help reduce emissions from energy consumption activities in line with the Paris Agreement, especially for high-emitter countries such as Indonesia. However, the policy response to COVID-19 may rebound the emissions to their pre-pandemic levels. To design an efficient policy that considers both economic and environmental variables, this study uses a computable general equilibrium model that assesses how COVID-19 and its stimulus policy will affect the macroeconomic indicator, energy consumption, and emissions at the national and regional levels. The results show that macroeconomic indicators generally performed worse with the current stimulus policy in the short run than in the long run. Refined petroleum energy consumption took the highest hit, followed by coal-based energy consumption and overall electricity demand. The pattern in emissions reduction is similar to the pattern of gross domestic product declination as well. The Sulawesi region particularly experienced the largest decrease in refined petroleum energy consumption. In contrast, the Java-Bali and Sumatra regions experienced the most

coal-based energy consumption reduction and the largest emissions reduction. Should COVID-19 provide the impetus to develop more environmentally sound economic development, we would need better policy to address the recovery. Returning to pre-pandemic development will not lead to long-term environmental gain. This study offers policy recommendations for economic recovery and environmental improvement. The government should promote low-carbon technology, clean energy transition, more energy efficiency, and sustainable development to avoid the rebound effect of energy consumption and carbon emission. Coordination between central and local governments is also needed to formulate a fiscal policy inclined toward low-carbon pathways.

Keyword: CO Emissions; Computable General Equilibrium Model; Covid-19; Energy Consumption

227. Winning their place in the city: Squatters in Southeast Asian cities / Aldrich, Brian C.. *Habitat International*227. ISSN: 0197-3975 (2016) v.53 Issue. p.495-501. 53

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0197397515002672>

DOI: 10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.12.001

Abstract: Variations in squatter mobilization and the structure of political elites are shown to be related to the integration of squatters into formal housing recent history of squatter acquisition of a place in the cities of Southeast Asia. The cities analyzed are Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Jakarta (Indonesia), Bangkok (Thailand), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and Manila (the Philippines). Squatter activity in each one is analyzed from the Post-WW II period of the 1950's and 1960's, to the contemporary situation of 2015. Each of these cases can be characterized at the beginning of the period, as having large numbers of squatters and squatter settlements, with few or no adequate housing, municipal services, etc. Each one of them dominated by economic elites in the form of conglomerates. The analysis describes the initial conditions of squatters, major shifts and events during the last fifty or so years, and the different outcomes in the struggles for place in the cities. The analysis is based upon observations, interviews and institutional materials gathered by the author in the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's and from interviews, reports and institutional data currently available on each case. The analysis in these six case studies show that a unified political elite, little or no squatter mobilization and government control or ownership of the land, were the most important institutional factors in integrating squatters into cities. Singapore, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur integrated all or most squatters into the formal housing of their cities.

Keyword: Elites; Housing outcomes; Southeast asian cities; Squatter mobilization; Squatter rehousing; Urban planning

228. Conversion of forests into oil palm plantations in West Kalimantan, Indonesia: Insights from actors' power and its dynamics / Prabowo, Doni; Maryudi, Ahmad; Senawi; Imron, Muhammad A.. *Forest Policy and Economics*228. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2017) v.78 Issue. p.32-39. 78

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389934117300072>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2017.01.004

Abstract: Oil palm plantations have been touted as one of the main drivers of deforestation in Indonesia. This paper aims to explain how oil palm companies accumulate power that enables them to control forestland and convert it into oil palm. Specifically, this paper identifies empirical evidence pointing to why oil palm companies emerge as powerful actors in land use conflicts. This paper uses the case of forest lands claimed by different actors – i.e. a timber plantation company, an oil palm company, and local communities – in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Before the decentralisation policy, the interests of timber plantations were principally safeguarded by coercion from the forest ministry. The timber company was also supported by local communities by promising financial incentives to them. Following the decentralisation policy, additional actors get involved in the land use conflicts leading to more complex power interplays. In fact, some forestlands licensed for timber plantations are used by the oil palm company. Oil palm interests resonate with the economic interests of local governments, who use their legal mandates on land use allocation to facilitate the establishment of oil palm. The power of the oil palm company is also enhanced by the support from local communities, to which it handed more financial incentives than those of the timber plantation. It also used dominant information of customary claims and land appropriation by the ministry of forestry, with which it persuades local communities to pressurize government institutions to support oil palm operations.

Keyword: Indonesia; Oil palm; Local communities; Power; Land use; Conflict; Forest conversions

229. Banking on coal? Drivers of demand for Chinese overseas investments in coal in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Vietnam / Gallagher, Kelly Sims; Bhandary, Rishikesh; Narassimhan, Easwaran; Nguyen, Quy Tam. *Energy Research & Social Science* 229. ISSN: 2214-6296 (2021) v.71 Issue. p.101827. 71

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214629620304023>

DOI: 10.1016/j.erss.2020.101827

Abstract: This paper investigates why new coal-fired power plants are being financed and built in South and Southeast Asia given that new coal plants without carbon capture and storage are incompatible with a 1.5 °C temperature goal. The paper particularly focuses on developing countries where these coal-fired power plants are being built that are recipients of Chinese government-backed finance. The central research question of this paper is: Which factors drive the demand for financing for coal-fired power plants from China's policy banks? Field research was conducted in four recipient countries: India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. We find that the demand for Chinese-backed coal plants in the four recipient countries is mainly driven by domestic policy that embraces a growth of coal-fired power in their economies. Recipient country demand is well matched by China's willingness to finance and export equipment and services to build new coal-fired power plants overseas. In every case, there are explicit, preferential domestic policies for coal, and in at least one case renewables are disallowed by regulation from competing with coal on a level-playing field. None have environmental policies that would require cleaner or more efficient plants to be constructed and operated. The main policy implication of the findings is that it is crucial for recipient countries to put in place the enabling policy conditions for an energy transition to a low-carbon future.

Keyword: China; Carbon emissions; Coal power; Development finance; Enabling policies

230. Rapid expansion of coastal aquaculture ponds in Southeast Asia: Patterns, drivers and impacts / Luo, Juhua; Sun, Zhe; Lu, Lirong; Xiong, Zhuyang; Cui, Lipeng; Mao, Zhigang. *Journal of Environmental Management* 230. ISSN: 0301-4797 (2022) v.315 Issue. p.115100. 315

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479722006739>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.115100

Abstract: Aquaculture pond is one of the most important land use types and a main income source in coastal zones in Southeast Asia. However, the fast expansion of aquaculture ponds threatens coastal ecosystems – an issue that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14 seeks to address. Investigating expansion patterns is essential for exploring the drivers and understanding its impacts, and thus the focus of the sustainable management of aquaculture. This study aims to assess the spatio-temporal expansion patterns of aquaculture ponds with multitemporal remote sensing images and geographic information system in the coastal zone of Southeast Asia over a 25-year period (1990–2015), to understanding how globalization and economic policies may have contributed to such changes. The results show that, in 2015, total area of coastal aquaculture ponds was about 23,245 km², and 79% of coastal aquaculture ponds distributed within 15 km from the coastline. And the amount has expanded about 2.6 times in the past 25 years. Vietnam has the largest area of aquaculture in 2015 and the highest annual increasing rate, accounting for 40.28% and 298.5 km²/y, followed by Indonesia (31.50% and 156.8 km²/y), Thailand (10.79% and 64.8 km²/y), Myanmar (8.76% and 61.1 km²/y). The expansion pattern of aquaculture ponds in the region altered from outlying to edge-expansion from the year of 2000. The main drivers of rapid expansion lie to the intensified local fisher policies as a result of economic globalization. While development of aquaculture has enhanced family income, it has also led to significant reduction of mangrove and coastal water pollution (eutrophication). With the prevailing antagonism between aquaculture expansion and ecosystem conversion, our research call for the local government's attention to sustainable management of aquaculture. This will be the key to reduce food safety risk and simultaneously prevent inevitable damages to coastal ecosystems, as stipulated by SDGs 2 and 14.

Keyword: Southeast Asia; Mangrove; Remote sensing; Aquaculture pond; Expansion pattern; Fishery policies; Water eutrophication

231. Technical experts' perspectives of justice-related norms: Lessons from everyday environmental practices in Indonesia / Lai, Jia Yen; Staddon, Sam; Hamilton, Alistair. *Land Use Policy* 231. ISSN: 0264-8377 (2021) v.102 Issue. p.105234. 102

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837720325722>

DOI: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105234

Abstract: The involvement of technical experts in environmental management and their perspectives on environmental justice issues can influence how justice notions become integrated into sub-national policies and programs. In other words, the justice-related norms perceived by technical experts have a huge impact on the delivery of justice for society and local environmental practices. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as the world's most widespread environmental policy tool, provides an opportunity for exploring the incorporation of justice in everyday environmental practices.

Specifically, how justice concerns related to global sustainability goals might be promoted or shutdown at the sub-national level through the actions of the technical experts involved i.e., those referred to here as ‘intermediary actors.’ This article reports on research which used semi-structured interviews to investigate the justice-related norms prioritized and promoted by intermediary actors, namely consultants, academics, and governmental officers, in the technical review process of EIA in Indonesia. It also examined the facilitating or constraining factors for negotiating and mobilizing those norms in the project debates of EIA at the sub-national level. We find that the intermediaries engaged with prioritized issues of justice unevenly, as they prioritized distributive and procedural justice over recognition concerns. Our findings also uncovered crucial structural factors that have preserved existing unequal power relationships in a decentralized environmental governance system. Traditional and authoritative customs underlying environmental policies and practices therefore have significantly influenced the prioritization of justice-related norms. These social and cultural contexts have also restricted an upward mobilization of justice concerns from the sub-national to national and international governance levels. This study argues that the intermediaries need various institutional, physical, and social resources to advance global sustainability and justice agendas at the sub-national level via existing national environmental management tools.

Keyword: Impact assessment; Environmental justice; Intermediary actor; Norms; Policy implementation

232. Spaces for participation and resistance: gendered experiences of oil palm plantation development / de Vos, Rosanne; Delabre, Izabela. *Geoforum* 232. ISSN: 0016-7185 (2018) v.96 Issue. p.217-226. 96

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718518302434>

DOI: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2018.08.011

Abstract: In this paper, we explore the gendered experiences of, and responses to, socio-economic and environmental change evoked by processes of land acquisition for oil palm plantation development. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, we examine the heterogeneous and differentiated nature of women’s lived experiences in resisting, accepting and enacting agrarian change. We find that impacts stretch beyond livelihood opportunities, access to land and resources, and labour conditions: plantation development also affects and changes social relations, leading to insecurity and anxiety and new forms of solidarity. Using an analytical framework of ‘spaces for participation’ we highlight how women are excluded from participation during negotiations and contestations around land acquisition for the development of oil palm plantations. Yet, women also challenge their exclusion by claiming space for participation in different ways, including by engaging in alternative, more subtle forms of resistance that frequently go unnoticed by policies and practices that aim to empower women.

Keyword: Palm oil; Gender; Micro-politics; Positionality; Resistance; Spaces for participation

233. Evaluating seasonal food storage and credit programs in east Indonesia / Basu, Karna; Wong, Maisy. *Journal of Development Economics* 233. ISSN: 0304-3878 (2015) v.115 Issue. p.200-216. 115

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387815000310>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2015.02.001

Abstract: Predictable annual lean seasons occur in many rural areas, including West Timor in Indonesia. Imperfections in savings and credit markets make it difficult for staple farmers to convert harvest season output into lean season consumption. We conduct a randomized evaluation of a seasonal food storage program and a food credit program. By providing improved ways to transfer assets across seasons, each program functions as a subsidy on lean season consumption. We find that neither program had effects on staple food consumption. The storage program increased non-food consumption. The credit program increased reported income and reduced seasonal gaps in consumption. Our results are consistent with positive income effects through the expansion of budget sets, but suggest that the average household could be close to staple food satiation.

Keyword: Food credit; Food policy; Food storage; Seasonality

234. Maritime transport governance challenges in the Global South / Rahayu, Lisna; Busscher, Tim; Tillema, Taede; Woltjer, Johan. *Marine Policy* 234. ISSN: 0308-597X (2024) v.163 Issue. p.106147. 163

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X24001453>

DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106147

Abstract: The majority of problems in managing maritime transport originate from fragmented governance. The practice of coordinating decisions across different ports or between port and hinterland can pose a significant challenge in many countries. A related issue is that suggestions for maritime transport governance in the current literature are less clearly focused on the Global South. The present study aimed to identify challenges in improving the governance of maritime transport systems. This paper presents a case study focused on Indonesia to serve as an example from the Global South. We conducted a content analysis of policy and implementation documents to paint a comprehensive picture of contemporary governance practices and the challenges encountered in maritime transport. Here, maritime transport is defined as a system that consists of three main subsystems: port-to-port, within-port, and port-to-hinterland connectivity. Our study illustrates that the same maritime transportation system in the Global South can have different governance patterns with different strengths and weaknesses. We point to the importance for transportation planners and policy makers in the Global South to be aware that fragmentation must be understood in view of these interrelated subsystems, but also that coordination requires a focus on practicalities and thus that less-comprehensive forms of integration may well be legitimate in policy formulation. In improving maritime transport systems, transportation planners and policymakers in the Global South must be aware of the challenge that changes in one sub-system will define other sub-systems while no universal one-fits-all solution for the whole system exists.

Keyword: Governance; Global South; Maritime Transport

235. Marine policy basis of Indonesia as a maritime state: The importance of integrated economy / Rochwulaningsih, Yety; Sulistiyono, Singgih Tri; Masruroh, Noor Naelil; Maulany, Nazala Noor. *Marine Policy* 235. ISSN: 0308-597X (2019) v.108 Issue. p.103602. 108

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X16301415>

DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103602

Abstract: This article addresses questions such as Why does Indonesia, an archipelagic state enriched with abundant natural resources, remain so vulnerable to medium-term price shocks and global economic crises? Why has Indonesia never derived “blessings in disguise” as reaped by other middle-income developing countries at such times of global crisis? What is fundamentally wrong with the structure and strategies of economic development in Indonesia? These problems are closely linked to the failure of the Indonesian government to develop themselves as a maritime state, that is, a state with the ability to build maritime strength (sea power) in merchant shipping, maritime warfare instruments, and the progress of modern maritime technology to use its potential. With maritime powers, the maritime state can be optimally utilized by its own potential, namely, the potential of natural resources in the form of islands and seas as well as human, political, and cultural resources and the potential established from a strategic geopolitical environment.

Keyword: Archipelagic state; Integrated economy; Marine policy; Maritime state; National economic integration

236. Intra-village and inter-village resource use conflict in Indonesia: The case of the Kei Islands / Yamazaki, Satoshi; Resosudarmo, Budy P.; Girsang, Wardis; Hoshino, Eriko. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 236. ISSN: 0964-5691 (2018) v.155 Issue. p.50-59. 155

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0964569117300911>

DOI: 10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2018.01.022

Abstract: Resolving local resource conflicts in rural coastal communities is important for the implementation of effective resource management systems and development policies. This article examines the characteristics of small-scale fishing households that are prone to be involved in resource use conflict with other local marine resource users based on the data collected by a household survey in Indonesia. Intra-village and inter-village conflicts are examined separately. We find that social relationships and individual perceptions of changes in fishery conditions are strongly associated with both intra- and inter-village conflicts but in a different way for each type of conflict. Our results show that unintended consequences may arise from improving a social relationship between fishery users and their village leader. The improved social relationship discourages intra-village conflict but at the same time increases inter-village conflicts, thus creating a potential dilemma in conflict resolution. Our results also suggest that a perception of declining fishery conditions is correlated with an increase in inter-village conflicts when there is a perceived link between resource depletion and an increase in the benefits obtained by outsiders. Conversely, a decrease in the amount of resources available for exploitation may decrease intra-village conflict when in-group cooperation is needed to combat the declining environment.

Keyword: Indonesia; Local conflict; Marine resource conflict; Rural coastal communities; Small-scale fishery

237. Energy system transitions and low-carbon pathways in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU-28, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States / Fragkos, Panagiotis; Laura van Soest, Heleen; Schaeffer, Roberto; Reedman, Luke; Köberle, Alexandre C.; Macaluso, Nick; Evangelopoulou, Stavroula; De Vita, Alessia; Sha, Fu; Qimin, Chai; Kejun, Jiang; Mathur, Ritu; Shekhar, Swapnil; Dewi, Retno Gumilang;. *Energy*237. ISSN: 0360-5442 (2021) v.216 Issue. p.119385. 216

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360544220324920>

DOI: 10.1016/j.energy.2020.119385

Abstract: The Paris Agreement invited Parties to develop low-emission development strategies. This study presents national low-emission scenarios to inform such strategies for Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU-28, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia and the USA. We use country-level technology-rich energy-economy and integrated assessment models that include detailed representations of the energy, transport and land systems and provide insights on emissions, energy system and economic implications of low-emission pathways until 2050. We show that the low-emission pathways of most economies studied here are consistent with pathways limiting global temperature increase to well-below 2 °C, while emission reductions are achieved through uptake of renewable energy, energy efficiency improvements and electrification of energy services. The role of mitigation options like nuclear, carbon capture and storage (CCS) and advanced biofuels is differentiates across countries, depending on national priorities, specificities and resource endowments. The energy system transformation requires a pronounced reallocation of investments towards low-carbon technologies, but without raising significant affordability issues in most countries. National pathways improve the consistency between country policy plans with global temperature goals and capture structural heterogeneities and broad socio-economic considerations.

Keyword: Energy transition; Energy system and integrated assessment models; Low-emission pathways; Mid-century low-emission strategies; National and global mitigation pathways

238. Nonhumans in the practice of development: Material agency and friction in a small-scale energy program in Indonesia / Fatimah, Yuti Ariani; Arora, Saurabh. *Geoforum*238. ISSN: 0016-7185 (2016) v.70 Issue. p.25-34. 70

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718515300464>

DOI: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2016.01.009

Abstract: We develop the outlines of a new approach to study the role of nonhumans in constituting 'implementation' and calculative-discursive practices in development projects and programs. Developing a framework around the concept of friction (material resistance or recalcitrance encountered in processes of transformation), we analyze an Energy Self-sufficient Village program in Indonesia. Focusing on specific projects and episodes within this program, we identify multiple distinctive instances of friction. These were driven by nonhumans' (and humans') resistance, as remolding of development beneficiaries' practices was attempted by project administrators, government officials, entrepreneurs and by the (scientific) calculations embedded in their policies,

strategies and models. In concluding, we distill four ways in which nonhumans relationally shape development practices: (a) by resisting representations and calculations produced by human actors, (b) by re-directing planned/expected courses of action, (c) through biophysical change to their weight or textures as they move in space and time, and (d) by mediating competition for resources. Overall, nonhumans play a central role in making and unmaking asymmetric relations of power in practice and by constituting practices that diverge from prior expectations, problematize linear understandings of 'policy implementation'. Their material and discursive agency is multiple, manifesting differently in different relational settings, which highlights the importance of broadening the range of spokespersons who speak on behalf of nonhumans and whose voices can be considered reliable and true. Our study thus provides support to calls for pluralizing and democratizing development 'expertise' beyond the usual suspects in science, government and civil society.

Keyword: Indonesia; Sustainable development; Bioenergy; Policy-making; Development policy; Policy implementation; Actor-network theory; Agrofuels; Practices

239. Shrimp aquaculture technology change in Indonesia: Are small farmers included? / Yi, Dale; Reardon, Thomas; Stringer, Randy. *Aquaculture* 239. ISSN: 0044-8486 (2018) v.493 Issue. p.436-445. 493

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0044848616308778>

DOI: 10.1016/j.aquaculture.2016.11.003

Abstract: This study examines the adoption of (1) *P. vannamei* and (2) adoption of formulated shrimp feeds, both technologies critical to increasing productivity of shrimp farming in Indonesia. The primary objective was to identify if land-poor or capital-poor farm households were excluded in adopting *P. vannamei* and/or the adoption of feed. The study used primary data we collected in Indonesia to estimate adoption equations. We found: (1) There is no evidence for farm-scale barriers in the adoption of *P. vannamei*. (2) The lack of productive assets (pumps for example) is a significant constraint to adoption of *P. vannamei* and shrimp feed. This may constitute a "low-productivity trap" in aquaculture – with the asset-poor relegated to producing the unproductive *P. monodon* without external inputs. (3) In the adoption of feed, there is a strong threshold effect at half of a hectare. Micro-farms are a unique subset of the farming population that are oftentimes the most productive in farming a local species, like *P. monodon*, but are constrained in fully-intensive adoption of novel production systems. There are two implications for policy. First, policies that encourage the development of hatcheries and feed mills in small farmer areas will promote productivity and modernization of small shrimp farming. The second is that constraints to capital assets like pumps limit small farmer adoption of new technologies. Promotion of financial markets that help small farmers to invest in these productive assets will open doors to technological change in small farming areas. Statement of relevance This study focuses on adoption of a shrimp species new to small farmers in Indonesia, as well as adoption of feed. Contrary to conventional wisdom we found that small farmers adopted both, without land constraints affecting diffusion, but productive capital constraints hold back small farmers from adoption.

Keyword: Technology adoption; Aquaculture; Feed; Shrimp

240. Law enforcement and deforestation: Lessons for Indonesia from Brazil / Tacconi, Luca; Rodrigues, Rafael J.; Maryudi, Ahmad. *Forest Policy and Economics* 240. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2019) v.108 Issue. p.101943. 108

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389934118304623>

DOI: 10.1016/j.forpol.2019.05.029

Abstract: The Government of Indonesia has committed to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. However, the country suffers from one of the most significant illegal logging and illegal land clearing conditions in the world. Brazil was in a similar condition to Indonesia when it implemented an aggressive and strategic forest law enforcement policy which enable it to significantly reduce deforestation. Indonesia does not have such a strategic approach to forest law enforcement. It should consider the features of Brazil's strategy in order to improve its forest law enforcement activities in order to be able to deliver on the reduction of forest emissions that it has pledged in Nationally Determined Contributions statement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Indonesia's efforts, and those of other countries, would be enhanced by research on the reasons at the root of the unsuccessful forest law enforcement policies and activities over the two decades since the spotlight was put on illegal logging at the first Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade conference held in Bali in 2001.

Keyword: Indonesia; Deforestation; REDD+; Brazil; Law enforcement; NDC

241. Hydro-geomorphic controls on the development and distribution of acid sulfate soils in Central Java, Indonesia / Widyatmanti, Wirastuti; Sammut, Jesmond. *Geoderma* 241. ISSN: 0016-7061 (2017) v.308 Issue. p.321-332. 308

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016706116306930>

DOI: 10.1016/j.geoderma.2017.08.024

Abstract: Coastal planning policies and regulations in Indonesia have not adequately considered acid sulfate soils (ASS) as a constraint on development. Aquaculture is often undertaken in unsuitable areas, and fish and shrimp culture systems, in particular, fail after a short period of production because of the impacts of ASS on pond water quality and, subsequently, on fish and shrimp health. This study describes a mapping approach based on an understanding of the hydro-geomorphic controls on the formation and the distribution of ASS in Central Java, Indonesia. The underlying approach was to identify associations between ASS development and distribution within estuarine hydro-geomorphological units (HGUs). This study utilized a multi-level methodology involving multi-resolution, remotely-sensed data and GIS analysis, coupled with field and laboratory-based data, to obtain hydro-geomorphic and soil information at different mapping scales. An estuary classification scheme for Central Java identified river, tide and wave-dominated estuaries as the dominant estuary types. HGUs were identified in each estuary type to define the relationships between landform development processes and pyrite concentration in soil layers. Thirty-nine HGUs were classified based on landforms, marine and fluvial hydrology, geomorphic processes, land use, and vegetation types. Field and laboratory assessment of soil properties were undertaken to identify the horizontal distribution of ASS in the HGUS and its vertical character in soil profiles. In contrast to previous studies,

the results showed that estuaries located in low-energy environments on the north coast have low (<0.1%) pyrite concentrations in 90% of their HGUs. Decades-old intensive aquaculture and dredging activities, that led to repeated oxidation and leaching, were identified as factors for low pyrite concentrations. On the south coast, the combination of a high river and marine energy environment created scattered landforms with soils that have very high (4–9%) pyrite concentrations. These ASS-bearing HGUs mostly developed in low- energy estuarine environments overlying former high river energy environments. The information generated for each HGU facilitated the development of an ASS mapping model that incorporates knowledge on the relationship between soil and landform formation in Central Java estuaries. Knowing where ASS occur is essential to minimize the risk of environment degradation. Using multi-resolution, remotely sensed data decreases cost and labour, compared to more traditional mapping approaches, especially to identify sampling sites for field surveys. The resulting maps and mapping methods will improve land capability assessment for brackishwater aquaculture and other coastal land use in Indonesia.

Keyword: Acid sulfate soil; Estuary types; Hydro-geomorphic controls; Hydro-geomorphic unit; Remote sensing and GIS application

242. Sectoral evidence on Indonesian economic performance after the pandemic / Thorbecke, Willem. Asia and the Global Economy242. ISSN: 2667-1115 (2023) v.3 Issue. 2p.100069. 3

Url: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667111523000166>

DOI: 10.1016/j.aglobe.2023.100069

Abstract: The Indonesian economy has a long history of steady growth punctuated by times of turmoil and crisis. Recently Indonesia has faced the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, contractionary U.S. monetary policy, and fluctuating commodity prices. To examine how the economy is faring since the pandemic began, this paper compares sectoral stock returns since COVID-19 hit the Indonesian economy with forecasted returns based on macroeconomic variables. The results indicate that coal, iron and steel, health care, and pharmaceuticals are outperforming more than three years after the coronavirus crisis began. Tobacco, industrials, and sectors related to construction are underperforming. The regression evidence also indicates that Indonesian sectors are primarily exposed to the Indonesian stock market. Coal, iron and steel and natural resources stocks are less exposed to the Indonesian stock market and more exposed to the world stock market. Almost no sectors exhibit exposure to contractionary U.S. monetary policy. The importance of the Indonesian stock market in explaining stock returns reflects the fact that the Indonesian economy is largely driven by domestic demand. To increase its resilience, Indonesia should also nurture labor-intensive exports.

Keyword: Indonesia; Domestic demand; Exports; Foreign direct investment; Stock market exposures; The COVID-19 pandemic

243. Indonesia's land reform: Implications for local livelihoods and climate change / Resosudarmo, Ida Aju Pradnja; Tacconi, Luca; Sloan, Sean; Hamdani, Faridh Almuhyat Uhib; Subarudi; Alviya, Iis; Muttaqin, Muhammad Zahrul. Forest Policy and Economics243. ISSN: 1389-9341 (2019) v.108 Issue. p.101903. 108

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Abstract: One of the main components of Indonesia's Just Economy policy is extensive and rapid land reform, which targets about 12% of the country's land area for redistribution to farmers and communities by 2019. Much of the reform is occurring on forest land. At the same time, the country has pledged a significant reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, two thirds of which is to be achieved from forests. Hence agrarian reform potentially conflicts with emission reduction commitments. This research analyses how the redistribution of forests, with emphasis on the social forestry program, might affect people's livelihoods and Indonesia's capacity to deliver on its climate change commitments. With reference to Central Kalimantan province, we find that the land reform policy has increased the area distributed to local people through the streamlining of processes. However, ambitious targets and hurried distribution of land have posed significant challenges for processes and implementation. They result in partial understanding of the schemes, rights and responsibilities, inappropriate site allocation and types of forestland being distributed, and inadequate consideration for community capacity and local governance. Importantly, the resources allocated to grant these rights have not been accompanied by equal attention to foster subsequent actual land-based livelihood activities and forest protection. Hence the reform's potential to improve local livelihoods and contribute to climate change mitigation in Central Kalimantan is unlikely to be fully realized in the near future. We suggest that careful consideration be given to the processes of distribution, the type of forests being assigned, attention and support to foster implementation, and monitoring and enforcement of regulations.

Keyword: Indonesia; Climate change; Livelihoods; Social forestry; Land reform

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