



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

of Sustainable Cacao Roadmap of North Luwu

Ni Putu Sekar Trisnaning Laksemi, Yumna Karimah, Alfa Nugraha, Feri Johana

SUSTAINABLE
FARMING IN
TROPICAL ASIAN
LANDSCAPES
(SFITAL)

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For more information: Feri Johana (F.Johana@cifor-icraf.org) and Sekar Laksemi (N.Laksemi@cifor-icraf.org)

World Agroforestry (ICRAF)

Indonesia Program

Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang
Bogor 16115 [PO Box 161 Bogor 16001] Indonesia
Tel: +(62) 251 8625 415 ; Fax: +(62) 251 8625416
Email: icraf-indonesia@cifor-icraf.org
www.worldagroforestry.org/country/Indonesia
www.worldagroforestry.org/agroforestry-world

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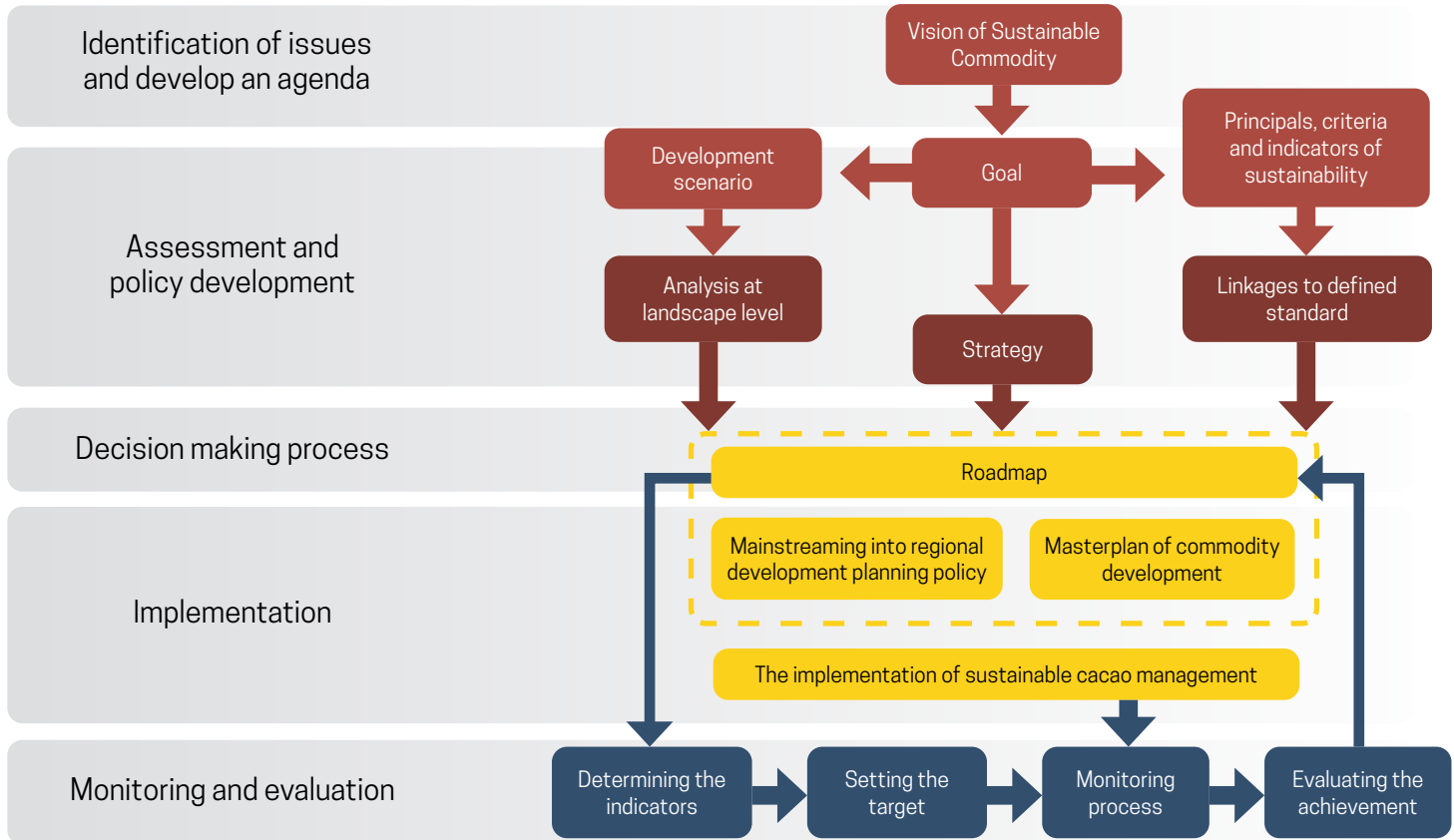
1. Introduction

The monitoring and evaluation process has a significant role in determining and measuring the achievement of implemented Sustainable Cocoa Roadmap. The monitoring and evaluation process produces recommendations for improving policies, strategies, interventions, and activities to achieve the agreed goals and targets.

The development of a monitoring and evaluation system is integrated with the formulation of North Luwu's Sustainable Cocoa Roadmap. The roadmap is constructed by 5 strategies, 27 interventions, and 110 indicators. Each indicator value will determine the level of achievement of each intervention target. The indicators include spatial and non-spatial indicators to assess the sustainability of cocoa management at the farm level up to the landscape scale.

Policy planning cycle

The Formulation of Sustainable Cacao Roadmap

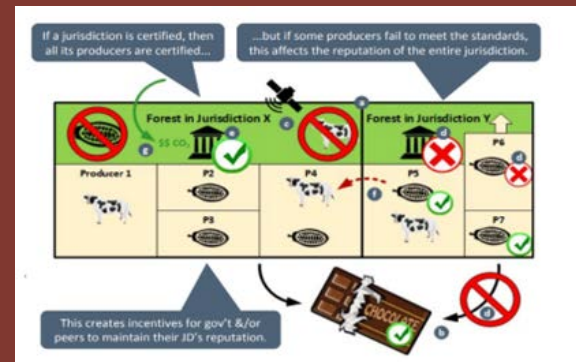


2. Jurisdictional sourcing approach in Monitoring and Evaluation of Sustainable Cacao Roadmap

What is the jurisdictional sourcing approach? How does it work?

Jurisdictional Sourcing is an approach that integrates the best element of jurisdictional planning, producer-level sourcing/certification, and sector sourcing/certification. Jurisdictional sourcing required the determination of protection and cultivation areas (go and no-go areas) by the government and relevant stakeholders and sustainable commodity certification for the jurisdiction. The jurisdictional sourcing approach needs:

- 1 Company makes sustainability commitments sending market signal
- 2 All stakeholders respond to value proposition and make joint agreement that includes go and no-go zones for the production of all commodities
- 3 If a producer violates the agreement, the whole jurisdiction is non-compliant
- 4 Producers are bound together with a collective reputation, thus creating incentives to support/enforce agreement
- 5 Potential issues with leakage across jurisdictional boundaries



Source: Boshoven et al., 2020. Jurisdictional sourcing: Leveraging commodity supply chain to reduce tropical deforestation at scale. A generic theory of change for a conservation strategy. V1.0. *Conservation Science and Practice*. DOI: 10.1111/csp2/383

3. The synergy of North Luwu's Sustainable Cacao Roadmap with multiple sustainability standards

Sustainability standard	Assessed aspects	The synergy with North Luwu's Roadmap
Bappenas 'TERPERCAYA'	Environment Social Economy Governance	55% in-tune indicators, especially indicators of economy
LANDSCALE	Environment Social Governance Production	79% in-tune indicators, especially indicators of environment and production
SourceUp	Forest and natural ecosystem Livelihood Employment Land governance	89% in-tune indicators, especially indicators of forest and natural ecosystem, livelihood, and employment
Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah (Regional Competitiveness Framework)	Planning and target determination Economic resilience Social resilience Environmental protection and natural resource management Incentives	50% in-tune indicators, especially indicators of economic resilience and environmental protection and natural resource management

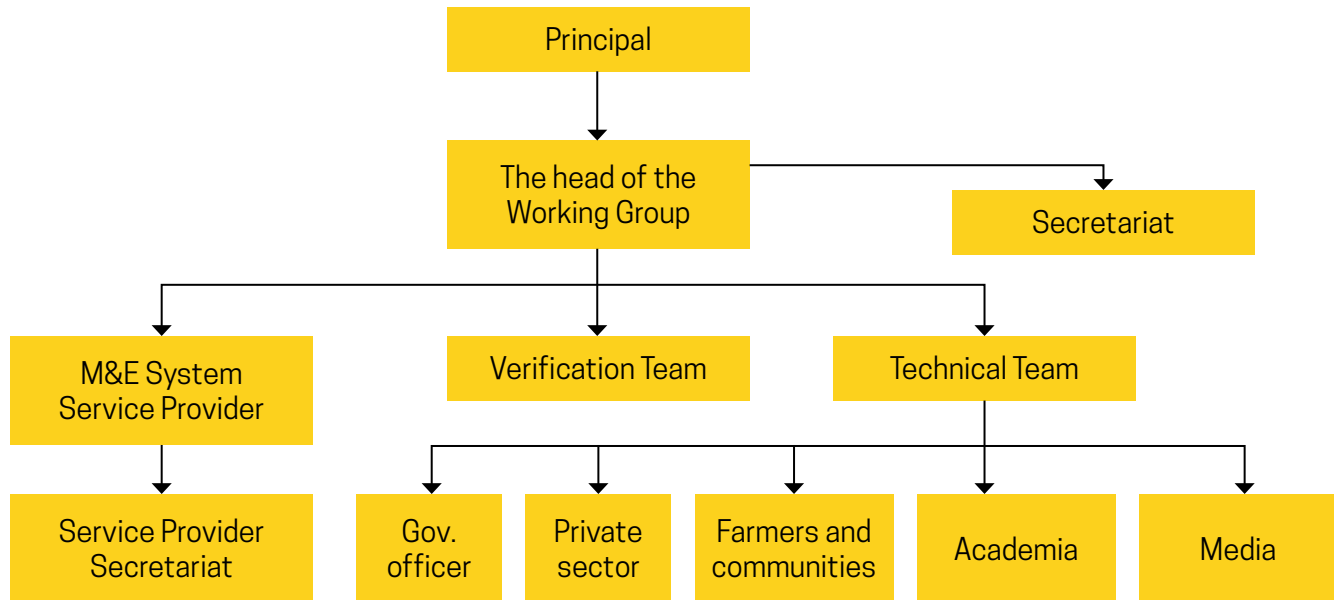
Access detailed explanation in bit.ly/indikatorkakao

The synergy of the Sustainable Cacao Roadmap's indicators with the Key Performance Indicators of North Luwu's Med-term Development Planning 2021-2026

KPI of North Luwu	Sustainable Cacao Roadmap's indicators
The Environment Quality Index	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designated forestry area 2. Forest land cover area 3. Cacao agroforestry area 4. High conservative value (HCV) area
Human Development Index (HDI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of households gaining education on child protection 2. Standard Operational Procedure for child protection 3. The income of cacao farmers
Bureaucracy Reformation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of land certificates 2. The areas of cacao plantation that have land certificates 3. Number of extension activities for the land certification program
Economic Growth and Poverty Rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer exchange rate (Indeks Nilai Tukar Petani/NTP) 2. Number of cooperatives with cacao-based business unit 3. Number of Village-owned Enterprises with cacao-based business unit 4. Number of partnerships between farmer groups and financing institutions 5. The income of cacao farmers 6. The percentage of village funds allocated for sustainable cacao management 7. Gross added value of small downstream businesses/enterprises

4. Institutional structure design and monitoring and evaluation system

Institutional structure design



The division of roles

The role	Stakeholder	Description of the role
The principal	The Regent of North Luwu	Provide direction and guidance in implementing M&E system.
The head of the Working Group	The head of Bappelitbangda of North Luwu	Coordinate the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation process.
Secretariat	Bappelitbangda of North Luwu	Facilitate administrative procedures and needs.
M&E system service provider	The Communication and Information Office of North Luwu	Host the M&E platform
Service provider secretariat	<i>The Communication and Information Office of North Luwu, the representative of millennial farmers</i>	<i>Maintenance of M&E tools and account management.</i>
Verification team	Coordinator: Agricultural Office of North Luwu The members: The representative of government office, private sectors, farmers and communities	Verify the monitoring data that are submitted by the technical team.

The role	Stakeholder	Description of the role
Technical team	<p>Government sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Office - Trade, Industry, Cooperative, and Small Enterprise Agency - Environmental Agency - Village Empowerment Agency - Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency - Social Agency - Communication and Information Office - Forest Management Unit <p>Private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT. Mars Symbioscience - PT. Olam Indonesia - Chalodo H. Rudi <p>Farmers and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cacao Forum of North Luwu - Cacao Association of North Luwu - The Association of Cacao Doctor - SIMULTAN Cooperatives - P4S Kakao - Masagena Cooperatives <p>Academia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LP2M Universitas Andi Djemma - Agriculture Faculty of Universitas Hasanuddin <p>Media</p>	Conduct data collection dan analysis for monitoring and evaluation process.

5. The steps of monitoring and evaluation of North Luwu's Sustainable Cacao Roadmap

- 1 Determine the indicator and achievement target. The indicators are determined for each intervention of the sustainable cocoa strategy of North Luwu. The achievement target is also defined for each indicator.
- 2 Map the determined indicators into multiple existing sustainability standards. The sustainable cocoa roadmap indicators is mapped into at least 5 existing sustainability standards including the Government's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for 2021-2026, Bappenas's Terpercaya, SourceUp, Landscale, and Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah.
- 3 Identify the relevant stakeholder responsible for the assessment of each indicator
- 4 Identify the required data for the monitoring process
- 5 Data collection and analysis
- 6 Monitor the implementation of activities and intervention of the sustainable cacao roadmap. The monitoring process is facilitated by the monitoring and evaluation tool that is developed to record the progress of sustainable cacao roadmap implementation. The monitoring process will be conducted every six months following the formal monitoring and evaluation process of the regional development planning.
- 7 Verify the submitted monitoring data. The data submitted to the tool will be verified by the assigned team to ensure the data is correct and complete.
- 8 Evaluate the achievement of the target and formulate an action plan. The evaluation process will be conducted every 4 years. It will require the discussion process within the working group. The process will produce an action plan to enhance the implementation of sustainable cocoa roadmap.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Tools of North Luwu's Sustainable Cocoa Roadmap





The monitoring and evaluation tool is developed to help the stakeholders in North Luwu to monitor the progress of sustainable cacao management and the achievement of the roadmap implementation toward the agreed goal and target. The first version of the tool can be accessed through: <https://monev.darikebunkelanskapsehat.id/>.

The aim of developing the monitoring and evaluation system and tool:

- 1 Assist the local government and other relevant stakeholders in storing data on the performance of cocoa management in North Luwu.
- 2 Assist the local government in monitoring sustainable cocoa roadmap indicators that are aligned with the Government's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- 3 Facilitate the stakeholders to identify the roadmap indicators that aligned with the existing sustainability standards (Terpercaya, Landscale, SourceUp, Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah).
- 4 Help the national government, the buyer as well as the wider community to examine the implementation of the sustainable cocoa roadmap in North Luwu.
- 5 Facilitate the evaluation of North Luwu's Sustainable Cocoa Roadmap.

The monitoring and evaluation tool has several menus including:

- 1 **Beranda/Home Page** includes the introduction of the tools, how to use the tool and a brief description of North Luwu's sustainable Cacao Roadmap.

Beranda	Indikator	Profil Jurisdiksi	Kelengkapan
<p>Apa itu Monev Luwu Utara?</p>  <p>Alat bantu Monev Luwu Utara merupakan alat bantu yang digunakan untuk melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi terhadap kemajuan pelaksanaan strategi dan intervensi peta jalan kakao lestari. Alat bantu Monev Luwu Utara mengukur tingkat keberlanjutan pengelolaan kakao di Kabupaten Luwu Utara berdasarkan indikator intervensi peta jalan kakao Lestari yang diuraikan secara inklusif bersama para pihak di Kabupaten Luwu Utara, termasuk pemerintah daerah, CSO, petani dan masyarakat, dan perguruan tinggi. Monitoring dan evaluasi peta jalan kakao lestari menggunakan pendekatan keberlanjutan di tingkat jurisdiksi.</p>	<p>Manfaat Monev Luwu Utara</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alat bantu monev kakao Luwu Utara diharapkan dapat membantu pemerintah dalam memantau pelaksanaan pengelolaan kakao berkelanjutan di Luwu Utara. Indikator pengukuran yang digunakan tidak hanya di tingkat komoditas kakao, namun mencakup indikator keberlanjutan di tingkat hakeag. 2. Indikator peta jalan kakao lestari sudah ditetapkan ke dalam BUK, ROK, serta standar keberlanjutan lain yaitu Terpercaya, Landrace, SourceUp, dan KDSO. Alat bantu ini memudahkan pemerintah untuk memenuhi berbagai standar keberlanjutan yang ada. 3. Alat bantu monev membantu mengkomunikasikan capaian keberlanjutan pengelolaan kakao di Luwu Utara kepada pemerintah provinsi, pusat, maupun pembeli. 	<p>Pendekatan Monitoring dan Evaluasi</p>  <p>Monitoring dan evaluasi peta jalan kakao lestari Kabupaten Luwu Utara dibangun menggunakan pendekatan jurisdiksi. Jurisdiksi adalah unit politik baik di tingkat nasional maupun sub-nasional. Pada kasus ini jurisdiksi yang dimaksud adalah tingkat kabupaten. Pendekatan pengelolaan komoditas berdasarkan jurisdiksi merupakan pegaduan antara pendekatan perencanaan wilayah (dimana pemerintah menentukan area lindung dan budidaya (go or no-go area) dan pendekatan sertifikasi komoditas berkelanjutan. Deskripsi pendekatan jurisdiksi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Melibatkan perusahaan yang berkomitmen membeli komoditas berkelanjutan 2. Melibatkan pemerintah yang menetapkan area lindung dan budidaya 3. Apabila jurisdiksi dinyatakan memiliki pengelolaan komoditas berkelanjutan, maka seluruh produsen menyandang predikat semua 4. Ada insentif bagi produsen untuk mematuhi aturan secara kolektif 	<p>Peta Jalan Kakao Lestari</p>  <p>Peta jalan kakao lestari Kabupaten Luwu Utara memuat strategi, intervensi, kegiatan pengelolaan kakao berkelanjutan dalam jangka waktu 20 tahun (2022-2042). Selain itu, peta jalan kakao lestari dilengkapi dengan skenario pengembangan kakao lestari yang diuraikan secara spasial dan proyeksi dampak skenario di masa depan. Terdapat 5 strategi pengelolaan kakao lestari di Kabupaten Luwu Utara:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alkasi dan tata guna lahan berkelanjutan 2. Peningkatan akses masyarakat terutama petani kakao terhadap modal penghidupan 3. Peningkatan produktivitas dan diversifikasi produk kakao 4. Perbaikan rantai pasok yang berkelanjutan 5. Insentif jasa ekosistem dari kakao berkelanjutan <p>Belanja Aplikasi</p>

Indikator

Pilih Aspek

- Alokasi dan tata guna lahan
- Akses modal penghidupan
- Produktivitas dan diversifikasi
- Rantai nilai
- Jasa ekosistem

Jenis Instrumen

- Terpercaya
- LandScale
- SourceUp
- KSDS

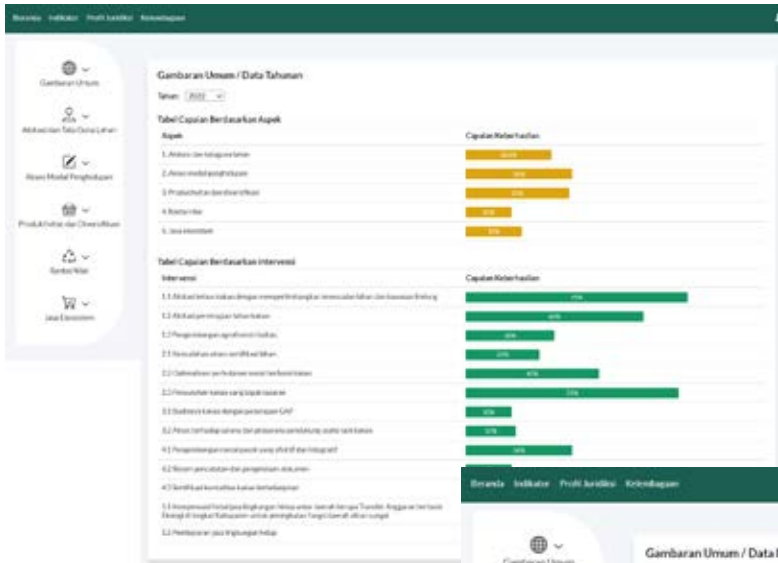
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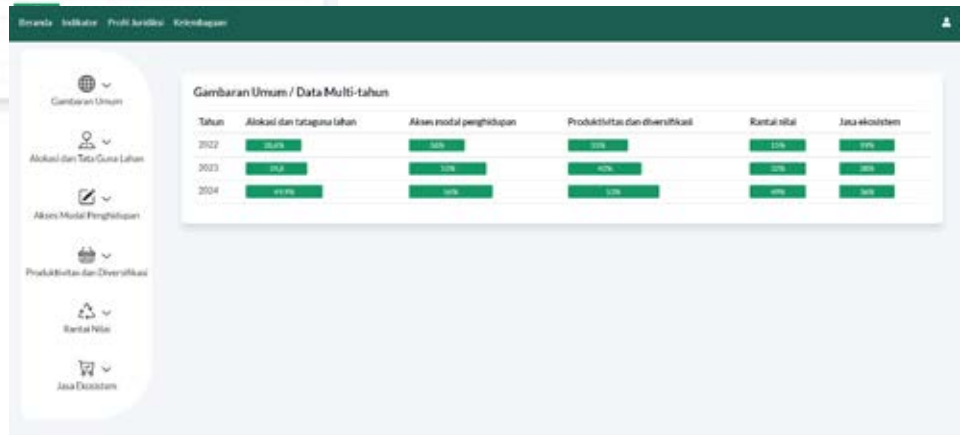
[Tabel Deskripsi Indikator](#)

Aspek	Intervensi	Indikator Peta Jalan	Pemangku Kepentingan	IKU RPJMD Luwu Utara 2021-2026	IKK RPJMD Luwu Utara 2021-2026	Indikator Terpercaya	Indikator LandScale	Indikator SourceUp	Indikator KSDS
Alokasi dan tata guna lahan berkelanjutan	1.1 Alokasi kebun kakao dengan mempertimbangkan kesesuaian lahan dan tata ruang kabupaten	Luas kawasan hutan	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Indeks Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup (IKLH)	Indeks Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten	Perlindungan hutan permanen	Perlindungan ekosistem alami	Persentase area lanskap dengan hak kepemilikan lahan yang jelas dan dapat diakses oleh publik	Tata kelola hutan dan lahan yang mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
Alokasi dan tata guna lahan berkelanjutan	1.1 Alokasi kebun kakao dengan mempertimbangkan kesesuaian lahan	Luas tutupan hutan	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Indeks Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup (IKLH)	Indeks Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten	Perlindungan hutan permanen	Perlindungan ekosistem alami	Konversi ekosistem alami menjadi penggunaan	Tata kelola hutan dan lahan yang mendukung Tujuan

2 Indikator/Indicator includes the description of the indicators used to monitor and evaluate the roadmap activities and interventions as well as the synergy of the indicators with the existing sustainability standards.



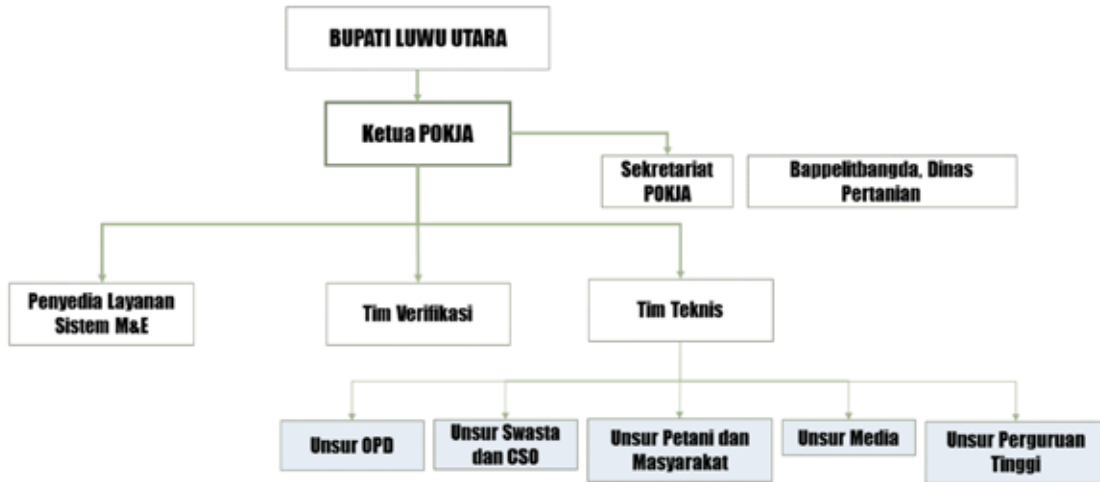
3 **Profil Yurisdiksi/Jurisdictional Profile** includes the annual and multi-year monitoring data and achievement target.



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STRUKTUR KELEMBAGAAN MONITORING DAN EVALUASI (M&E) IMPLEMENTASI PETA JALAN KAKAO LESTARI KABUPATEN LUWU UTARA



- 4 Kelembagaan/Institution** describes the institutional structure design and the division of role of multiple stakeholders.



MARS



World Agroforestry (ICRAF) Indonesia Program

Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang, Bogor 16115

[PO Box 161 Bogor 16001] Indonesia | Tel: +(62) 251 8625 415

Fax: +(62) 251 8625416 | Email: icraf-indonesia@cifor-icraf.org

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