



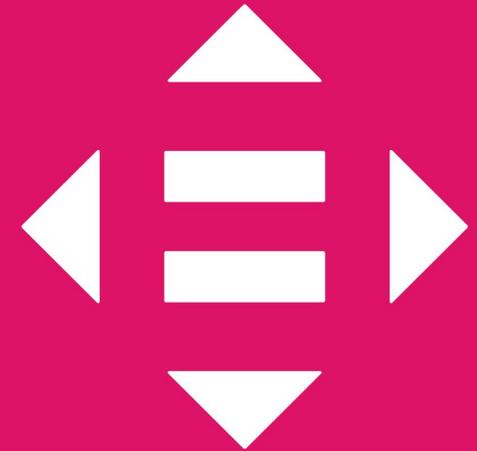
Supplementary

Sustainability Report 2021

SDG 10:

Reduce inequality within and among
countries

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES





IPB University
Bogor Indonesia



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
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Learning Program

1

Book Discussion: Freedom For Farmers, Freedom For All

Book discussion “Kemerdekaan Bagi Petani, Kemerdekaan Untuk Semua” was held through good collaboration between the Center for Agrarian Studies (CAS), the Indonesian Obor Library Foundation, PERHEPI, and the Sajogyo Institute by virtual on Thursday, 19 August 2021. This book is actually a translation of the English version entitled “Freedom For Farmer Freedom For All” by Prof. Agus Pakpahan, published in 2007 and until now it is still considered relevant for discuss the agricultural sector. The event was attended by General TNI (Ret.) Dr. Moeldoko as the Keynote Speaker, he expressed his appreciation to the author for the publication of the book which is expected to be a guide for stakeholders in the agricultural sector, become a helicopter view, provide a broad perspective and then focus on an applicable strategy.



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2

Online Workshop “Socio-Ecological Transformation Of The Jakarta Bay”

This transdisciplinary mini-workshop was held to initiate a dialogue between academics, practitioners, and civil society organizations as well as to develop a research agenda on the socio-ecological transformation of Jakarta Bay. This mini-workshop provides space for conceptual discussions on coastal transformation in Jakarta Bay. This debate is intended to seek alternative and anticipatory opportunities in the future regarding Jakarta Bay and the formation of new perspectives for everyday users of the coastal area and Jakarta Bay. The activity was attended by approximately 35 participants from various circles, including academics, NGOs, and the government. The main obstacle in carrying out the activity was related to the internet network which had hampered the implementation of the event.



3

Course in Faculty of Human Ecology

FEMA, as a faculty that focuses on community welfare, teaches students to reduce disparity between Indonesia and other countries through the Department of Communication Science and Community Development. Students will gain knowledge and experience in community and village theory, as well as community development and how to put it into practice. Three courses in rural sociology, community development, and sociological theories in community development practice are included in the three courses.

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Student Activities

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Research, Innovation, and Bussiness

4

New Year Reflection : Quo Vadis Agrarian Transformation



Through reflection on several important notes and issues during 2021 related to Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry (RAPS), inequality in control and ownership of agricultural land in Indonesia, and the issue of agrarian conflicts between large capital and the community, it is hoped that at least this activity can provide critical notes for followed up on strategic steps in the coming year in carrying out agrarian transformation that is socially, ecologically and economically friendly. The objectives of this event are to: Disseminate knowledge and practice and build critical notes on Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry in carrying out agrarian transformation with social justice. Understanding and criticizing the development paradigm with a critical perspective on natural resource policy making. Formulate future steps as policy recommendations for agrarian policy makers. This activity was carried out offline on Thursday, December 30, 2021 at the Hotel Santika Bogor, Jl. Pajajaran City of Bogor.

5

Study on the Inequality of Land Tenure and Land Ownership

Individual land ownership in Indonesia during the period 2014 to 2021 tends to decline. The Gini Index value based on the calculation results for the period shows that there is still a high level of land inequality. Province with The high growth inequality during 2014-2021 was on average in Eastern Indonesia, such as Papua, West Papua, West Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and Central Kalimantan. Meanwhile, the provinces with growing inequality of individual land and property rights that are decreasing during 2014-2021 are North Maluku, Bangka Belitung, Maluku, East Java, West Java, Gorontalo, Bengkulu and several other provinces. Inequality of individual land ownership has a negative relationship with economic growth. That is, if there is a decrease in inequality of individual land ownership, it can encourage increased economic growth in a region

Period: 18 May – 31 December 2021

Place:

1. Desa Borisallo, South Sulawesi
2. Desa Sinarjaya, West Java
3. Pekon Margosari, Lampung
4. Desa Peniti Dalam II, West Kalimantan

6

Development of Precision Mapping Technology for People's Spatial Population Oil Palm Estates

The study activities are planned to be carried out for two years. The first year of the study was carried out from September 2020 to December 2021. The study activities were carried out in Muaro Jambi Regency, Jambi Province with three sampling villages namely Kedemangan Village, Jambi Outer City District, Tanjung Village. The outputs of this study are:

1. A model that can be used to map smallholder oil palm plantations at a more efficient and faster cost based on the use of high resolution images,
2. Availability of maps of smallholder oil palm plantations in the study area. This model will be a significant output in science, especially in terms of the use of automated object engineering technology (deep learning) in the identification of objects in the image, especially in tropical regions and developing countries where land use patterns are very complex.



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Campus Operation

7

Provision of Disability Facilities

In order to support disability-friendly higher education programs, School of Business IPB University are also part of higher education institutions that provide facilities for students with disabilities. This is the implementation of the Law on Persons with Disabilities of 2007 and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. This year, School of Business IPB University has planned various facilities that can make it easier for students with disabilities to take the learning process. Provision of disability facilities will be carried out during 2021 at School of Business IPB University.

The provision of this facility is beneficial for prospective students with disabilities who wish to continue their studies at the School of Business IPB University. In addition, the campus is an embodiment of a university that is friendly to people with disabilities. The provision of facilities for the disabled has been planned in mid-2021 and will be implemented as a result of the revitalization process of A building of the School of Business IPB University.





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Community Engagement

8

Rubrik Iqtishodia Republika

Dissemination of studies on the latest Islamic economic issues to the general public by the Department of Islamic Economics of IPB. In addition, this activity is also needed to open public knowledge about sharia economics. This rubric is published every third Thursday of every month. In 2020, Iqtishodia entered the age of 10 years of collaboration between the two institutions of IPB and Republika. there are 12 publications during 2021, each of which contains 2 articles, so there are 24 articles published in total.

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9

Sustainable Utilization of Savu Sea Waters Conservation Area by the Community

The Center for Transdisciplinary and Sustainability Science (CTSS) is involved in the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) consortium program. This program was initiated by the Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN)/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) through the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF). COREMAP-CTI is a coral reef ecosystem protection program that aims to strengthen institutional capacity in monitoring and researching coastal ecosystems. This program is expected to produce data-based information, as well as increase the effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystem management. The COREMAP-CTI program enters package 2 activities that focus on increasing gender roles in the management and conservation of coastal ecosystems. The package 2 activity program is carried out from August to November 2021. In COREMAP CTI Activity Package 2, the project has recruited and mobilized Gender Specialists to support the implementation of the following tasks:

1. Coordinate with other Experts including the Provincial Coordinator and District Facilitator in the operational activities of the project.
2. Ensure that all project activities are gender mainstreamed from planning to implementation.
3. Develop a baseline study frame of reference for the Social Gender Integration Plan (SGIP).
4. Conduct social and gender analysis in each activity. Develop research instruments as well as monitoring and evaluation of the integration of Gender and the environment in ongoing programs.



10

Microfinance to Strengthen Women's Roles During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has shaken the world's economic system, including Indonesia. Many workers have been forced to experience layoffs. The smallest group affected by the impact is the family. The COVID-19 pandemic is forcing families, especially housewives, to help make a living to survive. Seeing conditions like this, CTSS IPB University developed a financial assistance program to strengthen the role of women during the pandemic. The revolving fund assistance program is an assistance program to support women who have small and medium-sized businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This program aims to maintain and develop businesses carried out by women, especially housewives. Program participants are women who live in Tegalega Village, Central Bogor District or around the IPB Baranangsiang campus. This program began to be implemented in August 2020. In the first round, this program targeted 10 women with a grant of 75 million rupiah. Until now, this program has targeted 29 women with a total turnover of 120 million rupiah. Currently, the revolving fund round has reached its fourth term. The amount of funds received by each participant is 5 million rupiah and can be paid in installments over 10 months. The installment system is carried out every month with a monthly amount of 550 thousand rupiah. Loans are given by participants individually, not in groups. According to them, the individual approach is more suitable, because each is fully responsible for the loan. The type of business carried out by the participants is opening a coffee shop, selling basic necessities, clothes, household furniture. These business activities are carried out by participants both offline and online. One of the participants, Yanti, said she was very grateful for the revolving fund program initiated by CTSS IPB University. According to him, this program is not burdensome to pay the installments and is different from other loans. Yanti hopes that in the future this revolving fund will still be available to help increase and advance her business.



11

Productive Agrarian Waqf Development

The collaboration between PSA IPB and the Mizan Amanah Foundation has passed the initiation stage which was carried out on December 29, 2020 through empowerment socialization by PSA IPB as the first step of holistic empowerment collaboration (integrated upstream-downstream) which will be carried out together by PSA IPB with Mizan Amanah. The collaboration between PSA IPB and the Mizan Amanah Foundation has been carried out in the formalization stage through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Mizan Amanah Foundation and IPB with Number: 21/IT3/HK.07.00-1/P/B/2021 concerning the Implementation of the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi (The Three Pillars of Higher Education) in the Framework of Productive Agrarian Waqf Development. On Friday, March 19, 2021, the PSA Team conducted a Basic Agrarian Survey in Mekar Galih Village, Cikalong Kulon, Cianjur accompanied by the Mizan Amanah Foundation Team. The survey results briefly describe the history and status of land tenure, physical conditions and general description of the land, as well as socio-economic conditions and community institutions around the area. Existing commodities in waqf land are mostly bananas, sengon, and lemongrass (in the form of mixed gardens).



12

Mapping of Land Parcels for Agrarian Reform Objects (TORA) in Sukabumi Regency

In order to fulfill the requirements and complete the supporting documents for the TORA application, a land parcel map was prepared which was carried out in collaboration between the Cipeuteuy Village Government and the Center for the Study of Regional Planning and Development (P4W) LPPM IPB. The mapping is carried out on the remaining 151.20 hectares of former HGU land consisting of at least 700 parcels of land.

Mapping activities will be carried out starting from October 2021. Several activities are still ongoing as of the writing of this report, particularly regarding adjustments to field conditions and agreements with community members who receive TORA. The mapping activity was carried out in Cipeuteuy Village, Kabandungan District, Sukabumi Regency covering 11 villages namely Parigi Village, Karamat Village, Cisarua Village, Cipeuteuy Village, GH Village, Cigorowong Village, Cilodor Village, Cigobar Village, Pariuk Village, Dam Village, and Kahuripan Village.



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13 Land Consolidation to Support Farmer Corporations

The narrow area of agricultural land is not economically feasible and does not support the productivity of cultivation and the effectiveness and efficiency of farming. Currently, the average area of paddy fields is about 2000 m². The narrow agricultural land area is generally caused by the inheritance system, which divides the land of the deceased parent to the children and family members. The limited size of agricultural land makes it difficult to develop into modern agriculture with a feasible economy of scale. It hinders the application and use of agricultural machinery (alsintan), which cannot work effectively and efficiently.

Farmer corporations (KP) and/or rice estate communities (KEP) that bring together farming communities as a business entity in groups or in the congregation are alternatives to improve farmers' performance, productivity, and welfare. Gathering farmers in KP and/or KEP will not be effective if it is not followed by incorporating physically narrow agricultural land into agricultural areas that are more productive, effective, and efficient to cultivate. In its direction, KEP targets the KEP area to be 101 ha for Java Island and 303 ha for regions outside Java. Thus, KP and/or KEP need to be supported by Agricultural Land Consolidation (KLP). Pioneering KLP is not an easy task considering that until now, there has been no information about the success of implementing KLP in agricultural areas in Indonesia, especially in paddy fields.





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