Think Climate Indonesia

PEER LEARNING EXCHANGE

October 31, November 1 & 3, 2022

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Background on the initiative

While Indonesia is a world leader in terms of biodiversity, it also has one of the highest rates of deforestation. Dependence on fossil fuels and management challenges related to agricultural expansion, a rapidly growing urban population, and forest and carbon-rich peatlands place Indonesia among the world's top emitters of greenhouse gases, threatening Indonesia's vast tropical forests and contributing to its large carbon footprint.

Think Climate Indonesia is a three-year partnership supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Oak Foundation aimed at enabling local think tanks in Indonesia to engage more effectively in climate actions.

Think tanks straddling the boundaries between research, policymaking, and citizen engagement have the ability to respond to the complex challenges of climate change through informing evidence-based policy with local knowledge and expertise in timely, relevant, and accessible ways.

The initiative is structured around three major approaches:

- **Increase relevant data and evidence generation** by supporting think tanks in filling data gaps and generating evidence for policy needs that address emissions reductions and climate resilience.
- **Deepen research capacity and strengthen policy engagement** so that think tanks can meet the demands for evidence and connect and communicate with appropriate actors.
- **Seed change coalitions** by fostering "coalitions of the willing" to collaborate for the purposes of identifying data needs, articulating policy research agendas, developing knowledge needs, and creating political momentum.

Peer-learning exchange II

Objectives

After the success of the previous peer-learning exchange in March 2022, TCI participants met again to maintain the momentum of cross-organizational exchange. In this second iteration of the peer-learning program, the aim was to bring together the TCI partners, provide updates on each organization's research outcomes to-date, and strategize to facilitate research uptake in policymaking.

For this exchange, TCI members were again encouraged to share candid stories about their research successes, challenges, and experiences. By fostering collective discussions around research and strategy, each organization was able to learn more about the web of TCI stakeholders, research positionality, and their own communications. The peer-learning workshop focused on learning among think tanks regarding:

- research outcomes
- research uptake strategies
- collaborative activities

Methodology and structure

This peer-learning workshop was co-organized by the TCI project manager at IDRC and a team of facilitators from Inclusive Innovation (II), who led the previous peer-learning workshop in March 2022. Inclusive Innovation aims to help organizations by creating dynamic, participative, and engaging workshops to develop new solutions and strategies to tackle wicked problems and take action on the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this peer-learning workshop, the organizers built off the relationships nurtured in the previous gathering to encourage the think tanks to share their stories with one another. Using an expedition metaphor to storytelling ("Expeditions for Impact"), II designed the peer learning to focus on past and future research and communications for each TCI member. Using a series of think tank–led presentations, mapping exercises, and visual storytelling, II thoughtfully designed hands-on activities to achieve the objectives defined by IDRC.

This second peer-learning exchange, which took place on October 31, and November 1 and 2, 2022, consisted of three online sessions of three hours each.

Online platform

The sessions were hosted on Zoom with hands-on activities in KIStorm, II's virtual venue, which was adapted and personalized for this event.

There, participants could find all the information, materials, and boards they needed to collaborate on different activities, including sharing sticky notes and using live organizational tools. The main purpose of this digital venue was to help facilitate the sharing of stories across all levels.

Capture of the KIStorm landing page that hosted all of the shared materials, interactive platforms, and community tools during the peer-learning.

Capture of the previous workshop page in KIStorm, which linked to resources created by TCI participants in earlier meetings.

On KIStorm, participants could find "Previous Workshops," providing a summary of activities and insights from both the inception workshop hosted in July 2021 and the previous peer-learning workshop in March 2022, which helped link past and current participants to the ongoing institutional knowledge being generated and documented in the workshops.

Overview of the three days
## "Expeditions for impact"

During this third general meeting of TCI's five organizations, the facilitators drew upon the relationships built in previous workshops to delve into substantive research learnings and outcomes. II extended the TCI island nations metaphor used in the previous peer learning to capture each think tank's stories regarding research and policy impact. Ultimately, participants were invited to share their stories of their research on climate change and innovation with everyone with the goal of understanding how their research can make the biggest policy impact.

Whether discussing initial research objectives, methods, or outcomes, participants were encouraged to think deeply about the learning journey they have made thus far, share results, and envision areas of influence. Participants were urged to use metaphors such as building, navigating, and mapping to describe their expeditions towards success.

> "Follow this 'Expedition' metaphor and use it to describe what you have done and where you are headed."

On **Day 1**, think tanks shared how they have prepared for expeditions – or built sturdy research foundations and methods to achieve study objectives – as well as their preliminary findings. On **Day 2**, organizations discussed the contexts they navigate in – or the stakeholders and obstacles they must consider in their work. Guest speakers also came to invoke the real possibility of change and policy impact as a result of the work of TCI members. Finally, **Day 3** focused on maximizing impact through exercises such as network mapping and continuing the spirit of collaborative activities across the organizations with new pitches and initiatives.

After each exercise, the II facilitation team invited the participants to capture their initial impressions and learnings and share their top insights in KIStorm using virtual sticky notes.
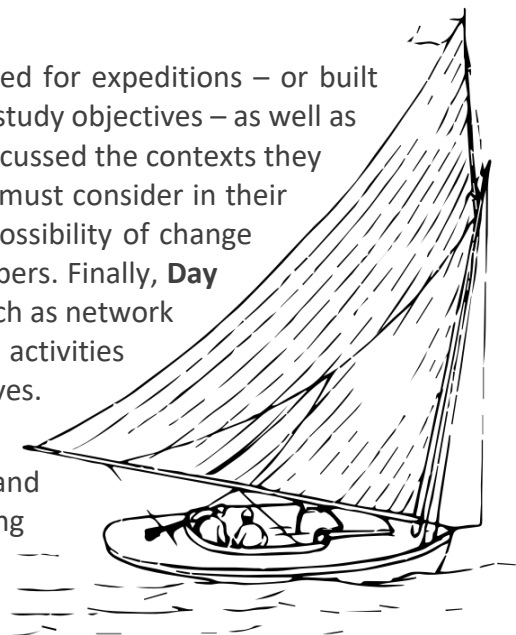
To start the workshop, Melanie Robertson of IDRC spoke about the objectives of the peer-learning workshop – highlighting the benefits of collaboration and the continuing efforts to foster a sense of community.

> "The most important thing is to give you space to discuss, share insights, experiences, and challenges ... Ask any questions you might have!"

Day 1: TCI research learning

Check in with your compass

Taking stock of the achievements of each think tank so far, this workshop was an opportunity for everyone to recognize how far organizations have come and refocus on desired outcomes for the future. The facilitators kept the metaphor of each think tank as an island nation with its own expedition to share its stories. In particular, harkening back to July 21, 2021, II created space for participants to reflect on how far they've come from their initial aspirational "future headlines" created as part of the inception workshop. Revisiting each think tank's old compass, II opened the dialogue for think tanks to reflect on their paths so far.


Your Front Cover : Imagine the impact of this initiative in 10 years time. What's the big story?

TheJakartaPost

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Indonesian Government Refers to Climate Think Tank's Data to Raise its Climate Ambitions

Indonesian government has decided to side with credible data and science to revise their commitment to national determined contribution on climate change. For many years, Indonesian think tanks comprised of many institutions led by WRI, PATTIRO, Kemitraan, Kota Kita, and Yayasan Inobu has been working together to generate evidence-based data that support policy on many sectors in tackling climate crisis. Their data could be a game-changer in Indonesia's process on implementing more ambitious climate actions.
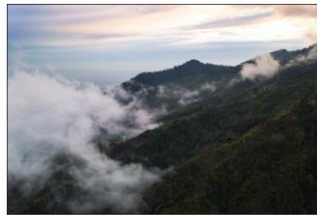
"How far are you from what you have set out to do, or to become?"

More than just visiting an old memory, think tanks could truly "go back to the future" and check in with themselves, bringing in a sense of grounding and practicality before delving into the new workshop for the next three days. In four different breakout groups, participants mingled across think tanks, reconnecting and catching up and taking a look at the questions they had proposed for themselves. Chuckling at the level of ambition they had set out with, many of the participants acknowledged that their aims and objectives are still being collectively addressed. Yet, as Kota Kita noted, not only do different think tanks bring different strengths (e.g., working at national, subnational, or grassroots levels), but they also work to complement each other as a coalition.

Preparing for our expedition

In exploring research conducted to-date, each think tank, or nation, was allotted eight minutes to demonstrate the theme of "Preparing for our Expedition," or clarifying research methods and results. One presenter from each team detailed different parts of their journey, which ranged from determining the sought-after destination (or research objectives) to shipbuilding (research methods) to conducting initial intelligence (preliminary results).

II asked the participants to reflect on the following research metaphor:

- *How have we built our ship (methods, tools, techniques)?*

The metaphor of shipbuilding indicated which methods (e.g., primary, secondary), tools (e.g., online, mobile, observation), and techniques (e.g., focus group, questionnaires, interviews) each organization used throughout the course of their research. Understanding how nations designed their research (quantitative or qualitative) and collected their data provided insight into the substantive work of each organization. Delving into the different methods used across the nations showed a variety of primary sources, secondary sources, tools, and techniques to capture information. Whether questionnaires, in-depth interviews, or focus groups, each team adapted appropriate research methods to suit their objectives.

- *What does our ship actually look like?*

This second prompt allowed each nation to show compelling visuals to move from the abstract research concept to the real-life research process. By sharing photos or visual stories to describe their journey, each nation encouraged the participants to look beyond the presentation and immerse themselves in landscapes across Indonesia; stories and projects came to life.

- *What intelligence are we bringing with us?*

Other questions posed under the expedition metaphor gave organizations the opportunity to show what their data look like and initial key findings.
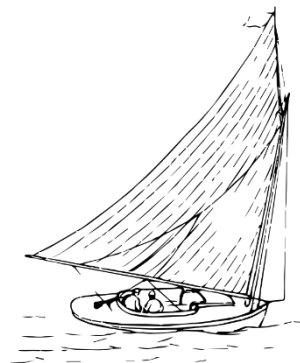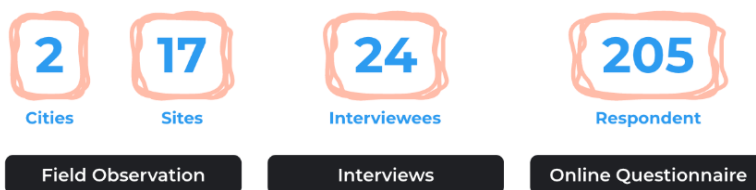
KOTA KITA

Kota Kita's quest to understand the interrelation between the urban food system and the climate crisis necessitated a variety of tools and methodologies to fully grasp the complexity of the food system. Highlighting their novel research on urban systems, the nation acknowledged it needed to understand food systems themselves first if they were to understand the interaction between the urban food system and climate change.
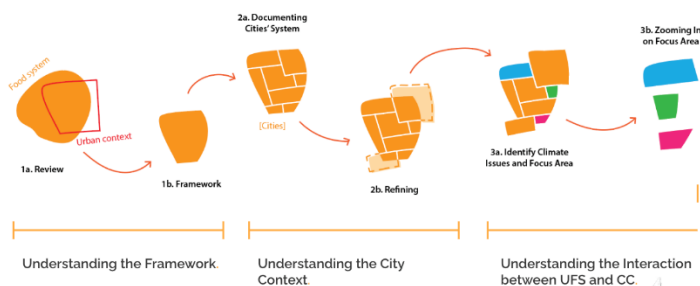
Ramadan Foodscape Research: Data Collection Method

2	17	24	205
Cities	Sites	Interviewees	Respondent
Field Observation		Interviews	Online Questionnaire

The nation spent a lot of time building its ship – that is, deeply understanding the complex food system – and refining its research focus. When the nation finally began to conduct research – for instance, in coastal food systems, informality, or the impacts of Ramadan in the urban food system – Kota Kita employed a mixture of interviews, mapping, field observation, and surveys using dedicated collection tools to understand stakeholders as well as sustainable urban food practices

themselves. For example, during its Ramadan Foodscape Research project, Kota Kita conducted interviews with food vendors, typeform-based online questionnaires, and outreach to different industry stakeholders.

- Food behaviour is closely linked with culture and socio-cultural context.
- Food security is unequal within urban communities due to physical, social, and economic barriers.
- Urban informal food actors can adapt to market needs and uphold food systems during difficult times.
- The climate crisis is affecting access to food in cities and impacting the most marginalized.
- Alternative sustainable urban food practices need to be further promoted.

KALEKA

Kaleka (formerly Inobu) continued their work with farmers combatting the impacts of climate change, aiming to find new models of small-scale rural production systems in support of sustainable natural resource management resilient to climate change. To do so, Kaleka conducted in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as well as direct observation of climate change impacts and agricultural strategies through an alliance of six different organizations called the Kolibri Alliance. Ranging from West Sumatra to West Papua, Kaleka worked with far-reaching partners across the country. Evaluating agricultural land conditions, yield production, or social community conditions across the six locations, Kaleka worked to centre the farmers' experiences and baselines. In addition, Kaleka also presented on its Citizen Science program to capture environmental data, which successfully hosted climate field schools where they shared agricultural practices with farmers. Kaleka's platform to host citizen science data collection – Tanibaik – also aimed to encourage the democratic uptake of knowledge.

- Each location has its own unique potential risks and commodities given the impacts of climate change.
- These commodities are perceived by the community and held in local knowledge practices for adaptation strategies to climate change.

KEMITRAAN
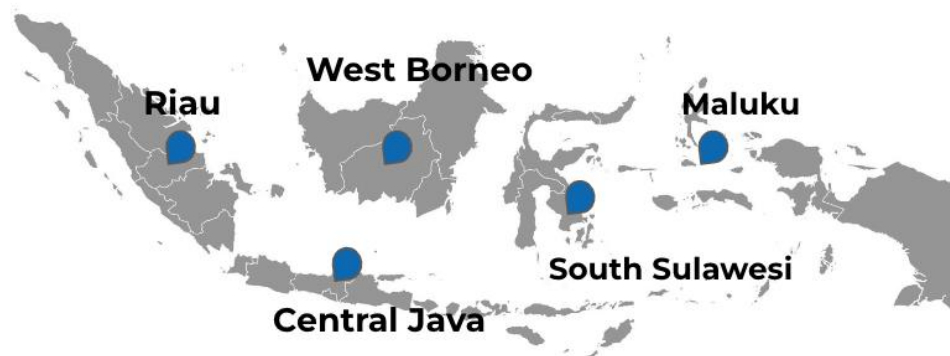
Kemitraan's nation quest is to assess "climate resilience governance readiness" by tracking different climate resilience indicators across climate budgets and development programs and by collecting stakeholder perceptions of climate governance performance. The Kemitraan nation ship is sailing across five provinces and five districts that are designated as priority areas for climate change action in Indonesia.

As Kemitraan is in the middle of their research process, they noted how they have adjusted research frameworks to include updated Nationally Determined Contributions in the adaptation sector. Kemitraan has used a mixed-methods approach, using interviews and online questionnaires with civil society and bureaucrats and focus group discussions with government officials, to harvest perceptions from various government offices regarding climate change. By collecting different information from a variety of stakeholders, Kemitraan is able to analyze knowledge gaps and better position research uptake by understanding different positions and perceptions.

- Some climate change national policies are lacking in the dissemination of information due to the absence of technical guidelines.
- This has an impact on implementation, particularly at the subnational level.
- Policy fragmentation of agriculture and food sector affairs in national development plans further hinders strong policy response.
- Knowledge and capacity gaps regarding climate change are present in subnational regions.

PATTIRO

Pattiro's quest is to examine the effectiveness of the Forest and Land Rehabilitation (FLR) program in the context of both greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and equitable community livelihoods, particularly for marginalized or vulnerable groups such as women. PATTIRO used a variety of techniques, including literature reviews, in-depth interviews, focus group triangulation, and other observation techniques, in their area of focus, West Kalimantan province. Special tools on their ship included gender disaggregated research templates and deepening their gender perspective, particularly around different roles in forest rehabilitation.

The organization parsed their data using SWOT and political economy analytical approaches, finding that while women have important roles in forest rehabilitation work on the ground, they are not currently participating in planning decisions. Above all, PATTIRO emphasized the importance of engaging and sharing data with local government, communities, civil society, women's groups, and national ministries.

- Agroforestry and community-based forest management is perceived to be more sustainable than the FLR program.
- Communities are more likely to be involved in local government-led FLR programs focused on reforestation than central government-led approaches.

WRI

WRI's expedition set out to evaluate sustainable and inclusive community-based forest management, focusing on addressing emissions reduction, poverty, and building climate resiliencies in food systems. WRI's initial departure port was in Riau province in Sumatra, in three select villages, where they explored questions around the extent of food security, how the adjacent forests contribute to food security, and how to enhance food security based on local forests. They used different frameworks in their research design, including sustainable forestry for food security and agroecology. WRI's data was primarily qualitative, hosting village-level questionnaires and focus groups in addition to stakeholder interviews at the national, provincial, and village-level, which could then be triangulated with their secondary literature reviews and observations.

- 55% of surveyed households in Riau have had food security-related issues over the last year.
- Adjacent forests are strong food safety net providers for those facing food insecurity.
- Communities hold positive perceptions of forests' importance in providing ecosystem services.
- However, there are still challenges in reversing forest loss trends.
- Knowledge and capacity gaps regarding climate change are present in subnational regions.

What did we learn?

"That was one energy-packed and educational session!"

After each presentation, each participant had the opportunity to use KIStorm to write down their insights on the impact or applicability of learnings to one's own area. At the end of the presentations on Day 1, II introduced a prompt to gather the most important insights from the day's learnings for participants to take with them into future endeavours. Participants gathered in breakout rooms according to their think tank to collectively vote on the insights they felt were most important or meaningful to them on their journey towards impact. As different participants voted on the insight walls of other think tanks, everyone could glean which questions were most salient to their own projects and to others.

The major themes emerging from the top three insights chosen by each organization focused around continued learning, challenges, recommendations, and linking to future research impact. For instance, participants asked each other how to ensure methodological rigour and better understand different stakeholders' perspectives to further their research. Whether imagining the communities that are collaborating with the organizations or the policymakers that might hear results, participants challenged each other to make findings even more clear and applicable.

Ultimately, at the end of Day 1, II remarked on the breadth and depth of research conducted to-date by all the organizations, recognizing the continued hard work and passion each think tank was bringing not only to their own work but to sharing knowledge with one another.

Kaleka (Inobu): 17 items

22
Climate change adaptation strategy requires well understanding on the local's characteristics

Total: 8

23
Interested in the methodology for citizen science as data collection mechanism

Total: 5

28
how to ensure validity of the citizen-sourced data? Is quantitative data collection approach used?

Total: 5

WRI: 11 items

46
Which food security aspect is the most challenging for your case study area?

Total: 8

43
How? How? How can you ensure food security with the findings you have now?

Total: 5

40
Connecting social forestry with living income seems interesting

Total: 4

PATTIRO: 10 items

56
i thought public-private partnership is a "comfort" scheme for every project. lol
. but it seems like a community-based scheme is way more suitable for this case

Total: 7

52
There should be capacity building assesment on how to strengthen women contribution in public hearing / meeting

Total: 6

55
the differences among FLR program funded by central n local government and also private/corporate.

Total: 4

Kemitraan: 13 items

67
How do you disseminate the research to the public to create demand for change?

Total: 6

73
important work, one question comes to mind: how the policy makers would follow this up? Same question is relevant for other organizations as well

Total: 6

71
What would motivate the journalist to cover/disseminate such issues?

Total: 5

Kota Kita: 15 items

10
how collaboration with local government? how to ensure this issue is important

Total: 5

16
are there different between urban and rural food system?

Total: 5

8
Social and cultural aspect influenced the urban food preference during ramadhan

Total: 4

Screen capture of the top three final reflections from each think tank emerging from Day 1 of the workshop.

Day 2: TCI research uptake

Navigating towards impact

On the second day of the peer-learning workshop, each think tank's island nation was asked to share more about its voyage and navigation practices. Placing a critical eye on the navigational waters, obstacles, and journey ahead, each think tank presented its major efforts towards translating research into policy. Through a series of prompted questions, each nation had another eight minutes to carry one another through their respective journeys.

> "After you have prepared for navigation yesterday, now it's time to set sail."

II asked the participants to reflect on the following research communication metaphors:

- *What's the atmosphere/landscape like?*

Digging into the larger research contexts the organizations are operating in, II prompted nations to describe the policy environment they are trying to influence, asking: What does it look like? Who are the key actors you are trying to reach? By focusing explicitly on the larger policy environment, II asked the nations to bring attention to research potential and researchers' positionalities.

- *What are the key obstacles on our way?*

Through the metaphor of obstacles on a journey, II inquired about the major challenges nations faced in enabling research uptake, asking: What's stopping you from influencing these policy actors? When thinking about successful research uptake, it is not only important to consider *who* is involved, but also to understand that challenges themselves can be actors in a system. By identifying obstacles as actors that can be changed, organizations are better equipped to address them. Additionally, as in the last peer-learning workshop, naming specific challenges helped to garner a sense of mutual understanding across organizations, particularly if challenges are shared across nations.

- *What's our secret weapon?*

II prompted the organizations to consider how they might overcome their identified obstacles, asking: What makes us special? Nations were encouraged to think beyond merely addressing obstacles to truly acknowledge their strengths and elevate their past successes.

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Canada

- *What does our destination look like?*

This fourth prompt set navigators to look at the horizon, asking: What have we achieved or failed to achieve yet with regards to policy uptake? What do we hope will happen in the next year? Looking into the distance, nations could regroup and solidify their next steps for navigating towards their destination. Thinking about expanding their research uptake in the policy sphere, nations shared strategies they hoped to employ to magnify their policy impact.

- *The Discovery*

Finally, this last prompt asked: What have we learned so far? Imagine we are given a magic wand to start over, what would we do differently? With a sense of reflection and learning, nations harkened back to the importance of their shipbuilding strategies – or research and practice foundations. All nations mentioned the importance of collaboration with stakeholders – whether TCI members, community groups, or policy organizations – as an essential discovery on their journey.
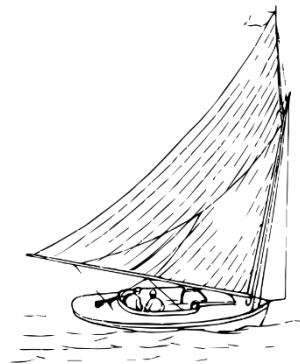
Provocative advice

As a surprise, one hour into Day 2, II facilitated two different esteemed guest speakers to "Present & Provoke" discussion around research and policy uptake for think tanks. Invited were **Dr. Yanuar Nugroho** from the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning and **Dr. Mia Siscawati** from the University of Indonesia. Known as "Dr. Yanuar" and "Dr. Mia" to the group, these guest speakers provided a meaningful opportunity to hear firsthand from two researchers-turned-policy advocates.

Dr. Yanuar spoke about his experience working as national coordinator for SDG implementation and offered broad advice for successfully influencing public policy. He had strong recommendations for TCI members:

"Use focusing events – emerging events – as well as the political, economic, socio-cultural, and administrative environment."

Given the impossibility of governments solving all problems at one time, Dr. Yanuar stressed the importance of capitalizing on key moments and narratives conducive to the policy process. He recommended writing impactful policy briefs, preparing elevator pitches, and using public communications channels – such as newspapers and social media – with sharp analysis to draw attention to their work. At the end of the presentation, TCI members had the opportunity to ask follow-up questions around specific strategies and techniques. In response, Dr. Yanuar also emphasized the importance of mutual communication across the advocacy-politics border based on interpersonal relationships and trust.

"Find your entry points … [and] engage genuinely, prove that you can be trusted."

"Be specific … speak the language of the government."

"Direct meetings can be more impactful than national seminars."

Dr. Mia spoke as a lecturer of Gender Studies and researcher-advocate on the board of several NGOs. Her approach and provocation stemmed from looking at the big picture and acknowledging that different actors can have different policy positions – whether scientists, journalists, or civil society organizations. Beyond a lobbying approach (which would be from the "inside"), activism (or "outside-in" action) can also create constructive confrontational dialogue with government institutions. She emphasized that knowing one's own positionality is crucial to the strategies and values one brings to advocacy, particularly if think tanks do not want to be co-opted. Further, it is very important to have sharp communications, achievable expectations, and good timing to help policy uptake along.

"Communication is the substance of research results."

"What you deliver will be more powerful if supported by the networks that you build."

"Always know the bigger governance context."

After this illuminating discussion and rounds of Q&A, II thanked the speakers and summed up some key learnings. In particular, the idea of having specific policy-relevant knowledge and recommendations was important. TCI members were very interested gaining a better understanding of policy briefs, with their plain problem statements, clear formulations of impacts to government credibility or authority, and well-defined suggestions for policy responses governments can take, as well as their intended and unintended consequences.

All participants were encouraged to create a list of insights from both speakers in KIStorm and then later voted for which were most relevant, ensuring participants had a sense of the most salient learnings from this "Present & Provoke" session.

Screen capture of the top-voted final reflections about the guest speakers and discussion.

TCI presentations

PATTIRO

In examining the Forest and Land Rehabilitation (FLR) program, PATTIRO hopes to influence Indonesian policy regarding the target of Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030, which identifies the forestry sector as a net sink source of GHG emissions. Particularly, PATTIRO hopes to encourage the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) to accommodate the FLR program through social forestry as a policy option. When thinking about stakeholders, PATTIRO focused on those relevant to the MoEF and other partners, such as the Directorate General of Watershed Control and Forest Rehabilitation and the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership.

PATTIRO focused on overcoming the major obstacle of traditional CSO exclusion from policy dialogues using its secret ingredients of building CSO alliances and approaching select ministerial staff and inner circles. In the future, PATTIRO aims to develop a circular letter to the Directorate General of Watershed Control and Forest Rehabilitation regarding the strengthening of social forestry groups.

What's our secret ingredient?

How might we better face the obstacles? In that sense, what makes us special?

1. Develop the policy briefs, concept note, and recommendation based on research to be delivered to the parliament as the oversight institution.
2. Make some approaches toward the special ministerial staff and the inner circle.
3. Build the alliances within CSO's to amplify the agenda.

The Discovery

What have we learned so far? Imagine we are given a magic wand to start over, what would we do differently?

1. The local government has limited authority related to FRL Program, so we will build the collaboration with them in order to support our agenda.
2. The success story of social forestry group will be adopted as an evidence based advocacy.
3. Common agenda of TCI Forum.

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INCLUSIVE

KEMITRAAN

The most important contextual components of Kemitraan's efforts to assess "climate resilience governance readiness" included gaps between national and sub-national climate governance structures and inaction in the policy prioritization of climate change in the political sphere. During its research and policy advocacy process, the nation shared how it faced difficulties in obtaining quality data and how ever-shifting political leaders makes it difficult to create sustained relationships and change.

Yet, Kemitraan brought us on a journey of their successes, including focusing on capacity and network building and strengthening their research methodologies. To bridge the capacity gap between national and sub-national levels, Kemitraan has pushed for mainstreaming climate change issues and engaging local researchers further. Ultimately, their strengths will allow them to launch towards writing a position paper to solidify their advocacy for the next generation of climate leaders and politicians.

What's our secret ingredient?

How might we better face the obstacles? In that sense, what makes us special?

Improving knowledge capacity	Developing a detailed research protocol	Local Researcher Engagement
• Capacity building (training). • Serial consultation meetings with related stakeholders (internal KEMITRAAN team, Ministries, Sub-national Gov, Academicians, NGOs, Corporate Practitioners)	• Data collection mechanism and procedures • Accessing data and or availability • Data quality control.	Engage local researcher who understand the context of government and environment issue in sub-national level

The Discovery

What have we learned so far? Imagine we are given a magic wand to start over, what would we do differently?

What have we learned so far?	What would we do differently?
• Commitments and policy in Indonesia is still determined by the leader; when the leader changes, so does the commitments. • To obtaining common perspectives on the climate resilience rather than disaster resilience. • Lacking of comprehensive expertise in designing research framework and methodology.	• Provide inception program and research to engage government commitment • Conduct cooperation agreement with the government • Provide tailor made training for development research frameworks, methodology and instruments

KOTA KITA

Kota Kita's efforts to understand the interrelation between the urban food system and the climate crisis noted that food security is in fact rarely discussed in urban policy spheres; yet, urban food insecurity and food waste are daily realities for many urban dwellers. Underlining their commitment to improving the situations of vulnerable communities, Kota Kita similarly acknowledged that political actors – including city and national governments as well as local or informal food actors – shaped their navigational journey.

Echoing PATTIRO and Kemitraan, Kota Kita emphasized the obstacles of political will and lack of policy prioritization, especially across different levels of government. Yet, Kota Kita's strengths emerged when discussing their reorientation towards working with community-based networks and other key actors from a food system lens. As the nation looked towards the future, they were most excited about the possibility for adaptive engagement and collaboration in helping them to speak to policymakers (e.g., through policy briefs) and communities of practice.

What's our secret ingredient?

How might we better face the obstacles? In that sense, what makes us special?

Tailored communication for different audiences.
- In working with communities and general public, we tried to use the easy-to-digest materials in communicating our messages.
- While in communication with government we would use discussion *(audiensi)* + development of policy briefs.
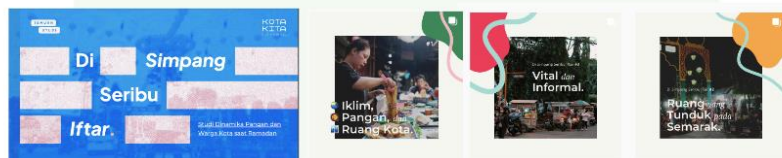
IDRC-TCI

The Discovery

What have we learned so far? Imagine we are given a magic wand to start over, what would we do differently?

If we could do things differently:

- **Collaboration is essential.** To collaborate with more partners both government and civil society since the beginning to gather more insightful perspective in building knowledge around the issue and to co-create more meaningful impacts.

IDRC-TCI

KALEKA

Researching and elevating small-scale rural production systems that benefit both nature and communities is a journey both challenged and supported by different local communities. Kaleka pointed to how the inherent diversity of farmers eludes a "one size fits all" approach when encouraging environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural practices. For Kaleka, policy uptake of their research is not only a political issue but also an interpersonal one because it relates to the different mindsets and perspectives of on-the-ground stakeholders. This has meant that they have tried to be as inclusive as possible – including government, private sector, NGOs, and farmers.

Fortunately, Kaleka's strengths include their emphasis on deep collaboration and direct participation. To encourage policy uptake and influence actors according to their theory of change, Kaleka will continue navigating waters to reach ever more people across the food value chain.
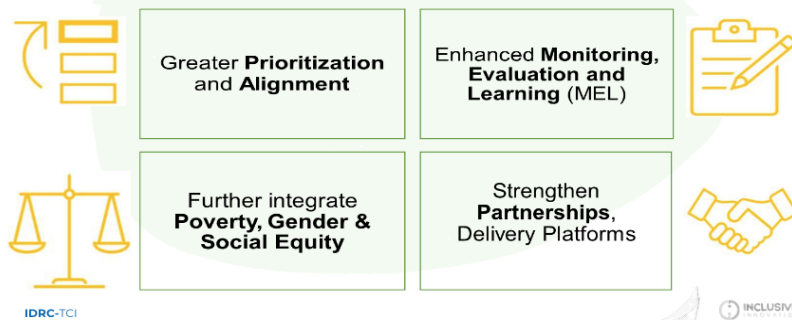
WRI

WRI's mission to build sustainable and inclusive community-based forest management is ever-cognizant of the links between climate, nature, and people. Their journey has brought attention to the context of different economic sectors and the micro and macro decisions that influence them. Whether cost-benefit analyses of certain economic decisions or larger political opportunities of leadership, WRI looks beyond Indonesia to contextualize local efforts within global goals.

Navigating to try and place how fiscal capacity, public opinion, and technological change influence the prioritization of climate action, WRI continues to advocate for nature-based practices for GHG mitigation and sustainable development. Focusing on synergies with partners and cross-sectoral approaches, WRI steadfastly navigated their expedition to effect systems change.

What's our secret ingredient?

How might we better face the obstacles? In that sense, what makes us special?

Greater **Prioritization** and **Alignment**	Enhanced **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning** (MEL)
Further integrate **Poverty, Gender & Social Equity**	Strengthen **Partnerships**, Delivery Platforms

IDRC-TCI

The Discovery

What have we learned so far? Imagine we are given a magic wand to start over, what would we do differently?

- Learning and collaboration is key to achieve meaningful impact;

- *Opportunities to make a case for stronger ambition or to prepare ground to enhance ambition* such as new analysis/evidence with state of the art models and to provide offers. Piecemeal impact won't be enough

IDRC-TCI

What did we learn?

The facilitators pointed out that many of the nations face similar and overlapping themes and stakeholders – ranging from understanding and elevating agricultural and forest actors to rallying politicians and youth for equitable climate action. While some think tanks prioritized deep collaborative engagement at the local level (e.g., Kaleka), others looked towards macro-level change and influence (e.g., WRI) to change narratives around inclusive climate action. Furthermore, each think tank expressed genuine interest in different research uptake approaches and sparked new ideas for coalitions and cross-learning. For instance, many nations were interested in Kota Kita's use of different communication strategies and Kemitraan's hosting of knowledge capacity-building trainings. All participants thought deeply about Dr. Yanuar's and Dr. Mia's earlier presentations, noting the potential for further clarifying their positions and practising writing policy memos, in their insights and discussions.

As with Day 1, II invited each participant to vote on each other's top insights from the day's presentations. However, insights served as more than just lessons learned – rather, they were notes to express curiosity, enthusiasm, and positivity across organizations. Encouraging notes often made the top of the insight list, focusing on the ingenuity of certain ideas or expressing desires to collaborate even further. Participants were left with the impression that each ship was not navigating alone but rather crossing the waters with one another. While their destinations may differ, there is strength in travelling together.

PATTIRO: 16 items ∧

32
how to produce success story that attract journalist to publish and disseminate

Total: 6

24
How do you engage younger politicians?

Total: 5

20
How might you gather all think tanks to work together?

Total: 2

Kemitraan: 15 items ∧

7
Gaps in handling climate change between national vs sub-national (regions)

Total: 5

10
Data sharing is the most challenging aspect, meanwhile, it is the most powerful thing for policy decision making

Total: 5

16
rising the voice from the younger generation to promote the climate change issue in the next election period is a thing since the demographic statistic of younger generation is the highest now.

Total: 3

Kota Kita: 12 items ∧

61
The circular food economy is really interesting!

Total: 4

62
food supply has always been considered a rural problem not an urban problem, changing this mindset is still a challenge, seems important for the issue of urban food safety, also involving surrounding villages or supply villages?

Total: 4

58
Solo is a political city, hopefully when you can push a policy in Solo, it will amplify to the national level

Total: 3

Kaleka: 10 items ∧

71
How do you ensure the participation of the farmers? to what extent do they participate?

Total: 4

64
Citizen-involved research; such a great move!

Total: 3

66
How do we enhance the power of working with other?

Total: 2

WRI: 8 items ∧

79
WRI's approach is quite comprehensive and evidence based in influencing policy. How can we join forces in creating bigger impacts collectively

Total: 4

82
If gender based violence can become public discourse after many years, I believe climate change will also come to top issue in Indonesia. But yes, it might be already too late.

Total: 3

76
How to enhance strategy for policy engagement?

Total: 2

Screen capture of the top three final reflections from each think tank arising out of Day 2 of the workshop

Day 3: Growing networks

As the participants gathered for the final day of the peer-learning workshop, the II facilitation team started with an encouraging refresher of the hard work participants had put in so far. Given the rapid pace of knowledge sharing, II started this session with a brief opportunity to breathe and reflect on Day 1 and Day 2. After the reflection period, a WRI participant shared their thoughts on the workshop journey, pointing to the collective importance of a clear strategy to enable research uptake, with more direct and specific policy outcomes, to achieve the value added each think tank is looking for.

> "The goal you want is policy advocacy – you need to be strategic to communicate, to collaborate, to participate, and to translate."

Network mapping

Next, noting that a major theme arising from the last couple of days was the importance of networks and collaborations, the II facilitation team presented the main activity of Day 3: network mapping. TCI members began by writing down their initial thoughts on the power of networks on KIStorm.

This activity used another platform called Mural to visualize the current stakeholder and policy contexts for each think tank. This is important because there are many stakeholders and networks each think tank can rely on, but each organization will have to choose which one is important and strategically helpful for their cause. By dividing the stakeholders according to proximity and importance, as well as sector (e.g., research, civil society, private sector, government, donors, other networks), II encouraged think tanks to take the initial step in creating a guide for the future. Actors that think tanks are closest to were populated towards the centre of the map and actors that are more distant were further away.

TCI members split into breakout groups according to think tank to begin this initial mapping process. Towards the end of the exercise, II facilitators noted that all think tanks have a lot of networks and each of them start differently – for instance, PATTIRO starts with government actors, Kaleka starts with research actors, and Kemitraan starts with civil society.

> "Once you see the status of your network map, in the future you can strategically move or change the interaction between each network."

At the end of the mapping, II also asked participants to mark the actors that are currently mapped further away (weaker connections) but that the participants want to be closer to – thinking about the network they wish to have in the future (see Appendix 3). After all the think tanks completed their mapping exercise, the II facilitation team asked each organization to look at the other maps, discuss the following questions, and capture written insights on KIStorm:

- What is the role of the key actors in the network?

- How can we borrow/link the network together to achieve your goal?

- How can the network grow strategically?

- What would your network look like in one year, five years?

Collaborative activities update

After a short break, the workshop participants pivoted towards thinking about the networks they already have – their collaborative activities. Both Kota Kita and WRI provided updates on their collaborative activities, while Kaleka, Kemitraan, and PATTIRO had two minutes each to pitch new collaborative projects. As with the last peer-learning workshop, everyone had a chance to sign up on KIStorm for the activity they were interested in.

Collaborative project updates

Kota Kita	Think Climate Indonesia Forum as a community of practice to discuss, exchange, and disseminate lessons and best practices. In 2022, they hosted two dialogues. The first TCI forum was around gender and social inclusion approaches and the second, held in-person with PATTIRO, focused on supporting Indonesia's NDC update. Regular newsletters were also launched, the first in the Indonesian language in October 2022.
WRI	Mudah Melangkah, a climate youth movement. In collaboration with Kemitraan, KKI Warsi, KBCF, and AJI, WRI hosted "youth on the move" events in West Sumatra, Jami, and East Kalimantan focused on capacity building around gender and decision-making, land use, social forestry, campaigning, and citizen journalism. They are preparing for the second "youth on the move" program in Sumatra and have already published 20 citizen science articles. Proposed a "Youth on the Move Jakarta: Focus on Food!" that will bring in more TCI partners.

New collaborative project pitches

Kaleka	Citizen Science program, a crowdsourcing data collection activity on climate change impacts. Also collaborate with Indonesian governing bodies on climate and geophysical information; working with Kemitraan to look at how to communicate findings to the wider public.
Kemitraan	Program to create climate awareness among youth leaders and young politicians and select future leaders for the next generation. Proposed to develop a TCI collaborative position paper for advocacy with PATTIRO and develop citizen science meetings with Kota Kita and Kaleka.
PATTIRO	Collaborate with the Temple Institute to learn how to formulate effective policy briefs from research results with clear, succinct, and brief recommendations. Practice how to communicate strategically with both government and the wider public in advocating for change.

Collaborative activities action steps

II then gave the participants the opportunity to choose which group's collaborative activity they would like to explore further. Participants then entered their respective chosen collaborative project groups where the II facilitators laid out a two-phase discussion, similar to the previous peer workshop: First a Clarifying Concept period (30 minutes) and then an Action Steps discussion period (40 minutes).

With each chosen group entering the first Clarifying Concept period, members were encouraged to think through these guiding questions:

1) Building on the initial idea, what are some pluses? What's good about it? What works? Why do you like it?
2) Building on the initial idea, what are some potentials? What might it lead to? What else might happen as a result?
3) Building on the initial idea, what are some concerns? What will you have to overcome to succeed?
4) What does success for this collaborative activity look like?

After a short break, participants focused their attention on the longer Action Steps discussion, which asked:

1) What insights (Day 1 & 2) from the Top Insights page on KIStorm should be accounted for while working together on this collaborative activity?
2) Identify assisters and resisters.
3) What are the key action steps and by whom and by when should they be conducted?

Finally, participants returned to the main room ready to present on the three further-developed collaborative pitches. As participants returned, there was a mixture of excitement and awareness that there was still much to be discussed. Each team was given three minutes to report on the outcome of the discussions.

Kaleka	For the Citizen Science program, TCI members suggested using social media strategically to have more people involved as well as to collaborate with government and other NGOs. There were also suggestions for user incentives and user-friendly designs relevant to farmer needs, to cut knowledge gaps even further and show real-time conditions and trends.
Kemitraan	As the TCI members discussed several topics relevant to climate change and youth, food security emerged as a top theme. Other relevant topics and suggestions included forestry impacts in NDC targets, green economy and social inclusion for vulnerable groups, sub-national climate change policy implementation, and urban green space and drainage on quality of life. Ultimately, involving the youth community is highlighted as most important.
PATTIRO	Delving into the method and syllabus proposed for the policy brief capacity-building course, discussants added several suggestions to the proposed format. For instance, in technical assistance format, it was suggested that one-on-one intensive mentoring would be most effective. Also, there was a suggestion to refine training presentations based on a "trial" review with expert feedback, such as inviting Dr. Yanuar who spoke during Day 2.

Based on these collaborative discussion, TCI members exited the sessions with a sense of renewed enthusiasm as well as tangible evidence on the benefits of collaboration in providing new angles, ideas, and focus with one another.

Reflecting on the peer-learning exchange II

After another intense three days of workshops, TCI members emerged with several new "secret weapons" to aid them on their journeys towards research-driven policy advocacy. Starting with reminders of their initial outsets in 2021, by revisiting future headlines, think tanks could remind themselves of what they had set out to achieve. Now, a retrospective of their research updates – ranging from research methods, tools, and results – created an impressive array of ships navigating towards impact. Further learning about policy advocacy tips and tricks from Dr. Yanuah and Dr. Mia highlighted that network-driven collaboration is extremely important as a policy uptake tool. This was evident as IDRC commented on the TCI journey so far with an impressive set of statistics demonstrating TCI impact:

> "Altogether, TCI has collected climate data in over 15 districts, created a network of at least 20 organizations, submitted 4 scientific articles, 5 web articles, 3 scientific reports, 3 newsletters, 5 MOUs with different national-level Ministries, involved more than 35 government stakeholders, trained over 120 smallholder farmers, and trained over 400 individuals across think tanks and partners."
>
> - Melanie Robertson

Working to map their own stakeholders in the network mapping exercise and reviewing others' maps helped to spur strategic thinking about which relationships to nurture further, ultimately guiding each think tank towards continuing to navigate according to their own compass.

"We have made so much progress and have reached a degree of maturity that now everything seems organic."

By opening another space for the organizations to reconnect, rekindle collaboration, and share experiences and learnings, this TCI peer-learning exchange supported the ongoing network required to make real policy change. Positive peer learning and the exchange of creative ideas helped add to the tales of expedition and navigation for all organizations. Wrapping up this second workshop, facilitators, participants, and IDRC gave sincere thanks for the time, attention, and care that everyone brought to one another. IDRC provided a big congratulations to TCI members on the projects, presentations, and active participation across the board. Looking towards the even bigger impact and continuing collaborative activities in the future, the workshop ended on a celebratory and hopeful note.

ANNEX 1: PEER-LEARNING AGENDA

October 31, 2022	
15:00 Jakarta Time	**Workshop Start** **Opening Remarks** Workshop Overview & Objectives
	Revisiting our Ideal Future & Challenges Reflecting on the Aims and Challenge questions that emerged after our inception workshop in July of 2021. **Think Climate Indonesia Program** Reports from think tanks on Research Capturing Insights Breakouts to reflect and discuss
	Break
	Think Climate Indonesia Program Reports from Think Tanks on Research Capturing Insights Breakouts to reflect and discuss **Harvesting Potential Insights** Collecting ideas for group collaborations
18:00	Finish

November 1, 2022	
15:00 Jakarta Time	**Opening Remarks**
	Navigating toward Impact 2 Think Tanks sharing research uptake strategies **Presentation & Provocation** Yanuar Nugroho, Ministry of National Development Planning Mia Siscawati, University of Indonesia **Breakout Discussions** Insights from the speakers
	Break

	Navigating toward Impact 3 Think Tanks sharing research uptake strategies Breakout Discussions Collective insights from the day Reflection Where did we get; where are we going?
18:00	**Finish**

November 3, 2022	
15:00 **Jakarta Time**	**Opening Remarks** Reflection of Insights
	Network Mapping Evaluating think tank individual networks **Project Presentations** Each think tank gives a presentation, and receives feedback **On-Boarding Feedback** A chance to immediate review peer comments
	Break
	Updates on Collaborative Activities Report on the Think Climate Forum and Youth on the Move **Pitches for upcoming Collaborative Activities** Kemitraan, Kaleka, and PATTIRO **Breakout Groups** Self-select to join and work on collaborative activities **Reflections** Where did we get; where are we going?
18:00	**Closing**

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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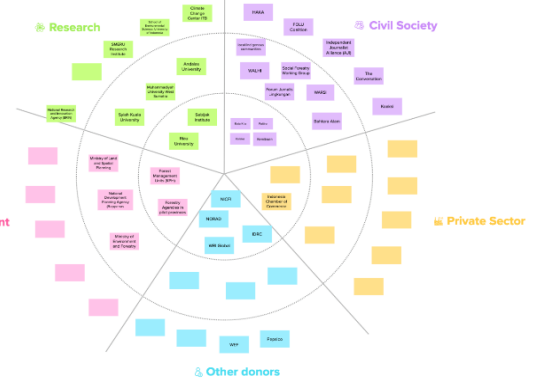|	Inda Presanti Loekman (Head of Knowledge Management and Learning) inda.loekman@kemitraan.or.id
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ANNEX 3: NETWORK MAPS

Network maps for think tanks: KALEKA, WRI, KEMITRAAN, PATTIRO, KOTA KITA

Instructions - Map your Network
1. Take a look at the network map below: there are 5 categories of institutions/partners, each with their own post-it color.
2. Populate your network map by adding the partners you work with on the post-its. Double click on a post-it to add text to it.
3. Make sure you put the ones you most closely interact with toward the center of the circle.

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