Jurisdictional Certification in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan

Progress and Way Forward

Progress in Jurisdiction:

- Seruyan District has established a working group known as the Jurisdictional Certification Working Group, mandated to remove the risks of deforestation and social conflict from the palm oil supply chain and to promote and implement the jurisdictional certification of palm oil, as endorsed by RSPO.
- The composition of the Working Group in Seruyan district is as follows: 42% Government, 42% industry and 16% civil society.
- The Working Group has already met twice in 2016.
- Summary of achievements:
  - Expediting the process of mapping all independent smallholders in the district by the end of 2016 with the support of palm oil mills and empowering smallholders in pilot villages to achieve certification.
  - Embarking on the assessment of high conservation value and high carbon value areas in the district.
  - Moving forward with carrying out the social assessment for interpreting and implementing Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles at the jurisdiction level.

Gaps:

- The Working Group will develop a governance structure for balanced and fair decision making processes and also agree on a standard operating procedure, including assigning voting rights for the members.
- As the Working Group has already started the implementation stage, a mechanism for managing funds from supporting partners for the implementation activities should be established.

Ways Forward and Collaboration Opportunities

Develop a governance structure for the decision making process and also agree on a standard operating procedure, including assigning voting rights for the members.

Establish a facility for managing funds and supporting the implementation activities.
Progress in Jurisdiction:

- The Jurisdictional Certification Working Group has agreed on moving forward with carrying out High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) assessments. The results of the assessment will be used as the basis of public consultations to develop "Go and No-Go Zones" for commodity cultivation. The establishment of "Go and No Go Zones" is important to remove the risk of deforestation from the palm oil sector.
- The Working Group has drafted the terms of reference (TOR) for the activities that will be carried out. A proposal has also been developed to seek co-funding support, as well as support from RSPO and its members.
- The Regent of Seruyan District has already issued Decree No. 65/2015 about the process for protecting HCV areas in oil palm plantations. Following this Decree, a technical working group was set up to verify and identify HCV areas in Seruyan District.

Gaps:

- The Working Group requires financial and technical support to carry out the assessment of HCV and HCS areas in the district.

\[\text{Compensating for the loss of High Conservation Value areas since Nov 2005}\]

Progress in Jurisdiction:

- The Working Group has collected data for oil palm plantation boundaries in the district, including smallholders. In Seruyan, at least 50% of independent farmers have been mapped. The data will enable the Working Group to assess land use changes related to the establishment of oil palm plantations in the district since November 2005.
- The Working Group also has access to land cover data from the Ministry of Forestry. From the existing data, our analyses show that 158,974 hectares were cleared from 2005 to 2014 for oil palm plantations. This will provide an opportunity for rehabilitating degraded lands as compensation.

Gaps:

- The Working Group requires access to high quality and reliable remote sensing data to refine the results of the land use assessment.
- The Working Group needs to work together with RSPO and its members to agree on and implement a mechanism for compensating the loss of HCV areas from 2005.
Developing oil palm without social conflict through jurisdictional free, prior and informed consent

Progress in Jurisdiction:

- The Working Group has agreed on moving forward with the social assessment for interpreting and implementing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles at the jurisdictional level.
- The Working Group has drafted the terms of reference (TOR) for the social assessment activities. A proposal has also been developed to seek support for co-funding, as well as from RSPO and its members.

Gaps:

- The Working Group requires financial support for the social assessment for interpreting and implementing FPIC principles.

Ways Forward and Collaboration Opportunities

- Carry out the social assessment for interpreting FPIC principles.
- Formulate solutions based on the results of the social assessment for interpreting FPIC principles and issue the necessary regulations for formalizing the solutions.
- Develop an institution, or strengthen an existing institution, to implement the proposed solutions for the interpretation of FPIC principles within the jurisdiction.

Progress in Jurisdiction:

- The Plantation Monitoring System called “The Information and Performance Monitoring System for Sustainable Plantations” (Sistem Informasi dan Pemantauan Kinerja Perkebunan Berkelanjutan or SIPKEBUN) has already established and data is drawn from government sources. The system contains spatial and non-spatial data such as demographic information on smallholders.
- The system combines data on commercial plantations and smallholders. It contains information for 270 commercial plantations covering 238,740 hectares in Central Kalimantan. Currently it has data for more than 3,187 smallholders and 4,854 land maps with a total area of 8,648 hectares.
- The system can monitor deforestation rates and incidence of fires at the scale of districts and later will also be able to monitor sustainability at the level of villages.

Gaps:

- The Ministry of Agriculture will host the Plantation Monitoring System and the Indonesian government owns all the data. There have been some discussions on the appropriate level of access for different levels of government and non-government actors, including companies, smallholders and the public, through the development of data sharing protocol.

Ways Forward and Collaboration Opportunities

- Develop an agreement on the protocol for data sharing with the governments.
- Additional modules for the system are planned for reporting social conflicts and monitoring traceability.
- Further developments are planned for enhancing user friendliness and simplifying processes for updating data.
### Ways Forward and Collaboration Opportunities

Pilot the smallholder program in 2 villages involving 1,000 smallholders with 2,000 hectares of land.

Establish an Agricultural Facility to provide support for smallholders to make the transition towards sustainability in the district.

### Progress in Jurisdiction:

- Commercial oil palm plantations are believed to have sufficient resources and capacity to make the transition towards sustainable and comply with good agricultural practices. However, smallholders, particularly independent smallholders, are facing significant constraints in changing their agricultural practices without having any support.
- The Working Group has set a target to map all independent smallholders in 2016 and also to pilot a program for preparing smallholders for certification in several villages. This pilot activity will be expanded to cover all smallholders in the district.
- The establishment of an Agricultural Facility, which provides support for smallholders to transition towards sustainability, will support this program.

### Gaps:

- The Working Group requires support for piloting the smallholder program and establishing the Agricultural Facility for enabling the expansion of the program to cover all smallholders in the district.

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