

# Sustainable Jurisdictional Approach



## What is it?

The Sustainable Jurisdictional Approach is a national initiative to demonstrate and track the sustainability of districts and of commodities such as palm oil, using a set of Sustainable Jurisdictions Indicators (SJI). The goal is to demonstrate sustainability progress to global markets, inform domestic policies and incentive mechanism, and attract green investment.

## Advisory Committee

The multi-stakeholder Sustainable Jurisdictions Indicators (SJI) Advisory Committee – co-chaired by Bappenas and the European Union – is composed of representatives from central and district governments, civil society and industry. It advises on SJI implementation, including indicator design, data collection and data dissemination.

## Data platform

The SJI data platform facilitates analysis and dissemination of data on each of the 23 indicators (see overleaf). It aims to inform planners and policy makers and provide companies with information to perform due diligence and make sustainable sourcing decisions.

## National integration

The data platform is being incorporated into national government planning processes to guide allocation of funding to support district sustainability, monitor implementation of the regional sustainable palm oil action plan (RAD-KSB), and inform palm oil-related policy.

## Terpercaya and KAMI

The approach began in 2018 as the Terpercaya Initiative, and is now supported by the KAMI project (Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian palm oil), both funded by the EU. KAMI is supporting the development of further sustainability indicators aimed at reinforcing supply chains for sustainable palm oil in the context of new global legislation.

## Sustainable Jurisdictions Indicators

Under Terpercaya, 23 indicators were identified to measure sustainable and inclusive commodity production at the district level. The indicators build on the Indonesian legal framework and the Sustainable Development Goals, and complement the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certifications.

Environmental	Social
1 Protection for permanent forest	8 Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) in plantation permit application process
2 Protection for areas that are important for ecological services	9 Recognition of customary land/forest
3 Fire prevention	10 Conflict resolution
4 Protection for peatland area	11 Smallholder share
5 Climate change mitigation	12 Smallholder registration
6 Sustainable management of production forest	13 Food security
7 Water and air pollution control	
Economic	Governance
14 Smallholder productivity	19 Proportion of district budget allocated for sustainability
15 Number of smallholders associations/groups	20 Public information access
16 Support for smallholders	21 Multi-stakeholder participation in district planning
17 Plantations (oil palm) with sustainability certifications	22 Complaint handling mechanism
18 Poverty rate	23 Sustainable land-use planning

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