

NOTULEN RAPAT

Tanggal:	2 Juli 2018
Waktu:	9.00-13.00 WIB
Lokasi:	Kantor Delegasi UE, Jakarta
Peserta:	Rizaldi Boer, Irmijati R. Nurbahar, Silvia Irawan, Bernadinus Steni, Rio R. Bunet, Kiki Taufik, Sasmita Nugroho, Dian Mayasari, Zakki Hakim, Mardani, Fitriani, Edison Siagian, Ofra Shinta Fitri, Tiur Rumondang, Maria Chiara Ferriano, Wilistra Danny, Michael Bucki, Jeremy Broadhead, Midiaty, Ramdhan Anjar, and Anggi Aran Putra

Studi "Terpercaya" dan Masa Depan Kelapa Sawit Indonesia

- Studi "Terpercaya" bertujuan untuk menghilangkan kekhawatiran tentang produksi kelapa sawit di Indonesia dan menginformasikan dialog antara UE dan Indonesia sehingga investor dan konsumen UE merasa lebih nyaman dalam hubungan mereka dengan sawit. EU Trilogue membuat keputusan untuk menghapus bahan bakar nabati tertentu sesuai dengan kriteria yang akan dikeluarkan pada Februari 2019 yang mendefinisikan bahan bakar nabati berisiko tinggi dan terkait dengan perubahan penggunaan lahan tidak langsung (ILUC). Kriteria ini akan direvisi pada 2023 dan bahan bakar nabati yang dianggap berisiko tinggi oleh Negara Anggota UE akan dihapus pada 2030. Uni Eropa dan Indonesia telah membahas pentingnya TPB dan beragam tujuan selain kehutanan dan perubahan iklim. Oleh sebab itu, definisi terkait keberlanjutan sudah ada. Indonesia tetap menentukan bagaimana kerangka kerja Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDG) diintegrasikan ke dalam sistem tingkat pusat dan diimplementasikan.
- Prioritas pemerintah Indonesia adalah mengembangkan sistem keterlacakkan dan menentukan tingkat kepatuhan antara TPB dengan kriteria dan indikator ISPO. Telah ditemukan tumpang tindih yang signifikan antara kriteria ISPO dan TPB dan saat ini diupayakan pula analisis indikator-indikator. Pemerintah Indonesia ingin terlibat dalam pendefinisan ILUC, mengingat penting dan luasnya pengetahuan lokal tentang penggunaan lahan di Indonesia

Peran Komite Penasihat untuk "Studi Terpercaya"

- Komite Penasihat terdiri dari 15 orang termasuk perwakilan pemerintah pusat dan daerah, aktor non-negara dan pemangku kepentingan yang mengartikulasikan perspektif "penerimaan pasar". Anggota Komite Penasihat akan tetap independen dan tidak akan diminta untuk mendukung hasil penelitian.
- Peran Komite Penasihat termasuk untuk:
 - a) Berbagi pengalaman dan keahlian kelembagaan untuk meningkatkan kualitas, relevansi dan kegunaan dari hasil studi.
 - b) Terlibat, selama sesi Komite Penasihat, dalam diskusi yang bertujuan membangun pemahaman bersama tentang sistem operasional untuk memantau kelapa sawit dan keberlanjutan yurisdiksi.
 - c) Berhubungan dengan pemangku kepentingan terkait yang tidak berpartisipasi dalam Komite Penasihat.
- Diharapkan bahwa Komite Penasihat akan diadakan untuk berkumpul dalam sesi setengah hari setiap dua bulan hingga April/Mei 2019. Delegasi Uni Eropa akan menjadi tuan rumah untuk rapat Komite Penasihat.
- Meskipun kebijakan Uni Eropa dapat diinformasikan oleh keluaran Terpercaya yang akan dikontribusikan oleh anggota Komite Penasihat, para anggota setuju untuk bertindak berdasarkan aturan Chatham House dalam kapasitas mereka sebagai individu dan bukan perwakilan dari lembaga masing-masing; meskipun pendapat mereka dapat didasarkan pada posisi kelembagaan. Akan tetapi, undangan akan terus dikirim ke alamat kelembagaan.



EFI

- Kontraktor akan bertemu secara terpisah dengan anggota Komite Penasihat dalam beberapa bulan mendatang sebelum pertemuan Komite Penasihat kedua yang akan diselenggarakan sementara pada Oktober. Lokasi pertemuan akan dibahas oleh anggota Komite Penasihat.

Panduan Praktis untuk Kabupaten BerkelaJutan

Panduan praktis ini bertujuan untuk memberikan informasi bagi komunitas swasta dan internasional untuk memahami cara kerja sistem pemerintah dan bagaimana mereka dapat meraih keberlanjutan dalam produksi komoditas di dalam yurisdiksi mereka. Garis besar yang diusulkan oleh panduan praktis telah disajikan. Lihat Presentasi #2 yang terlampir pada notulen ini. Draf Panduan ini akan dibagikan kepada Komite untuk mengumpulkan masukan. Panduan ini akan menginformasikan kepada kabupaten tentang apa yang bisa dan tidak bisa dilakukan oleh pemerintah kabupaten dalam meraih keberlanjutan berdasarkan peraturan. Panduan tidak akan menilai penerapan peraturan. Penilaian akan dilakukan di tiga kabupaten terpilih setelah indikator keberlanjutan di tingkat kabupaten dalam produksi komoditas diajukan.

Sertifikasi Yurisdiksi (keberlanjutan) dan NDC

Sertifikasi yurisdiksi perlu konsisten dengan kebijakan REDD+ nasional dan mekanisme keuangan yang ditetapkan akan digunakan untuk melakukan pembayaran ke tingkat daerah di mana perkembangan menuju target Tingkat Referensi Emisi Hutan (FREL) sedang diwujudkan. Pembayaran akan didasarkan pada dokumen proyek dan hanya untuk daerah yang menerapkan Sistem Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards (SIS), Strategi Pemantauan, Pelaporan dan Verifikasi (MRV) dan REDD (setelah penerbitan peraturan daerah). Beberapa pertimbangan saat menghubungkan sertifikasi yurisdiksi dan NDC diajukan sebagai berikut:

- Definisi deforestasi didasarkan pada Tingkat Referensi Emisi Hutan (FREL) yang disampaikan kepada UNFCCC. Jadi, seseorang dapat mengajukan kelayakan pemerintah kabupaten untuk disertifikasi pada tingkat yurisdiksi berdasarkan kemampuan mengurangi deforestasi di kabupaten mereka berdasarkan FREL yang ditetapkan pada kabupaten tersebut. Lihat Presentasi #3 untuk detail lebih lanjut.
- Kriteria kelayakan lainnya juga dapat didasarkan pada ketersediaan strategi REDD +, SIS, dan sistem MRV.
- Kelayakan tambahan yang dapat dipertimbangkan adalah: i) perkebunan komoditas pertanian di kawasan hutan - yang dapat didefinisikan sebanyak, misalnya, kurang dari 5% dari total kawasan hutan; ii) persentase tanah petani dibandingkan dengan seluruh perkebunan - misalnya, petani harus mencakup > 30% dari total luas perkebunan; iii) rasio deforestasi sebelum dan sesudah data cut-off, misalnya, harus kurang dari satu. Jika lebih dari satu, maka remediasi yang dibayarkan oleh daerah dalam pertanyaan akan diperlukan sebelum kelayakan pembayaran dapat dicapai.

Kerangka kerja untuk menyeleksi indikator keberlanjutan yurisdiksi dalam Terpercaya

Terdapat prinsip-prinsip penting untuk menyeleksi indikator kabupaten untuk mengukur keberlanjutan pada tingkat yurisdiksi, yaitu:

- Unit (skala) pengukuran adalah sebuah kabupaten, oleh karena itu, tidak mungkin menggunakan indikator yang saat ini berlaku pada area produksi pertanian terbatas seperti konsesi perkebunan.
- Pemerintah kabupaten memiliki kewenangan khusus yang secara jelas ditetapkan oleh peraturan, karenanya, mereka tidak dapat melakukan kegiatan di luar kewenangan mereka.
- Pemerintah kabupaten bekerja berdasarkan proses spesifik dalam hal perencanaan, penganggaran dan realisasi kegiatan pembangunan yang secara jelas ditetapkan oleh peraturan. Kegiatan-kegiatan yang akan dilaksanakan pemerintah kabupaten harus diintegrasikan dalam dokumen perencanaan. Hanya dengan cara demikian mereka dapat dibiayai oleh anggaran daerah.

Beberapa pertimbangan yang diajukan sebagai kerangka kerja untuk menyeleksi keberlanjutan yurisdiksi meliputi:

- Pilar keberlanjutan: ekonomi, sosial, lingkungan, dan etika (termasuk tata kelola yang baik)
- Bertahap: indikator proses dan hasil

- Audiens: indikator yang relevan dengan pemerintah kabupaten, pemerintah pusat, konsumen UE, dll.
- Kelayakan termasuk ketersediaan dan metode pengumpulan data: penginderaan jarak jauh, data sekunder, pemeriksaan dokumen pemerintah, survei, dll.

Masukan untuk Terpercaya dan Proses dalam Komite Penasihat

- Rapat komite penasihat perlu diselenggarakan dengan agenda terstruktur.
- Terpercaya harus menyelidiki kemungkinan penggunaan Satu Peta setelah rampung;
- Transparansi perlu menjadi bagian dari indikator. Transparansi adalah tulang punggung Perjanjian Paris. Terdapat banyak informasi yang tidak dapat diakses publik. Cara alternatif untuk meyakinkan pemerintah agar transparan adalah dengan meminta verifikator menandatangani perjanjian non-pengungkapan (NDA); informasi diakses hanya untuk keperluan verifikasi, tidak untuk publikasi.
- Penting untuk tidak sekadar melacak dari hilir ke hulu, tetapi juga dari pembebasan lahan. Dengan mengetahui bagaimana tanah awalnya diperoleh, eksplorasi dan kerugian atau penyalahgunaan atas hak-hak masyarakat daerah dapat diidentifikasi.
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan menggunakan pendekatan ekoregion. Kementerian sedang mengembangkan indikator sosial-ekonomi. Apakah mungkin untuk mengembangkan indikator-indikator ini dalam studi; tidak hanya indikator sosial, lingkungan, dan ekonomi?
- Bagaimana Terpercaya akan meminta komitmen dari 171 kepala daerah yang baru saja terpilih di Indonesia dan siapa yang akan menyusun rencana pembangunan dan merevisi rencana tata ruang dalam waktu enam bulan, mengingat ketidakjelasan apakah mereka melakukan kampanye berdasarkan platform yang sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang saat ini?
- Mengingat banyaknya kabupaten di Indonesia, kontraktor studi tidak mungkin menjangkau dengan mengunjungi semua kabupaten. Koneksi, kontak, dan jejaring diperlukan untuk membuka komunikasi awal dengan calon pemerintah kabupaten yang berkomitmen dan telah memiliki perkembangan dalam mempromosikan keberlanjutan.

Disiapkan oleh Dian Mayasari (INOBU) pada 2 Juli 2018

#1 Presentation

EU REDD
Facility

European Forest Institute
Indonesia

Jeremy Broadhead

Main activities 2018

- 1 Defining and tracking "deforestation-free" palm oil
- 2 How legal frameworks can contribute to forest related NDC targets in Indonesia
- 3 West Papua monitoring system

1 Defining and tracking "deforestation-free" palm oil

- **Component 1** - Supply Chain Analysis (Trase: GC & SEI)
- **Component 2** - Analytical Study and Stakeholder Outreach (EFI & INOBU)
 - 'Tracking sustainable palm oil and jurisdictional sustainability at scale' or '**Terpercaya**'

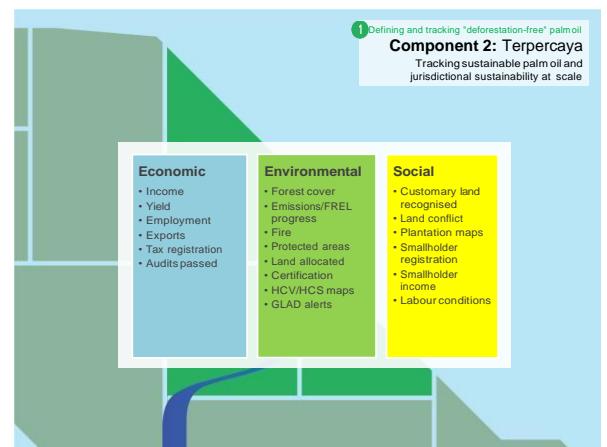
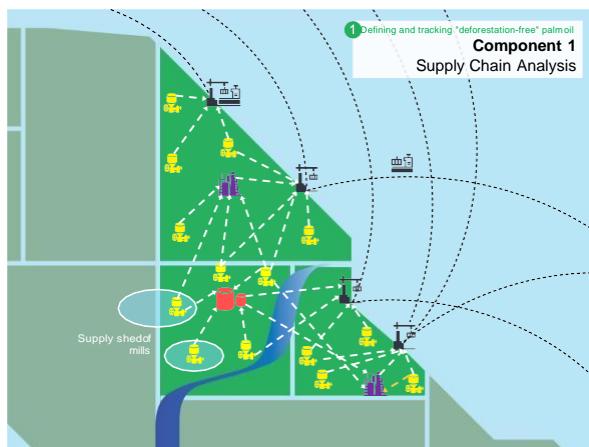
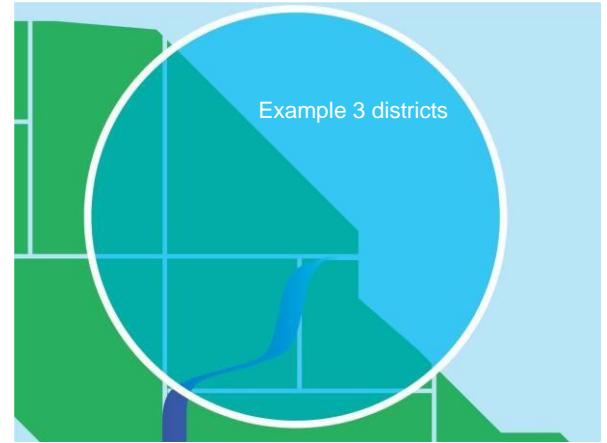
2 How legal frameworks can contribute to forest related NDC targets in Indonesia

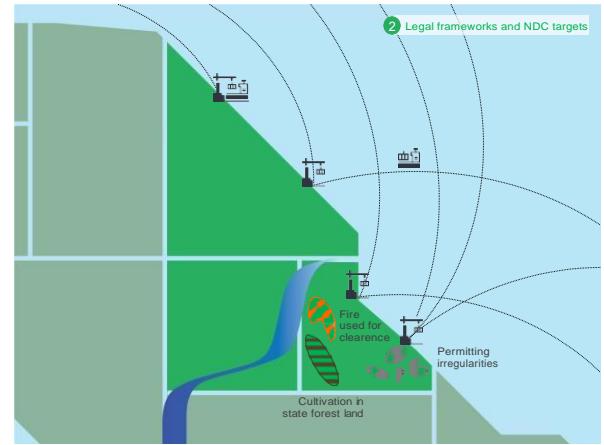
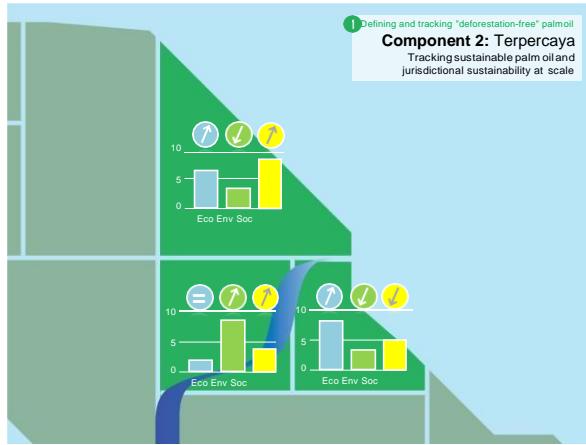
- Define legality scenarios regarding forest conversion
- Assess spatial extent of legal compliance in forest clearance under different scenarios in target districts
- Develop prototype jurisdictional indicators of forest clearance legal compliance

Land zoning

Permits

Land clearance methods





Terpercaya

- ✓ The Terpercaya study, was launched through a stakeholder seminar on 23 April 2018.
- ✓ It was proposed to establish an Advisory Committee for the duration of the study.
- ✓ Stakeholder participation is central to Terpercaya's aim of facilitating shared understanding on the issue of monitoring sustainability across jurisdictions.

Terpercaya Advisory Committee

- ✓ The Advisory Committee is composed of 15 individuals including representatives of central and district governments, non-state actors and stakeholders articulating the “market acceptance” perspective.
- ✓ Meetings of the Advisory Committee will be hosted by the EU Delegation.

Terms of Reference

- ✓ Share experience and institutional expertise to improve the quality, relevance and usability of the study results.
- ✓ The Advisory Committee members will remain independent and will not be asked to endorse the study results.
- ✓ Engage, during sessions of the Advisory Committee, in discussions aimed at building shared understanding of an operational system for monitoring palm oil and jurisdictional sustainability.
- ✓ Liaise with relevant stakeholders not participating in the Advisory Committee.
- ✓ It is expected that the Advisory Committee will be convened for in-person half-day sessions every two months until April/May 2019.

Roles of Advisory Committee

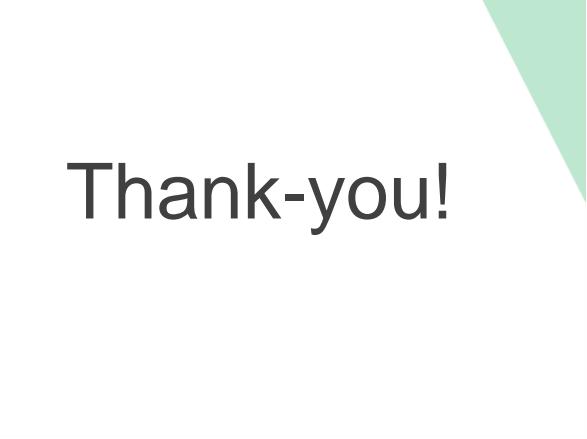
- ✓ Do you have any question regarding the role of the AC?
- ✓ Do you have any suggestion to add or delete from the list of roles of the AC?
- ✓ What do you think is required to ensure the participation from the AC?

Framework for Selecting Indicators

- ✓ **Mandate aligned** – indicators collected according to existing/planned regulations
- ✓ **Reflect pillars of sustainability** - environment, social, economic, quality, ethic and integrity, legal/governance
- ✓ **Process & outcome** – incentivizing progress
- ✓ **Audience relevant** – indicators relevant to district governments, national government, EU consumers, etc.
- ✓ **Availability** - remotely sensed, documents checks, surveys, etc.

Questions for Selecting Indicators

- ✓ What are your constituents' most important considerations regarding sustainability?
- ✓ Have constituents' considerations been followed in selecting the indicators?
- ✓ Suggestions for the process of selecting indicators for sustainable districts?



Thank-you!



#2 Presentation

Making the transition to sustainability: a practical guidebook for district governments



Timeline of “Terpercaya” Study



Practical Guide: Purpose

- Make the case why and detail how district governments can play a role to support commodity producers to transition towards sustainability considering their authorities as stipulated by regulations.
- Provide information for private and international communities to understand how government systems work and how they can pursue sustainability in commodity production within their jurisdictions.

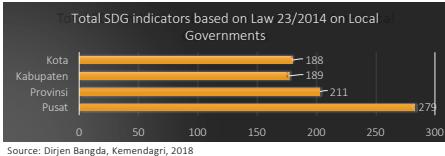


Practical Guide: Outline

1. Defining Sustainability
2. The authorities and government processes as the starting point
3. Environmental indicators in sustainable commodity production within jurisdictions
4. Social indicators in sustainable commodity production within jurisdictions
5. Economic indicators in sustainable commodity production within jurisdictions



1. Defining sustainability



- What are the benefits of implementing sustainable development for district governments?
- What are the specific SDG targets related to sustainable commodity production?



Sustainable Commodity Production in SDGs

- Goal #2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal #12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal #13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal #15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



2. The authorities and government processes as the starting point

- District governments have a set of authorities that define what can or cannot be done at the district level.
- All activities that will be implemented should be integrated into government planning documents.
- Planning documents determine how government budget should be allocated and spent.
- How to integrate the SDGs, including sustainable commodity production, into the planning document?



3. Environmental indicators in sustainable commodity production within jurisdictions

Principle 5.2

The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation on or that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and operations managed to best ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced.

Indicators

- Information shall be collated in a HCV assessment that includes both the planted area itself and relevant wider landscape-level considerations (such as wildlife corridors).
- Where rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species, or HCVs, are present or are affected by plantation or mill operations, appropriate measures that are expected to maintain and/or enhance them shall be implemented through a management plan.

Translating sustainability to government terminology

1. Good Land Governance including spatial planning (tata ruang), licensing (perizinan) and monitoring & law enforcement.
2. Biodiversity Management (Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya) Conservation Law 5/1990 & Presidential Decree 30/1990

- Possible Indicators**
1. Plan to Manage & Protect Environment (RPJPH) for the entire district, including the aspect of biodiversity management
 2. Proper spatial plan (including strong strategic environmental assessment as the basis)
 3. Strong implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)

Tools provided by the Environmental Law & the Development Process

Planning	Control	Realization of Development Activities		
Plan to Manage & Protect Environment (RPLPH) for the entire district	1. Spatial Plan (RTRW) 2. Environmental Standards 3. Strategic Environmental Assessment	1. Five year development plan (RPJMD) 2. Annual development plan (RKPD)	Realization of development activities in specific location: 1. Licensing 2. AMDAL	Monitoring & Law Enforcement



Common terminologies used by the Government (1)

Government terminologies	Principles & criteria of sustainable commodity certification
Land Management consisting of planning, licensing, control, monitoring and law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation on or that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and operations managed to best ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced. Soil surveys and topographic information are used for site planning in the establishment of new plantings, and the results are incorporated into plans and operations. New plantings since November 2005 have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs). Extensive planting on steep terrain, and/or marginal and fragile soils, including peat, is avoided.
Waste Management & Pollution Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of plantation and mill management, including replanting, that have environmental impacts are identified, and plans to mitigate the negative impacts and promote the positive ones are made, implemented and monitored, to demonstrate continual improvement. Waste is reduced, recycled, re-used and disposed of in an environmentally and socially responsible manner

Common terminologies used by the Government (2)

Government terminologies	Principles & criteria of sustainable commodity certification
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency of fossil fuel use and the use of renewable energy is optimised. Use of fire for preparing land or replanting is avoided, except in specific situations as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice. Plans to reduce pollution on and emissions, including greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored. No use of fire in the preparation of new plantings other than in specific situations, as identified in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice. New plantation developments are designed to minimise net GHG emissions.
Biodiversity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation on or that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and operations managed to best ensure that they are maintained and/or enhanced. New plantings since November 2005 have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs).



Proposed Framework for Selecting District Indicators



Sustainable Agriculture Commodity Production: Certification

- Over 250 standards with have over close to hundred principles and criteria (P&C) for commodity producers as the unit of measurement.
- The P&C can be classified into:
 - Environment
 - Social
 - Economic Growth
 - Quality
 - Ethics



The position of sustainable commodity certification

Planning	Control	Realization of Development Activities	
Plan to Manage & protect Environment (RPPPLH) for the entire district	1. Spatial Plan (RTRW) 2. Environmental Standards 3. Strategic Environmental Assessment	1. Five year development plan (RPJMD) 2. Annual development plan (RKPD)	Realization of development activities in specific location: 1. Licensing 2. AMDAL

Environmental Sustainability P&C for commodity producer



Principles for selecting district indicators

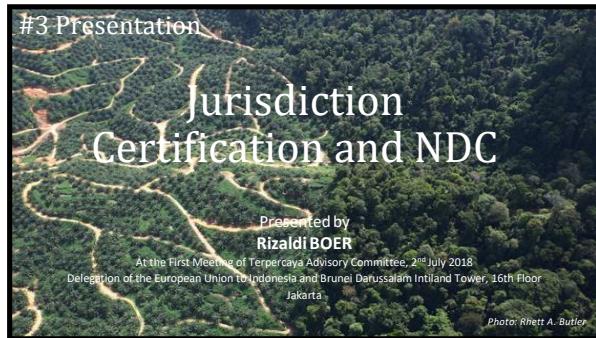
- The unit (scale) of measurement is a district
- Authorities of district governments as stipulated by regulations – defining what can or cannot be done
- Government planning, budgeting and realization of development activities – also stipulated by regulations
- Terminologies and concepts should be based on existing regulations



Considerations for selecting district indicators

- Sustainability pillars: economic, social, environmental, and ethics (incl. good governance)
- Stepwise: process and outcome indicators
- Audience: indicators relevant to district governments, national government, EU consumers, etc.
- Feasibility:
 - Data availability and collection method: remotely sensed, secondary data, checks on government documents, surveys, etc.
 - Others?





Background: Indonesia NDC Target

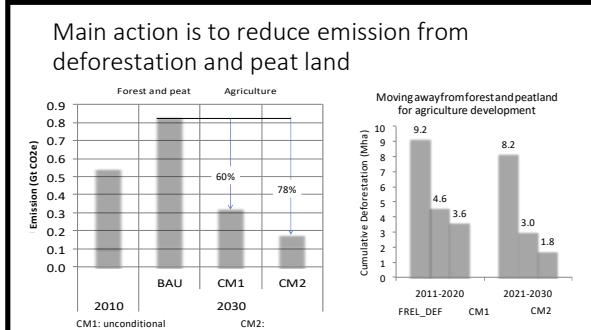
Table 1. Projected BaU and emission reduction from each sector category

No	Sector	Level	GHG Emissions (Mt CO ₂)	GHG Emission Reduction (Mt CO ₂)	% of Total BaU	Annual Growth 2000- (2010- 2012*)	Average Growth 2000- (2010- 2030)
Emission reduction target will be reached mainly through 2 sectors: Land use, Land use change and forestry: 60%; and Energy sector: 38%							
1	Energy*	BaU	1,334	117	11%	14%	6.7% 4.50%
2	Waste	BaU	2.8	0.325	0.10%	0.11%	3.4% 0.10%
3	Industry	BaU	11.1	0.35	0.3%	0.32%	0.4% 1.30%
4	Agriculture	BaU	2,034	1,444	0.32%	0.13%	0.4% 1.30%
5	Forestry**	BaU	647	217	497	17.2%	23% 0.5% 2.70%
TOTAL			1,334	2.8	2,034	1,444	38% 3.5% 3.20%

* Including fugitive

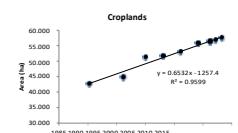
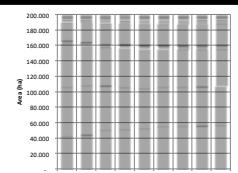
Notes: CM1 = Counter Measure (*unconditional mitigation scenario*)

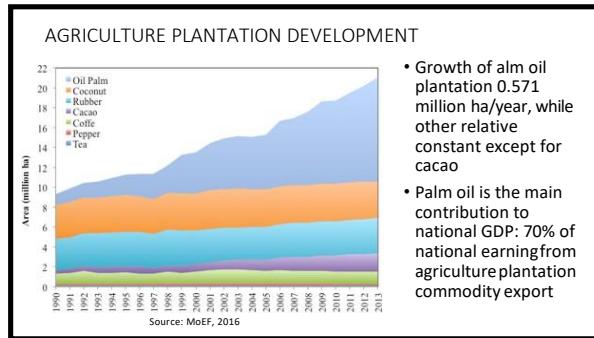
CM2 = Counter Measure (*conditional mitigation scenario*)



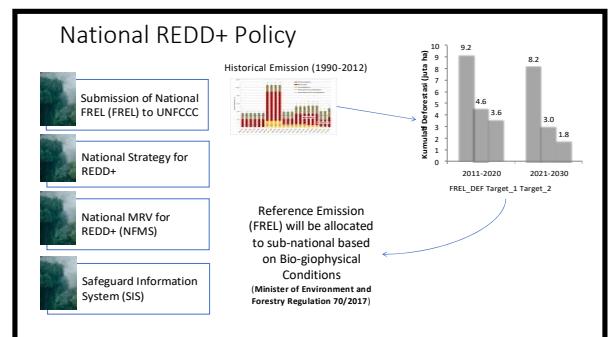
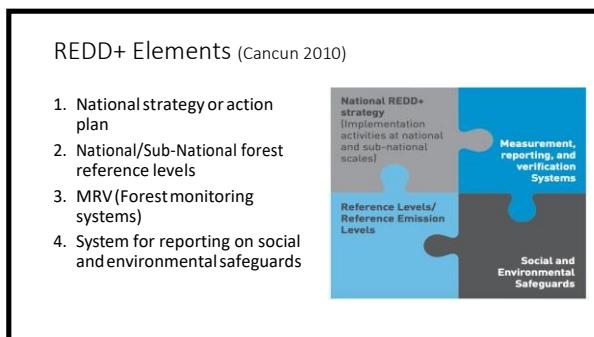
Land Cover Change 1990-2012:

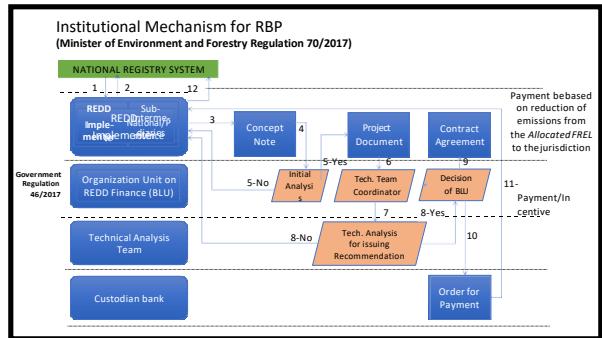
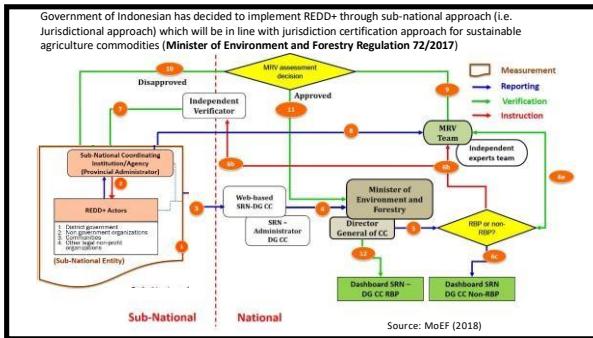
- FAO ~ Agriculture causes 80% of deforestation in tropical countries
- Agriculture and forestry cannot be treated in isolation. Linking the two is imperative for socioeconomic development in the 21st century





- Growth of alm oil plantation 0.571 million ha/year, while other relative constant except for cacao
- Palm oil is the main contribution to national GDP: 70% of national earning from agriculture plantation commodity export





How to synchronize technical and non-technical aspects of Jurisdiction certification toward zero deforestation with those of REDD+

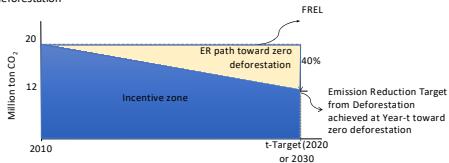
1. Definition of zero deforestation/forest definition. Consistency of this definition is very important to synchronize jurisdiction certification toward zero deforestation with national REDD+ programs
 2. *Eligibility criteria* of jurisdiction to participate in Jurisdiction certification
 3. Standard and methodology to be used to evaluate and monitor sustainability issues at Jurisdiction level (PCI)
 4. Institutional mechanism for the implementation of Jurisdiction certification consistent with existing regulations and policies

Zero Deforestation Definition

- Indonesian REDD+, forest definition only refer to natural forest, which is in line with the COP decision Paragraph 2e in the Appendix 1 of Decision 1/CP.16, i.e. that REDD activities should not be used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of **natural forests**
 - Zero deforestation means no more conversion of natural forest to other uses. Applying this definition may be difficult for jurisdiction that has not used their forest for development in the past
 - Definition of "*zero deforestation*" may need to be adjusted to allow jurisdictions that are not used forest in the past to participate Jurisdiction certification toward zero deforestation

Deforestation and Incentive in REDD+ Scheme

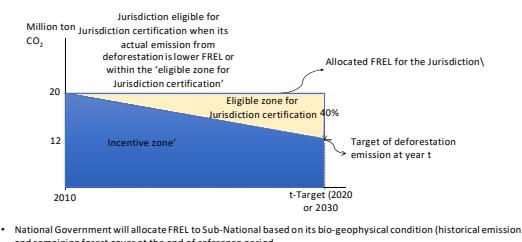
- Achievement in the implementation of REDD+ is measured based on reduction of emission from Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) or how much the deforestation rate can be reduced from the baseline rate toward the target ~ This should also be considered in defining zero deforestation concept at Jurisdiction level
- Assumed Jurisdiction has FREL as 20 Million ton CO₂e with target to reduce the emission by 40% at 2020. The Jurisdiction should plan through their actions to gradually reducing emission and by 2020 the emission level will reach 12 Million ton CO₂
- Jurisdictions which are able to reduce emission toward the defined target is stated leading into 'zero deforestation'



Main Eligibility Criteria for Jurisdiction to participate in Jurisdiction Certification

- Main eligibility criteria used Jurisdiction Certification should be in line with basic philosophy of REDD+ scheme
- Achievement in reducing emission from deforestation is measured based on the level of reduction of the emission from the reference level (FREL) through the implementation of various policy and programs in reducing the deforestation
- National Government has established National MRV System and SIS for REDD+

Criteria 1: Rate of deforestation equal or lower than allocated FREL for the Jurisdiction



Eligibility Criteria for Jurisdiction Certification

- In line with the international requirements, in the implementation of REDD+, elements that need to be fulfilled aside from FREL is REDD strategy, MRV and SIS. Thus the other two main eligibility criteria
- Main Criteria 2: The presence of strategy for REDD (SRAP) or Local Action Plan for Mitigation (RAD GRK ~ Presidential regulation 61/2011)
- Main Criteria 3: The presence of MRV system
- Main Criteria 4: The presence of SIS

Additional Eligibility Criteria

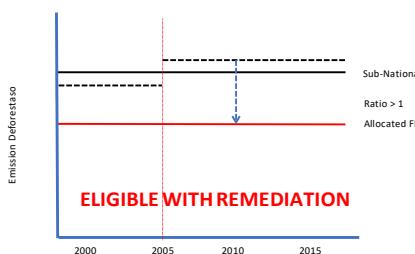
Additional Criteria to be used for Jurisdiction Certification for specific-commodity

1. The presence of plantation in forest area
 - This criteria requires jurisdiction to have small or big plantation in forest area of less than 5% of the area of forest ~ supported by document and field fact ~ Document IP4T-Inventarisasi Penggunaan Pemilikan Penggunaan dan Pemanfaatan Tanah, Pengukuran Kawasan Hutan, Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan, dan Tukar Menukar Kawasan Hutan.
2. Percentage of community plantation-small holder farmers) to total plantation should be 30% minimum
3. Ratio of deforestation rate before and after cut-off date (year 2005)
 - This criteria is applicable for Jurisdiction in which its FREL is higher than the allocated FREL from National (Main Criteria 1)
 - Ratio should be < 1 and if it is higher than 1, eligible with remediation

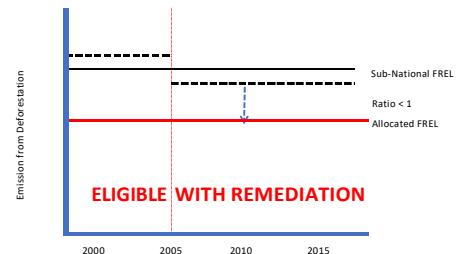
Cut Off Date and its Application in Remediation Process

- Condition 1: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **higher** than the allocated FREL from National
- Condition 2: **Ratio <= 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **higher** than the allocated FREL from National
- Condition 3: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National but rate of deforestation after the cut off date is already **higher** than the the allocated FREL
- Condition 4: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National but rate of deforestation after the cut off date is still **lower** than the the allocated FREL
- Condition 5: **Ratio <= 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National

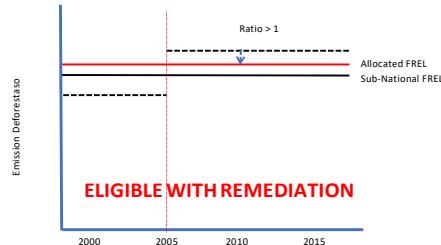
Condition 1: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **higher** than the allocated FREL from National



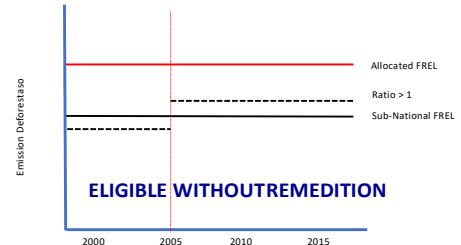
Condition 2: **Ratio <= 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **higher** than the allocated FREL from National



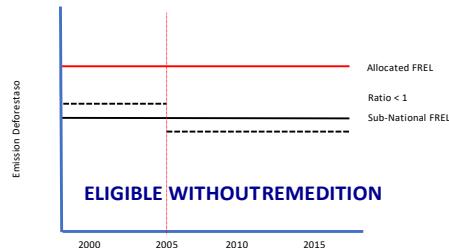
Condition 3: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National but rate of deforestation after the cut off date is already **higher** than the allocated FREL



Condition 4: **Ratio > 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National but rate of deforestation after the cut off date is still **lower** than the allocated FREL



Condition 5: **Ratio <= 1** and proposed Sub-National FREL is **lower** than the allocated FREL from National



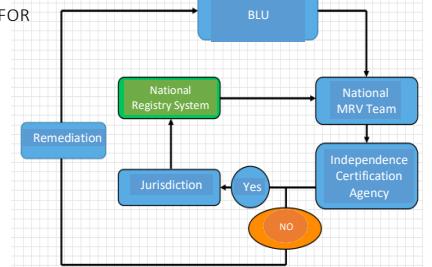
PCI for Jurisdiction Certification

- Eligible Jurisdiction should follow PC that are used for sustainable commodities at individual farm/factory but adjusted to fit the Jurisdiction condition and in line with the PC of safeguard for REDD+ (SIS)

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR JURISDICTION CERTIFICATION

- Certification Scheme: Certification scheme can be proposed as standard design as defined in Act 20/2014 (stated as National Program for Program Formulating Standard (PNPS). PNPS as national standard (SNI) proposal from stakeholders
- Certification Object: product or several products covering certain administration area (district/province)
- Characteristic of Certification: Mandatory, to be implemented by Jurisdiction as strategy for reducing emission from deforestation, maintaining environmental quality, improving economic and social and complying with national regulation and the products can be accepted by international market
- Cost for Certification: By respective Jurisdiction represented by related Task Force at the jurisdiction
- Certification Implementer: Palm Oil - ISPO

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR EVALUATING ELIGIBILITY FOR JURISDICTION CERTIFICATION



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