



Voluntary, Global Multi-Stakeholder Platforms: RSPO Jurisdictional Certification Pilot

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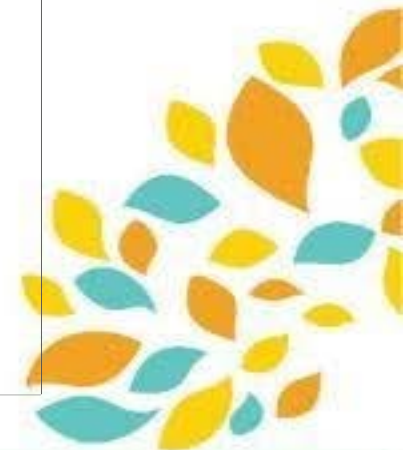
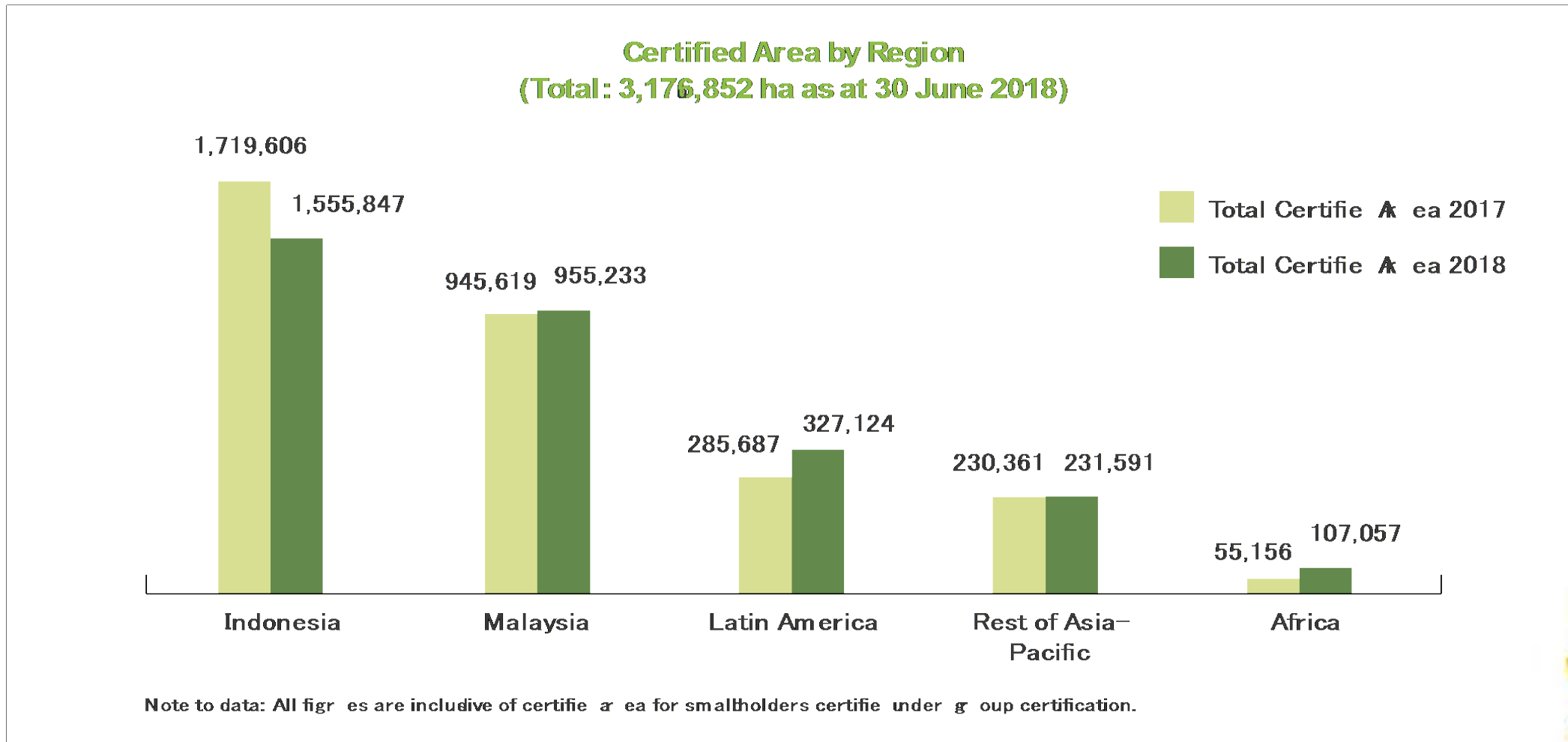


Contribution of agricultural and forestry commodities to deforestation/emissions

- 27 percent of global forest loss can be attributed to deforestation for commodity production (Curtis et al., 2018)
- The remaining areas maintained the same land use over 15 years – in those areas, loss was attributed to forestry (26%), shifting agriculture (24%) and wildfire (23%) (Curtis et al., 2018)
- In Indonesia, around ~44.7% (~6.6 Mha) deforestation occurred within industrial concessions, where oil palm plantation concession contributed as much as ~1 Mha, while fiber plantation and logging concessions accounted for the largest forest loss (1.9 Mha and 1.8 Mha respectively) (Abood et al., 2015)



Commodity Certification: Example from Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil





source: RSPO.org

8 PRINCIPLES

for growers to be RSPO certified

- 1** Commitment to transparency
- 2** Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- 3** Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability
- 4** Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers
- 5** Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity
- 6** Responsible consideration of employees, and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills
- 7** Responsible development of new plantings
- 8** Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity





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Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity

1. 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.
2. The status of rare, threatened or endangered species and other High Conservation Value habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation 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.
3. Waste is reduced, recycled, re-used and disposed of ^[L]_[SEP] in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.
4. Efficiency of fossil fuel use and the use of renewable energy is optimised.
5. Use of fire for preparing land or replanting is avoided, except in specific situations as identified ^[L]_[SEP] in the ASEAN guidelines or other regional best practice.
6. Plans to reduce pollution and emissions, including greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored.



Impacts on GHG Emissions Reduction

KEY FINDINGS

Projected net GHG emission reduction of 2 million tCO₂eq and 1.4 million tCO₂eq of genuine savings



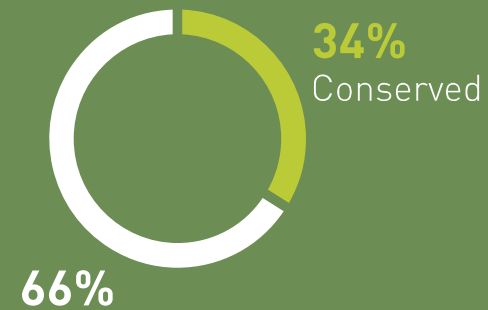
2 million tCO₂eq



Equivalent to
388,516 cars*
removed from the
road in a year

Out of 193,857 hectares of land assessed:

- 66,237 hectares (34%) were identified for conservation
- 5,641 hectares of peat soil area was identified and 100% of this area was conserved



1.4 million tCO₂eq savings is from:

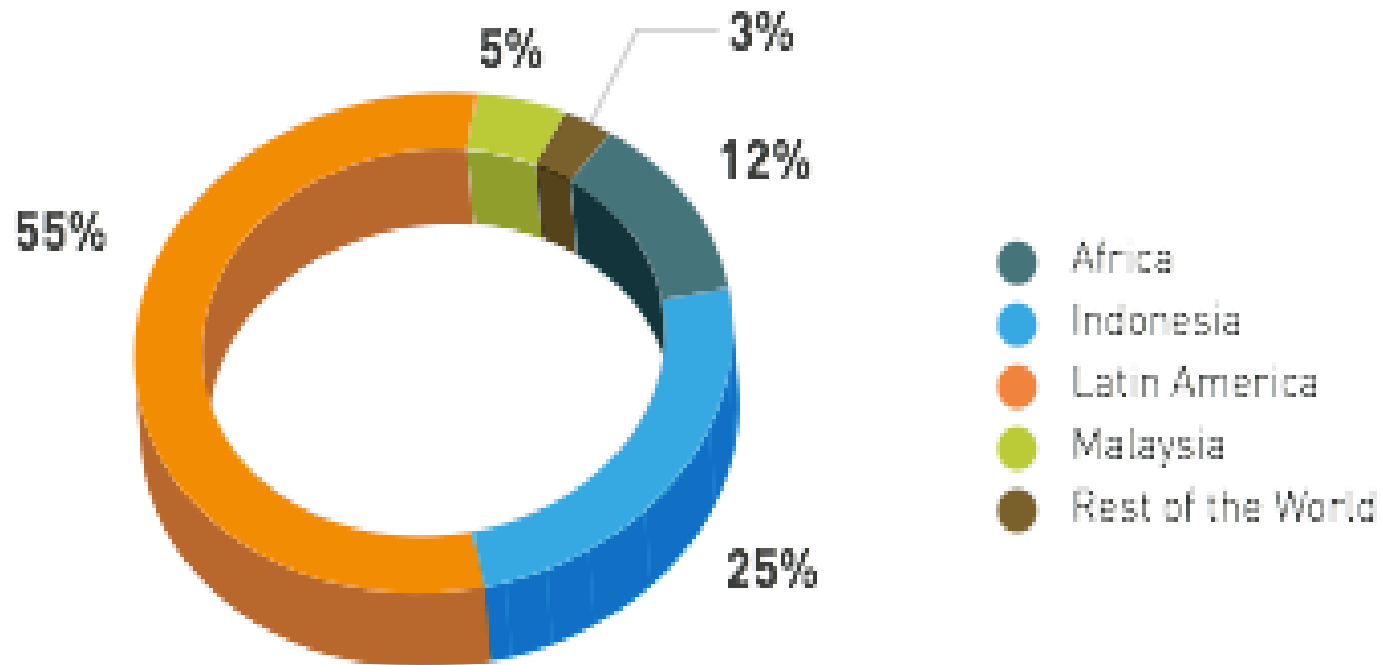
- Avoided land clearance
- Peat avoidance
- Conservation area sequestration

* Source: www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator



Impacts on Deforestation

HCV Area Identified and Managed by RSPO Certified Members (Total: 263,177 ha as at 30 June 2018)



Source: RSPO 2018 Impact Report (<https://www.rspo.org/key-documents/impact-reports>)

RSPO certification reduced deforestation by 33% from a counterfactual of 9.8 to 6.6% per year.

Nevertheless, most plantations contained little residual forest when they received certification (Carlson et al, 2018).



Jurisdiction approach to commodity certification

- The application of the RSPO Principles and Criteria at the level of the jurisdiction.
- Ideally, it should simplify and reduce the costs of certification thus expanding RSPO coverage while improving social and environmental outcomes.
- the RSPO Principles and Criteria at the jurisdictional level are currently being discussed



Jurisdiction challenge

PHASE I

Question 1

Will this process be **guided by multiple stakeholders**?

[Question 2](#)

How will the Jurisdiction **remove deforestation** from Palm Oil development?

[Question 3](#)

How will the Jurisdiction **make good from the deforestation losses** from 2005?

[Question 4](#)

How will **conflict palm oil** be removed from Palm Oil development?

Question 5

How will stakeholders **monitor sustainability performance** of Jurisdiction?

Question 6

Who will be the Jurisdictional manager to **maintain certification**?

Question 7

How will **RSPO** verify the answers to the above?



PHASE II

Question 8

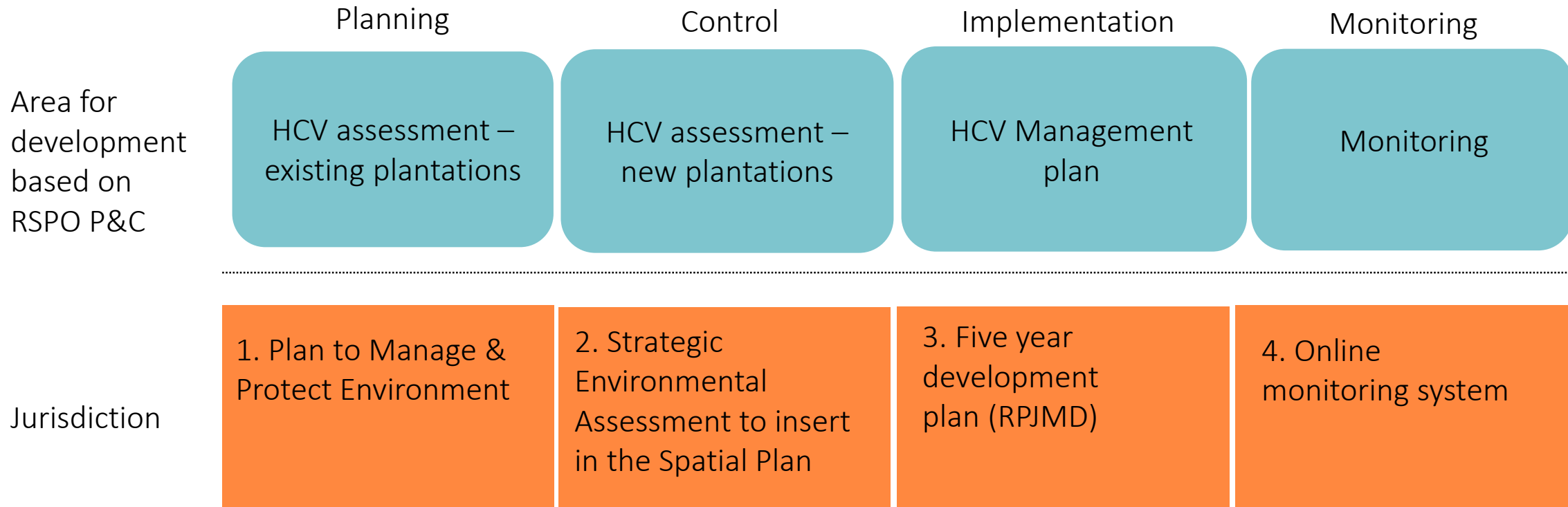
Are all the farms **complying with Good Agricultural Practices**?

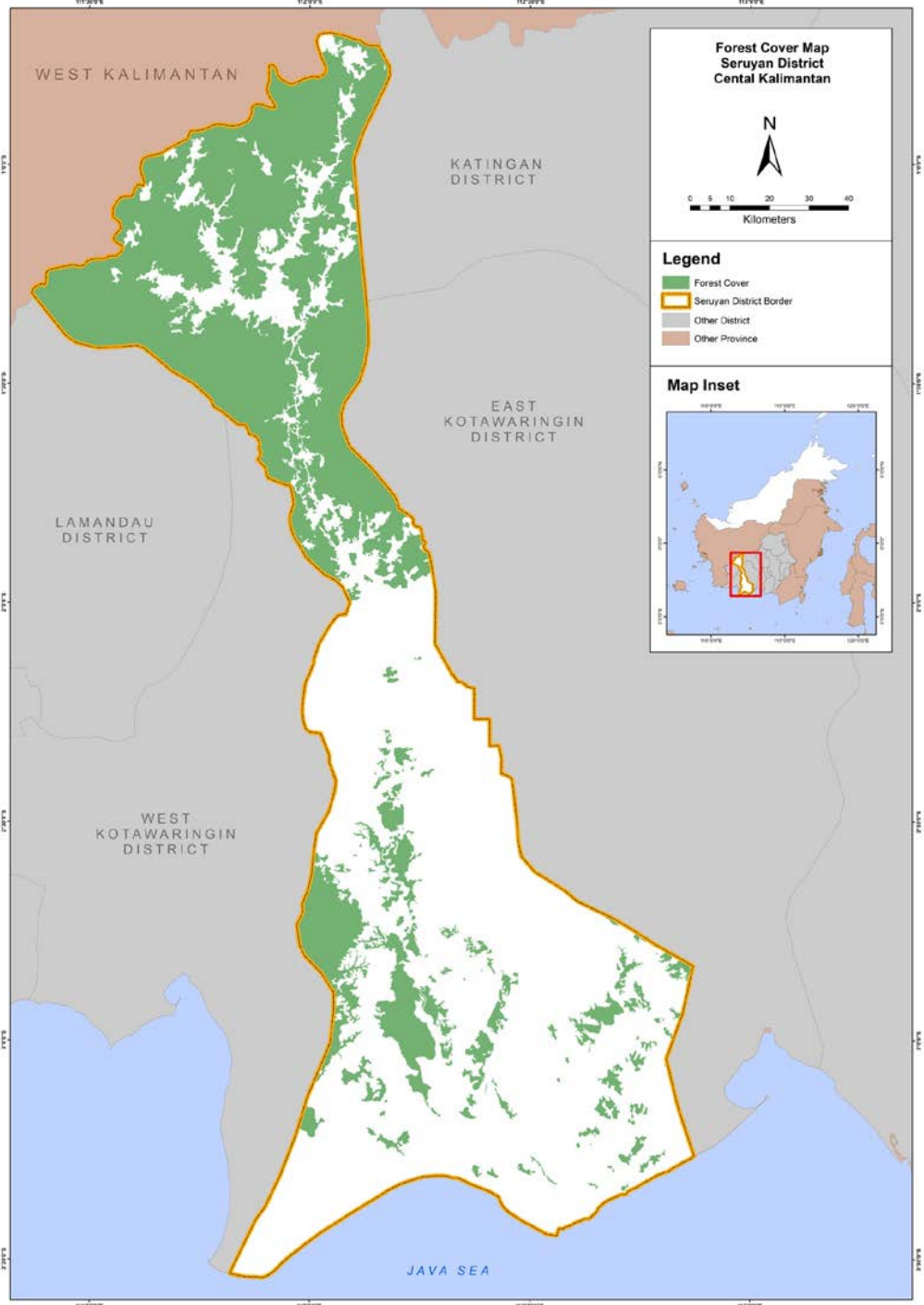
Question 9

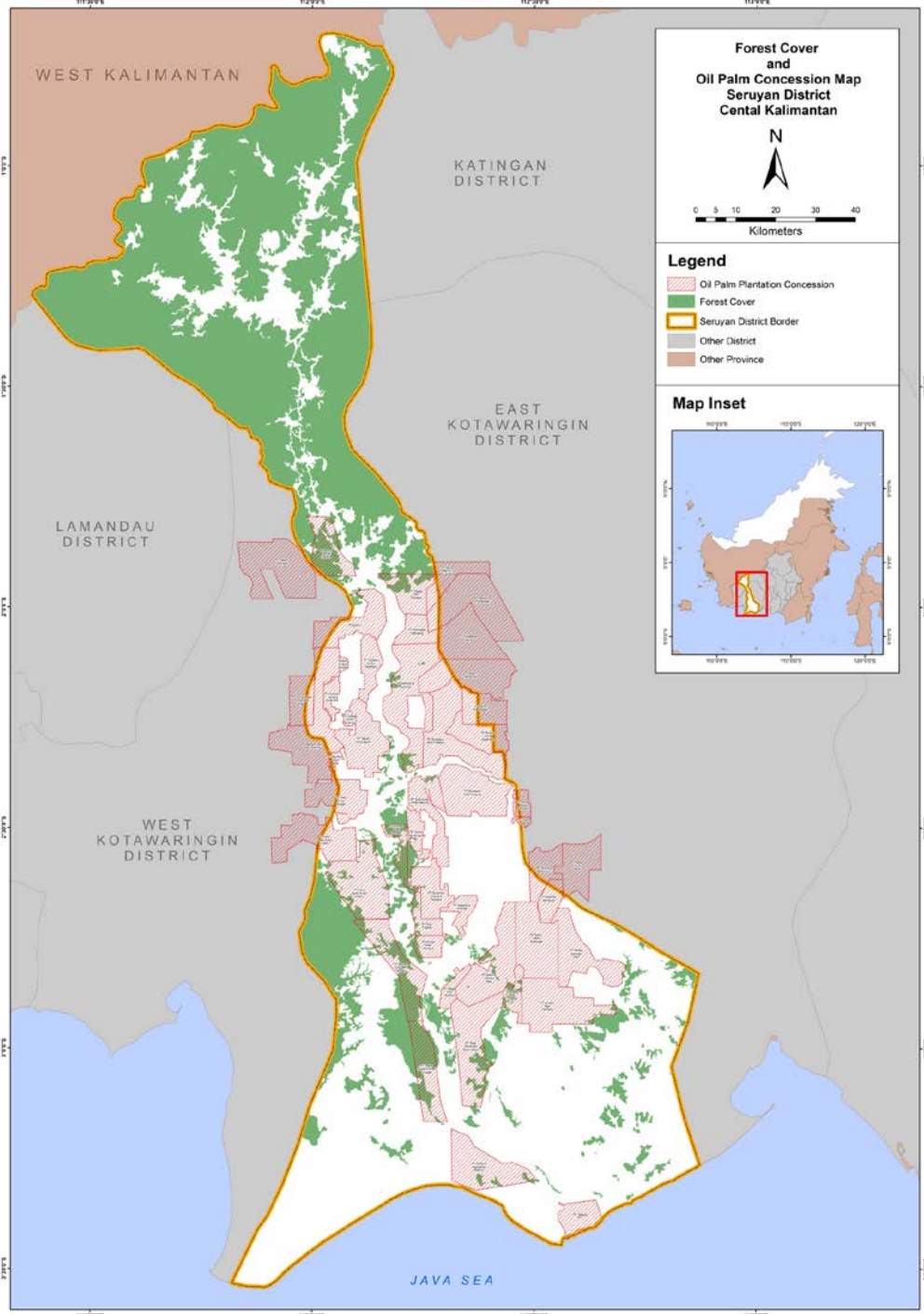
Are all the farms **complying with proper treatment of workers**?

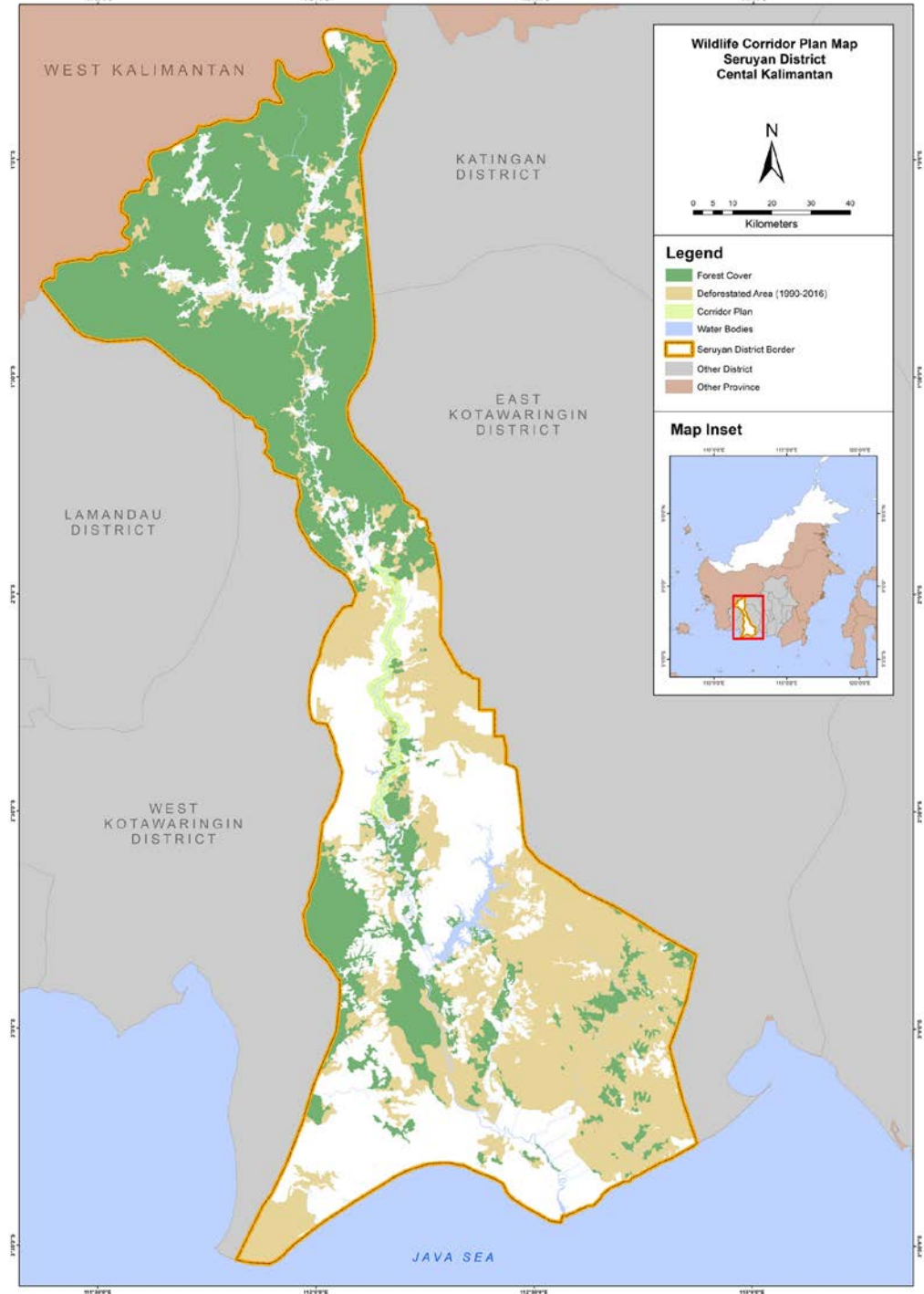


Protection & Rehabilitation Plan














Reducing Deforestation

-  Aligning with the national commitment to UNFCCC
-  See the cut off date of RSPO (compensation policy) as the opportunity to achieve the district deforestation commitment
-  Protection of HCS is embedded into the REDD+ strategy
-  Registering the jurisdiction work into the National Registry System of REDD+ by end 2018



Challenges and Recommendations

- A new concept – there is a tendency of replicating principles and criteria at the mill level to the jurisdiction level.
- The jurisdictional approach can cover multiple commodities → provide a close link to the REDD+ process
- The need to addressing systemic issues including corruption and land grabbing





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Thank You!

