

Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil National Action Plan (NAP)

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Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum
Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia
(FoKSBI)



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Forewords

Palm Oil is the foremost plantation commodity in Indonesia that has already brought significant benefits and prosperity for the nation, and for improving the regional and community village economy. Nevertheless, the palm oil industry often becomes a target both at the national and international level.

The forming of the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum or FOKSBI demonstrates that all players: government, private sector, NGOs, business associations, and smallholder associations have the same strong determination to create a more sustainable Indonesian palm oil industry from the social, economic and environmental point of view. Evidence of the government commitment in supporting a more sustainable palm oil industry is the realization of the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No.19/2011, that has been updated by Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No.11/2015 concerning the certification system outlined in the *Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil* (ISPO) standard, which is currently being further strengthened to become a Presidential Regulation.

It needs to be acknowledged that continuous improvement is needed from all sides connected to sustainable palm oil development. This will need strong dedication and commitment from all stakeholders to undertake the basic changes in business practices starting from upstream to downstream. The National Action Plan (NAP) has been developed at the right time, considering that the government has a target that by the year 2020, at least 70 percent of Indonesian palm oil is to be certified sustainable.

All key stakeholder need to support the improvement efforts that are outlined here, and be actively involved to become part of the solution in managing and addressing the issues that are faced in creating sustainable palm oil. For that, we would like to offer our thanks to all parties who will be actively contributing in developing sustainable palm oil in Indonesia.

Director General of Plantations
Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture



Bambang

Forewords

As is now well known and understood, palm oil is an important global commodity that is used in a variety of applications in both the food and non-food industry. It is an extraordinary crop, and one in which Indonesia holds a competitive national advantage. In Indonesia, it is a core source of employment for many rural communities and contributes on average an estimated US\$20 billion per annum in export revenue.

It is a national sector that must be carefully managed and closely guarded for generations to come.

As the global leader of palm oil production, Indonesia has a significant role in ensuring a sustainable product for consumers around the world. In recent years, the Indonesian palm oil sector has at times received criticism from some international stakeholders regarding unsustainable and under-regulated practices in the sector. From the government side, we are listening to such commentary and are working hard to improve the sector.

This National Action Plan (NAP) is intended to be one of the initiatives that will play a role in transforming the sector, as it will support in coordinating much of the ongoing programs and initiatives focusing on developing a more sustainable palm oil sector. This is critical for us to do. This is not only to address issues concerning the environment that arise from the rapid growth of the industry, but also to ensure greater price stability and ensure the competitiveness of the commodity in the global market.

On this occasion, we welcome your inputs and comments from various parties, so that this NAP can address many of the challenges in the sector, and to meet the global demand for sustainable palm oil products. Let us harmonize our views and understanding regarding what sustainable means, and what steps and changes are needed for the Indonesian palm oil sector to reach its goals.

Deputy Minister Food and Agriculture
Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs



Musdhalifah Machmud

Forewords

Indonesia currently is the largest global producer and exporter of palm oil products in the world. The international market is giving significant attention to the Indonesian oil palm sector, particularly as it relates to the living environment and the sustainability of the industry.

Key stakeholders accept and understand the importance of protecting the sustainability of the national palm oil industry. Apart from its strategic importance in strengthening food security, creating employment and providing smallholder farmer livelihoods, the industry also supports the government's commitment in facing the challenges and issues connected with the industry such as deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

In order to work towards a more sustainable palm oil industry in Indonesia, a *Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia*, (Indonesian Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil, FoKSBI - formerly InPOP), a multi-stakeholder forum aimed at finding concrete solutions for a more sustainable palm oil industry in Indonesia via thematic activities has been established.

After months of negotiations, discussions, workshops, and a series of root cause analysis discussions, FoKSBI developed the first draft of the National Action Plan (NAP) for sustainable palm oil. The forum then began the process of consultation meetings required to gather input and insight from all stakeholders to ensure the collective ownership of the NAP.

This is a long yet critical process. Taking shortcuts at this stage, with so much to work for, and so much good to come from the industry if it takes the right path, is not a prudent option.

To further improve the process, we are opening the NAP discussion even wider now, to obtain input and recommendations, and to obtain active involvement in designing the strategic steps necessary to respond to the issues connected to the sustainable palm oil industry. Once implementation commences, the NAP will be periodically reviewed according to the needs and internal and external conditions connected with the Indonesian palm oil commodity.

We would like to thank you for the participation of all parties, in the process of planning and implementing the NAP, so that there is a strong spirit of support given so that the NAP can be finished by the end of 2017.

FoKSBI Platform Adviser



Rusman Heriawan

Acronyms

APL	License for other land uses
BBPPTP	Headquarters for Plantation Seed and Plant Protection
BIG	Geospatial Information Agency
BKPRD	Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board
BKPRN	National Spatial Planning Coordinating Board
BMP	Best Management Practices
BPDKS	Palm Oil Board Fund Manager / CPO Fund
BPN	National Land Agency
BPS	Central Bureau of Statistics
BSN	National Standards Agency
CPO	Crude Palm Oil
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
<i>DirGen</i>	Director General
<i>Ditjen</i>	Directorate General
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
G2G	Government to Government
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GAPKI	Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation Company Association
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HCS	High Carbon Stock / <i>Stok Karbon Tinggi</i>
HCV	High Conservation Value / <i>Nilai Konservasi Tinggi</i>
HWL	High Water Level
HGU	Right to Use Land Licence
IP4T	Inventory of the Control, Ownership, Use and Utilization of Land
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil System
IUP	Plantation Business Permit
KBRI	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
<i>Kemendagri</i>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<i>Kemenhub</i>	Ministry of Transportation
<i>Kemenko - Perekonomian</i>	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
<i>KemenLHK</i>	Ministry of Environment and Forests (KLHK)
<i>Kemenlu</i>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

<i>KemenPU</i>	MPW Ministry of Public Works
<i>Kementan</i>	Ministry of Agriculture
<i>KKN</i>	Corruption, Collusion, Nepotism
<i>Kopbun</i>	Planters Cooperative
<i>KPDT</i>	Ministry of Rural, Rural Development and Transmigration
<i>KUD</i>	Village Cooperative Unit
<i>LK</i>	Financial Institutions
<i>MHLA</i>	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
<i>MOU</i>	Memorandum of Understanding
<i>NGO</i>	Non-Governmental Organization
<i>P & C</i>	Principles and Criteria
<i>PBN</i>	State Plantation Company
<i>PBS</i>	Big Oil Companies
<i>Pemda</i>	Local Government
<i>Permenhut</i>	Regulation of the Minister of Forestry
<i>Permentan</i>	Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture
<i>PKS</i>	Palm Oil Mill
<i>PLTB</i>	Clearing without burning
<i>POME</i>	Palm Oil Mill Effluent
<i>PP</i>	Government Regulation
<i>PPKS</i>	Palm Oil Research Center
<i>PPNS</i>	Civil servant investigators
<i>PUP</i>	Permanent sample plots
<i>R & D</i>	Research and Development
<i>RPJMD</i>	Medium Term Development Plan
<i>RTRW</i>	Spatial Plan
<i>RTRWK</i>	Spatial Planning District
<i>RTRWP</i>	Provincial Spatial Plan
<i>HR</i>	Human Resources
<i>SHM</i>	Land Ownership Certificate
<i>SKT</i>	Certificate of Land/Freehold title
<i>SPPL</i>	Statement of Environmental Management
<i>STDB</i>	Certificate Letter for Cultivation
<i>TAP MPR</i>	People's Consultative Assembly Decree
<i>TBS</i>	Fresh Fruit Bunches
<i>ToT</i>	Training of Trainers
<i>BAL</i>	Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960 and its amendments

Glossary

APL	Land outside the Forest Estate designated for development/other land uses.
BMP	Methods or techniques found to be effective and practical in achieving an objective while making the optimum use of a firm's resources.
<i>BPDKS</i>	An official Body set up by the Ministry of Finance based on Presidential Regulation No.61/2015 which gathers funds from the sale of CPO as a palm oil export levy to be used for a variety of strategic purposes.
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behavior.
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The principle that a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.
GAP	Agricultural practices that aim to improve the quality of agriculture and farming results. These are based on specific standards and farming techniques, including the efficient maximization of existing land in the use of natural resources, alongside the minimization of risks to the environment.
<i>GAPKI</i>	Indonesian Association of Palm Oil Producers
GHG	The gases that exist in the atmosphere, which cause the greenhouse gas effect. These gases arise naturally in the environment but also arise due to anthropogenic activity.
HCS	The amount of carbon and biodiversity that is stored within an area of land that varies per type of vegetative cover, with the higher amount of carbon stock relating to more forest cover.
HCV	High Conservation Value Areas are natural habitats, which are of outstanding significance or critical importance due to their high biological, ecological, social or cultural values. These areas need to be appropriately managed to maintain or enhance those identified values.
<i>HGU</i>	Special business use rights given to cultivate land greater than 25 hectares not for land ownership, which remains controlled directly by the State but is given to companies for agriculture, fisheries or farming purposes.
<i>IP4T</i>	The process of mapping the control, ownership and use of land based on a specific geographic location.
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil, the national mandatory sustainable palm oil certification system.
<i>IUP</i>	Official written government permission license that must be obtained by a

company to undertake plantation cultivation.

MHA A customary law for an individual due to their geography or ancestry.

One Map A national government policy map that brings together data on land use and tenure into a single database.

POME Palm oil mill effluent

DRAFT

Background

Palm oil is a vegetable oil that plays an important global role. It is used in a variety of applications, from the food, non-food, and energy sectors. The global demand for palm oil has risen sharply because of the growing world population, the competitive price compared to other vegetable oils, and the diverse applications on offer with the oil.

For Indonesia, the palm oil industry has a distinct strategic value in supporting national development. In 2015, the commodity contributed eight percent of Gross Domestic Product, making it the third largest export earner (18.1 billion or 13.7 percent of total national exports). In the same year, the commodity generated IDR 22.27 trillion in tax; while in 2016 IDR 11.7 trillion was generated by the Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Export Tax via the Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Fund.

In many villages and rural areas in Indonesia, oil palm plantations and palm oil mills are a primary economic mover that develops an agribusiness sector from upstream to the downstream. The sector employs over 3.4 million people from plantation to mill (Department of Plantations, 2015), and so is an important source of income for communities and smallholder farmer, as well as providing a value-added product that increases national income.

Given these attributes, it is in Indonesia's national interest to ensure that the planning for the development of the oil palm sector considers the principles of sustainability. The sector has achieved much in the past and can be rightly proud of its achievements. Even so, at the same time there are some challenges to be faced that need to be addressed in an improved national strategy that ensures sustainable national palm oil development.

“It is critical for Indonesia’s national interests to anticipate the latest global palm oil industry trends. This means implementing practices in line with sustainable development goals and climate change mitigation.”

- Mr Gamal Nasir, ex-Director General Estate Crops, Ministry of Agriculture, June 2016

One of the current and future industry challenges is embedding greater commitment to sustainable practices throughout the entire sector and by all involved players. Whilst some plantations, mills and smallholders demonstrate sustainable business approaches in terms of people, planet, and profit (3Ps), other industry players are unaware of the imperative. Or in the case of many smallholders, not yet capable of rapidly implementing wholesale changes relating to best practices to their current business approach on their own. The importance of developing the sustainable palm oil industry is also mandated in the RoadMap of the Director General of Plantations of the Ministry of Agriculture 2015-2019.

As part of balancing economic and environmental goals, the Government has designed a certification system for palm oil called the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification System (ISPO), outlined in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No.11/2015.

There are also several government and other key stakeholder initiatives focusing on developing a more sustainable palm oil sector, including programmes on land mapping; guiding smallholders on good agricultural practices; efforts at peatland protection; reducing forest fires and improving land governance related to biodiversity and high conservation value areas within plantation landscapes.

To address these challenges will require an increase in the commitment and coordination between government and stakeholders in achieving a sustainable palm oil sector, and it is for this reason a structured measured plan has been developed in the form of a National Action Plan (NAP). This NAP will become a reference for all key stakeholders in implementing the development of sustainable palm oil.

The NAP is developed by key stakeholders and led by the government, who meet within the Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FOKSBI) platform. FOKSBI is a coordinating forum for these stakeholders to provide input, views and recommendations to the work plan that are needed to push economic growth via sustainable palm oil development that protects the environment and the wellbeing of communities. To monitor the commitments of the stakeholders in the NAP, FOKSBI will form a Steering Committee. FOKSBI is now working nationally and it is hoped and planned that the same type of forum will be developed in palm oil producing provinces according to their individual characteristics.

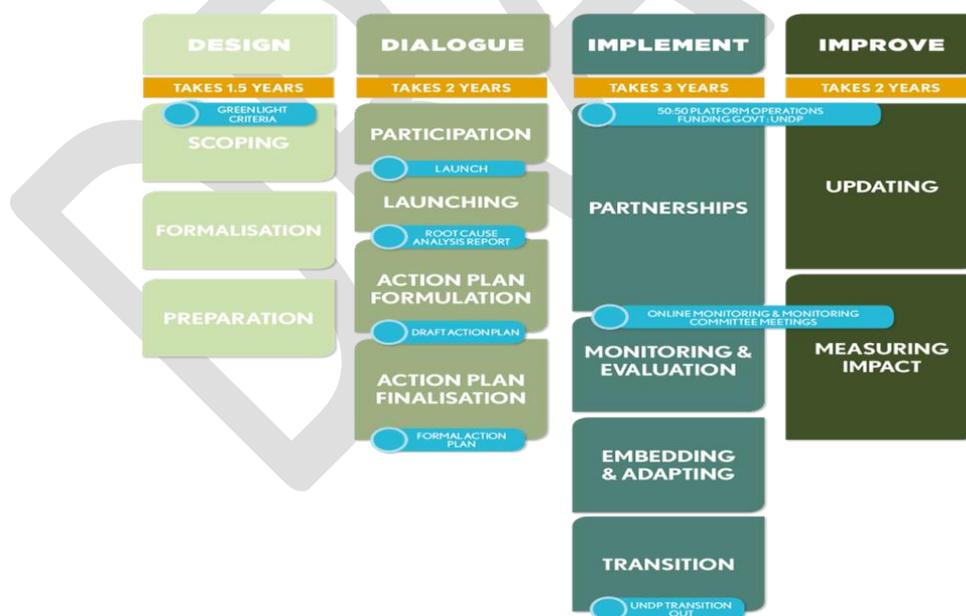
The NAP is designed to address the root causes that limit sustainability of the commodity and align with the government plans for sustainable palm oil. The NAP goal is to support achieving the goal of having 70 percent of Indonesia’s Crude Palm Oil ISPO certified by 2020 (Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No.11/2015). The NAP is divided into four principle working groups that include: (1) Increasing smallholder capacity; (2) Environmental Monitoring and Management; (3) Land Use and Conflict Resolution; and (4) ISPO Implementation and Market Access.

“It is very important to take advantage of the value of the green economy in the development of the sustainable palm oil sector.”

-Honorable Darmin Nasution, Coordinating Minister of the Economy, November 2016

The FOKSBI NAP process began in the design phase in late 2014. In 2015, an ongoing dialogue process occurred between key stakeholders, developing recommendations within consultations. To date, more than 500 people representing 100 organizations in Indonesia and overseas have provided input. It is hoped that in 2018, the NAP will begin to be implemented by key stakeholders.

Diagram 1 National Action Plan Process



After the NAP is agreed on by stakeholders, it is hoped that the document will become an action and recommendations document for the national and regional governments in the implementation of a sustainable palm oil sector. The activities outlined in the NAP will be undertaken in collaboration between the government, key partners and other parties who are ready to support. It is also hoped that the NAP will become a government law in the form of a Presidential Instruction.

In every activity, there is one responsible organization and several supporting institutions. The responsible organization will be the key in coordinating the implementation of the activity. The supporting institution will provide technical input, financial support, and other help as required. This plan describes in detail the strategic activities that the NAP forum meetings determined were necessary for the next five years (2018-2023) so that stakeholders can rapidly increase their collaboration on social and environmental efforts in the sector.

This action plan will be implemented in 18 of the main palm oil producing provinces nationally, including: (1) Riau, (2) North Sumatera, (3) Central Kalimantan, (4) West Kalimantan, (5) South Sumatera, (6) East Kalimantan (7) Jambi, (8) South Kalimantan, (9) Aceh, (10) West Sumatera, (11) Bengkulu, (12) Bangka Belitung, (13) Lampung, (14) North Kalimantan, (15) Central Sulawesi, (16) West Sulawesi, (17) Papua and (18) West Papua.

Pre-Conditions for the Implementation of the NAP

The pre-conditions that will support the implementation of the NAP include the following:

Access to Funding

The NAP can be implemented with appropriate funding support from several sources including the Government, the CPO Fund, plantation companies, and other appropriate funding sources. Potential sources of funding include the State Budget (APBN), the Provincial and District Budget (APBD) that can be allocated through the district, provincial and national government planning discussions. The CPO Fund (BPDPKS) is a public service organization formed by the government to support, collect, administer, save and manage, designate and allocate funds for the palm oil sector. Activities that can be supported by the CPO Fund include: (1) developing human resources; (2) research and development; (3) replanting; (4) promotion and advocacy and (5) infrastructure.

Private sector funding could be from plantation companies via their CSR budgets and other sources according to existing regulations. Other funding sources that are appropriate and not conditional could also come from donor organizations and nonprofit foundations.

Coordination between Government Ministries

The palm oil sector involves several different ministries and departments such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/ National Land Board, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, and others. These ministries and government departments play a significant role in creating a sustainable palm oil sector. Because of this, an increase in coordination and harmonisation of policies and approaches between the Ministries is needed.

The efforts required include: (1) aligning and harmonising policies and regulations that are not yet mutually consistent, and (2) synchronising data and information across the distinct ministries and departments. If this occurs, meetings that are planned between ministries and departments at the central and district and provincial level are important to be undertaken and progressed.

Legal Compliance

Legal compliance is one of the key enabling conditions for the success of the implementation of the NAP. The government, in this case the relevant legal bodies, must be diligent in acting against any legal non-compliance in producing palm oil.

A. Cross Cutting Issues

The cross cutting issues is based on issues that cut across different components, that is; Increasing smallholder capacity (Component One), Environmental Management and Monitoring (Component 2), Governance and Conflict Resolution (Component three), and ISPO Implementation and Access to Markets (Component four).

A.1.1 Develop a smallholder database to better manage and support smallholders

Context: Oil palm smallholders produce as much as 34 percent of Indonesia's total crude palm oil (Department of Plantations, 2015). With such a significant contribution, smallholders play an important and strategic role in the national industry and are critical players in relation to ongoing sustainability efforts. Nevertheless, they face significant challenges, not least of which is the dearth of a competent database outlining their numbers, the amount of land planted by smallholders, and the location of their oil palm plots. This sort of information is important for a myriad of reasons, including appropriate distribution of subsidised fertiliser and inputs; replanting costs, and the provision of information and awareness raising concerning regulations and training connected to plantations.

A.1.1	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have an accurate and regularly updated database of oil palm smallholders. The database will include smallholders and at the least the following information: Name and location (address and coordinates), plot size and age, legal status, plot productivity, smallholder association, closest mill.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and mapping of smallholder plantation locations. Increase the speed in obtaining appropriate smallholder land legality licences (SHM, STDB licences, and others).
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board, Local Government, Central Statistics Bureau, Geospatial Information Agency, Local Governments, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, Research institutions, and other institutions.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain agreement among key stakeholders at the provincial and district level in undertaking the development of a smallholder database and the methodology. Agreement about which government department and officials at the district level are responsible to begin mapping, including districts that have / have not yet started. Compilation and consolidation of smallholder data and mapping in every district of the 18-main palm oil producing provinces with basic data that can be annually updated. One million smallholders with land certification and 1.5 million agriculture planting certificates registered.
Funding source (all under negotiation, to be finalized)	District Government Budget, State Budget, Private sector, other appropriate sources.

A.1.2 Increase awareness raising for oil palm smallholders and other key stakeholders at the provincial and district level of existing oil palm regulations

Context: One of the challenges in creating a more sustainable palm oil sector in Indonesia is the lack of knowledge and understanding in relation to the existing regulations on sustainable palm oil. Smallholders and other key stakeholders need an ongoing program of awareness-raising of existing regulations so they can more fully understand and implement existing regulations.

A.1.2	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the knowledge and adherence to existing oil palm regulations and sustainability policies at the provincial and district level.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an effective awareness raising program for smallholders in the most important districts within the 18-palm oil producing provinces. • Implement an ongoing awareness raising communications program that explains the key related regulations connected to sustainable palm oil development.
Responsible institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Local Governments, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018-2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an effective awareness raising program that significantly improves smallholders and key local stakeholder knowledge about existing key regulations within the 18-main oil palm producing provinces. • Implement an awareness raising program of at the least five regulations and policies connected to sustainable palm oil (SPO) annually within the 18 provinces. • Increase the number of smallholders and stakeholders that have followed awareness program within the 18 provinces.
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Government Budget, CPO Fund, other sources.

A.1.3 Support for improved law enforcement in the oil palm sector

Context: In the goal of creating a sustainable palm oil sector, an increase in legal enforcement is required so that existing regulations are followed. This increase will have a positive effect in improving the credibility of the national palm oil sector. It is hoped that this will increase the market acceptance and competitiveness of national oil palm products internationally. Several regulations have been identified, including among others: (1) the processing of business licences and land use licences that are not yet according to regulations; (2) land occupation; (3) Fresh Fruit Bunch, CPO and other product theft; (4) price discrimination; (5) fake oil palm seeds, fertiliser and pesticides, and (6) land clearing using fire. Because of this a strong commitment from the government is needed to implement improved law enforcement.

A.1.3	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain a greater level of adherence to existing laws by all players involved in the palm oil sector.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase coordination between related institutions focusing on law enforcement (police, government officials, court prosecutors, Corruption Eradication Commission). • Increase the authority, vision and operational budget of the Oversight Department of government officials (PPNS). • Undertake land ownership auditing and/or oil palm plantation land use licences for plots greater than 25 hectares.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Indonesian Police, Prosecutors and District Attorneys, Corruption Eradication Commission, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Land Board, district courts, local government and relevant district government departments, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018 –2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 25% increase in the number of criminal cases identified of plantation

	<p>companies alleged to have infringed upon the law in each of the 18 provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 20% reduction in the number of illegal cases occurring in 18 provinces. • Implement district level program of auditing oil palm plantation land licence ownership and land use licences for plantation land above 25 hectares.
Funding Source	State Budget, District Government Budget, other appropriate sources.

B. Strategic Plan

Component 1: Developing the Capacity of Smallholders

1.1 Improving the capability and building the capacity of smallholders to use certified seeds

Context: Indonesian palm smallholders often lack the necessary skills and knowledge to reach sustainable palm oil agricultural practices. Apart from that, the sector faces the challenge of using uncertified and poor genetic quality oil palm seedlings. This often results in poorer productivity for independent smallholders. With this issue, it is required to provide certified seedlings at the right time, price and with the right amount. If this issue can be properly managed, then environmental, social and business issues can be more properly managed. If this issue can be addressed, then related economic, social and environmental aspects can be better managed.

1.1	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the knowledge and skill of smallholders in relation to the use of certified seeds. • Increased use of certified seed with affordable prices at an appropriate location for smallholder farmers who will plant in legal areas.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake training for smallholders concerning the use of certified seeds. • Improve the condition of rural infrastructure to smooth the spread of certified seeds. • Support the development of seed franchises in selected locations of oil palm development areas. • Support companies to sell certified seeds to the community according to existing regulations. • Support the development of the new regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the sale of certified seeds to the community, in which the buyer needs to show a map and legal land status information of the planned area to be planted (replanting, legally converted and appropriate land, etc.). • Increase the oversight and spread of certified seedlings.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Centre for Seeds and the Protection of Plantation Crops (BBP2TP), seed producers, Technical Plantation Services Department (<i>Unit Pelayanan Teknis Dinas</i>), local government related.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018 – 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased accessibility for smallholders in 18 provinces to obtain certified affordable seedlings. • An increase by 10 percent every year in the number of formal inspections to companies selling seedlings to ensure their legality and efficacy. • A national reduction in the sale of uncertified seeds.
Source of Funding	CPO Fund, State Budget, District Government Budget, private sector, other appropriate sources.

1.2 Increase training of Good Agricultural Practices training (GAP) to smallholders

Context: Indonesian palm smallholders often lack the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their agricultural practices on their plantation plots. Because of this, smallholders need to obtain quality agricultural training so that there can be an increase in production on existing land, which in turn can support avoiding illegal plantation expansion.

1.2	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support smallholders to apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in their existing plots.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the participation and resources from the private sector/ plantation companies at a large scale to conduct GAP training. Increase the number and quality of trainers in relation to GAP, both government and private sector. Mills carry out GAP training annually for farmers' groups that supply FFB to their mill. Set up district level training hubs (centres of excellence) for sustainable palm oil. Develop national extension strategy on GAP via public and private cooperation at the district level.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Private sector and government plantation companies, training and research institutes, local government related departments.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018-2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase of 25,000 independent smallholders to be trained and then using the principles of good farming (GAP) annually on existing planted land. Development and rollout of public-private partnership smallholder training extension program for smallholders within five years, reaching 500,000 smallholders.¹ All ISPO certified plantations with a mill attached must be training independent smallholders on GAP, OHS, legality, and better environmental management of their plot. Develop a centre of training centre for SPO in 25 oil palm producing districts. Increase the productivity of existing planted smallholder land by 10 percent with the assumption of an existing yield baseline of 12-16t/ha/year.
Source of Funding	CPO Fund, State budget, district budget, private sector, applicable donors.

1.3 Increase access to funding for replanting by smallholders

Context: Oil palm replanting is an important activity needed to guard the production of SPO. Approximately 2.4 million ha of smallholder land needs to be replanted. Because of this, funding for replanting is a key factor. With support for replanting, smallholders can undertake replanting according to good agricultural practices.

1.3	
Goal	Increased availability and access to replanting funds for smallholders.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with relevant government departments to increase the awareness of funds that are available specifically for smallholders from the banking sector and financial institutions. Support in increasing the releasing of replanting funds for smallholders from the

¹ 500,000 smallholders are based on annually increasing the numbers of smallholders as the government training department and government trainers are increased and work with the private sector is intensified.

	<p>CPO Fund and other sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate smallholders so they can meet the technical administrative standards to obtain replanting funds. • Undertake training to increase smallholder capacity in technical planning and monetary management. • Prepare government policy in relation to a credit program from the banking sector related to replanting funds. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increase the allocation of replanting funds from the CPO Fund.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use other potential funding sources for replanting.</p>
Responsible	Ministry of Finance
Supporting Institutions	Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, CPO Fund, Ministry of Agriculture, private sector, cooperatives, financial institutions, related district government departments
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018 – 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One million hectares of smallholder land using replanting funds by 2023. • Provision and rollout allocation of a credit program for replanting from the government in 18 provinces. • Increase the CPO Fund budget allocation for replanting up to 30 percent.
Source of Funding	BPDPKS, State Budget, banks, Cooperatives, independent smallholders, other sources.

1.4 Forming and strengthening smallholders' organizations

Context: Smallholders are an integral part of the upstream oil palm supply chain. One key approach to developing SPO is increasing the organisation of smallholders into associations, such as farmers' groups, farmers collective, smallholder associations, and other forms of smallholder associations. Apart from that, farmers' associations are needed to improve smallholder's bargaining position, access to finances, farmer input, and marketing. However, at this time, the total number and smallholder association capacity is not yet appropriate.

1.4	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number and work capacity of smallholder organizations.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and guidance to the district governments and plantation companies in supporting the improvement of smallholder organization performance per good Cooperative and organization practice. • Form and strengthen smallholder associations. • Improve the participation of private sector and government plantation companies in forming and strengthening smallholder organizations. • Facilitate upstream traders to support and become part of smallholder associations. • Increase the capacity of the relevant government departments to form, train and strengthen smallholder Cooperatives. • Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership agreements between companies and smallholders by the relevant government departments.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Trade, Private sector and plantation companies, related local government.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018 – 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of 500 new smallholder organizations in 18 provinces.
Source of Funding	CPO Fund, State Budget, private sector, NGO, other sources where applicable.

1.5 Revitalizing training extension officers

Context: Trainers are a key conduit in transferring knowledge and expertise about SPO. However, the policy for agricultural trainers nationally prioritises food crops. Additionally, the training system is multi-crop and multi-disciplinary, to the extent that for the plantation sector, including the palm oil sector, has not yet reached maximum efficiency.

The problems in relation to training include the limited number of available trainers, a lack of capacity, a lack of remuneration, and poor overall facilities, which influence their work. One way the Ministry of Agriculture is filling the need for quality trainers is to recruit Contracted Support Workers (TKP) and Field Contract Support Staff (PLP-TKP). However, the number of quality trainers required for the task has not yet been reached to undertake this important task.

1.5	
Goal	Increasing the number and quality of training extension officers.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake the right amount of procurement for training extension officers according to the sector requirements. • Undertake training to increase trainer capacity. • Develop a new incentivized national government system for competent training extension officers based on performance. • Increasing the number of trainers from local communities as the point of contact for smallholders. • Ensure that the private sector rapidly upscale training extension programmes of extension officers from plantation companies to smallholders.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Plantation companies, local government related departments.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018 – 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5000 competent trainers in the 18-main oil palm producing areas. • Plantation and mill companies having specific smallholder extension trainers working with smallholders who provide FFB to their mill, minimum of 10 full time trainers for every mill.
Source of Funding	State and District Budget, CPO Fund, Private sector, donors and other appropriate sources.

2 Environment Management and Monitoring

2.1 Improve biodiversity conservation at the plantation landscape level

Context: The economic benefits delivered by the sector are of such a magnitude that the industry has triggered enormous development targets at the district level. These targets are sometimes focused upon without fully considering or balancing the landscape carrying capacity of sustainable palm oil development. This can result in ecosystem damage. This component of the NAP concentrates on how development and the palm oil sector can proceed per Indonesian regulations while at the same time protect remaining high biodiversity and other important environmental areas.

2.1	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE), High Conservation Value (NKT/HCV), and protected areas approaches in district level land siting planning for plantation development.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of a legal foundation for the protection and related technical instructions for the management of essential ecosystem areas (KEE) and

	<p>HCV areas connected to environmental and biodiversity conservation within a plantation landscape, including the improvement of any conflictual or counterproductive regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Regional Profile of District Biodiversity and the Regional Plan for the management of High Biodiversity, including data support and preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. • Explain the relationship between KEE and biodiversity management at the provincial and district level to local governments to increase district awareness and explain which departments are regionally responsible. • Support the implementation of regulations related to KEE and HCV at the district level. • Evaluate and monitor the levels of implementation of KEE and HCV in the context of biodiversity conservation in oil palm landscapes.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture, National Land Board, local government (Provincial and District), private sector.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new regulation outlining the legal framework for the protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE) and HCV areas including technical instructions for the management of these areas. • New technical instructions as part of EIA (AMDAL) guidelines that accommodate KEEs and HCVs in the evaluating principles and criteria. • Presentation of a high biodiversity profile and a Biodiversity Management Master/Main Plan (<i>Rencana Induk Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati</i>) • Creation of a Regional Regulation concerning KEE in the 18-main oil palm producing provinces. • Creation of an organization that can manage KEE and HCV in the 18-main oil palm producing regions. • All plantation companies to have a HCV protected area within their concession.
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Budget, private sector, applicable donors, NGOs, other applicable sources.

2.2 Reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from fire associated with estate crop development

Context: The forest fires of 2015 in Indonesia has demonstrated the critical need to manage land in rural Indonesia carefully, as national government targets to reduce national GHG emissions can be affected. Apart from that, forest and land fires can cause many losses, including health effects, transportation disturbances, environmental damage, and potential losses to the nation reaching up to 200 trillion Rupiah (CIFOR, 2015). One solution to control forest and land fires is to ensure land is not cleared using fire. However, the price for land clearing without fire is significant for smallholders, and products from not using fire to land clear do not have a high economic value.

2.2	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of plantation-related forest fires caused by land clearing using fire.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a periodic inventory of plantation related GHG emissions. • Develop an incentive mechanism for communities that avoid the use of fire for land clearing. • Facilitate and support activities to control burning (for example, building lookouts, early detection systems, hotspot monitoring, ground checks, immediate and ongoing fire extinguishing, both independently and via community groups.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and support village level training programs connected to the SOP of managing and controlling forest and land fires. Support forest fire reduction activities at the village level and in plantation concessions, for example using updated maps of high fire risk areas, fire patrols, fire breaks, water storage tanks, water canals, management of highly flammable areas and materials, and monitoring of local water levels.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Plantations, Coordinating Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Politics, Law and Security, Forestry Department, related provincial and district government departments, Ministry of Police and Legal Affairs, National Disaster Agency.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 20 percent reduction in hotspots in the 18-main oil palm producing regions. A reduction in GHG emissions from the palm oil sub sector of 10 percent based on 2018 baseline figures. No new plantation land used fire for land clearing. All company mills have a fire brigade for managing local forest fires in the 18-main palm oil producing areas. A minimum of one Farmers Fire Group in every village in the 18-main palm oil producing areas. Develop a Fire Free Village program in 18 main palm oil producing provinces. Every palm oil mill demonstrates their commitment to help in reducing fires around their concessions. Incentive mechanism created and implemented for communities that avoid using fire for land clearing in each of the 18 provinces, for example in having community products developed by communities and farmers who do not use fire to clear land (organic fertiliser, compost, vinegar, others) promoted and used by plantation companies.
Source of Funding	State Budget, district budget, private sector, donors where relevant and applicable

2.3 Improve the regulations related to GHG emissions reduction in relation to the plantations and estate crop sector

Context: The Indonesian government has a clear goal to reduce GHG emissions nationally. At the end of 2016, the central government also determined that the agricultural sector must play a larger role in the overall goal of reducing emissions. The plantations sector, including the oil palm sector, must do more overall to reduce total national emissions. This is not only to reach the emissions reductions targets but also to reduce the effect of climate change on communities who are most at risk.

2.3	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the government to reduce GHG emissions from the agriculture (plantations) sector
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the government to create technical regulations in relation to local wisdom land clearing using fire according to Law No.32/2009. Prepare a draft regulation instructing every company to have a fire brigade (for forest and land fire control) proportionate with plantation land ownership. Compile a legal reference concerning funding in the Fire Free Village Program by the regional government. Development of a standard for the recording of carbon storage and GHG emissions in the oil palm sector. Development of technical guidelines for plantation companies and smallholders on

	<p>how to reduce emissions from the upstream oil palm sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate local communities concerning relevant regulations and techniques for land clearing without fire. • Develop a national database on carbon storage and GHG emissions connected to the palm oil sector in Indonesia.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Peatland Restoration Board, Department of Plantations, Department of Forestry, relevant provincial and district government departments
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish updated instructions related to local wisdom and the use of fire in land clearing according to Law No.32/2009. • Development a standard for the counting and storage of carbon and GHG emissions in the oil palm sector that is nationally agreed upon and internationally accepted. • Development of a database of carbon values and GHG emissions produced by the Indonesian oil palm sector. • Ongoing technical training about reducing GHG emissions from the palm oil plantation sector. • Organize annual education sessions on regulations and techniques in each of the 18-oil palm producing provinces to increase understanding among key stakeholders about reducing forest fires to lower GHG emissions at least once a year in every district.
Funding Source	State Budget, District Budget, donors, other sources.

2.4 Using the most appropriate land for plantation and estate crop development to reduce GHG emissions.

Context: An important part of the reduction of emissions and land use change activity in the NAP depends on utilizing land that has already been opened for cultivation and that has low levels of high biodiversity. This is a complex matter encompassing numerous aspects and involving several different parties. Because of this it is important that all relevant parties involved in this action work together to create more efficient land use choices as part of the plan for national development and land use planning in Indonesia.

2.4	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing the use of low quality forest land for future plantation development to reduce GHG emissions.
Activity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify low biodiversity land inside and outside the forest estate including land ownership status. • Basic data concerning the control of such land. • Social and ecological research concerning the use of such land for plantation development. • Develop Strategic Investment Action Plan - SIAP (district government planning tool) and land maps that are prepared and used in district government land use planning more completely by district governments, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, Department of Plantations, plantation companies, and related stakeholders. • Increase the utilization of low biodiversity forest land inside and outside forest areas for plantation development.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Supporting	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, National Land Board, Bureau of Environmental Office at

Institutions	provincial and district level, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry departments within provinces, related local governments at district/city level, and plantations which will produce palm on the low-quality biodiversity land.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018-2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regulations and technical rules about the use of low quality land for plantation development. • A 20 percent reduction of GHG emissions in 18 provinces due to the use of low-carbon land for plantation development. • Low quality land that is identified nationally to be used according to its suitability.
Funding Source	CPO Fund, State Budget

2.5 Developing alternative energy sources from palm oil by products

Context: One of the national government policies in relation to electricity provision is the optimising of renewable alternative energy sources. The government has also committed to reduce GHG emissions by 26 percent by 2020. The use of palm oil mill effluent is one way to reach both above targets. It is estimated that palm oil by-product can reach 43.9 million tons/year which could produce 90 million m³ of Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME). This has the potential to produce three million megawatts of electricity.

In undertaking the above there are several roadblocks, including the uneconomic price of electricity and distributional infrastructure that is not yet complete. Because of that, policy support and incentive schemes will be needed to lift the development and use of renewable energy that comes from palm oil by-products.

2.5	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the palm oil sector contribution to the use of renewable energy. • Reduce GHG emissions.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the creation of an incentive scheme for the use of palm oil mill effluent (POME) as an alternative energy source. • Undertake development in infrastructure in relation to the distribution of electricity that comes from POME from both the government and private sector.
Responsible	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Supporting Institutions	Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, Minister of State Owned Enterprises, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Electricity Board, National Gas Board.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018 – 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 percent of mills to use POME as an alternative energy source. • 10 percent increase in electricity obtained from POME in the 18-main oil palm producing provinces.
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Budget, private sector, other sources where applicable.

2.6 Improved protection of environmental services

Context: The importance of environmental services is increasingly being understood across the world. In Indonesia, the concept is linked to sustainable development, the protection of national parks and other high biodiversity areas, the protection of essential ecosystem areas, and the concept of carrying capacity. However, protection of these important environmental services in some areas is not yet fully understood. To protect the national interest both now and for generations to come, it is important to support the Government's efforts to increase and protect these vital areas within agricultural landscapes.

2.6	
Goal	Improved water conservation and ecosystem protection.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between government departments by synchronizing water and ecosystem regulations and their official departmental responsibilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new restoration regulations for riverine areas and water springs. • Reconciliation and increasing awareness of areas with protected environmental functions. • Peatland restoration as part of improving ecosystem services. • Provide a practical example how the IP4T (<i>Inventarisasi Penguasaan, Pemilikan, Penggunaan dan Pemanfaatan Tanah: Inventory of the Control, Ownership, Use and Utilisation of Land</i>) process could clarify land ownership. • Rehabilitation of areas near water and riversides. • Improving agroforestry practices within oil palm plantations surrounding river and water springs. • Use of technical and physical constructions (e.g. dams for blocking canals) to support in the conservation of water and land.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of the Environment and Forestry
Supporting Institutions	Coordinating Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Peatland Restoration Board, relevant district government departments.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018 – 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual coordination meetings amongst key government departments demonstrating improved synchronizing and cross management of water and ecosystem regulations and their official departmental responsibilities related to the plantation sector. • Official guidelines on riparian area and water springs restoration practices. • Official nomination of areas that have a protected environmental function in 18 provinces. • Implementation of peatland restoration in eight provinces. • Demonstrate a successful IP4T (above) process for land allocation for (i) forested land that has been designated for estate crops and (ii) estate crop land that will be returned to the forest estate. • Rehabilitation of water spring and riparian areas in the 18-palm oil producing provinces. • Agroforestry practices more commonly used within the palm oil plantations for management of water springs and riparian areas. • Technical constructions (e.g. dams for canal blocking) more regularly used for the improved management of water and land in the palm oil sector.
Source of Funding	State Budget, private sector, other sources

Component 3: Improved Governance and Conflict Resolution

3.1 Implementation of the One Map policy as a tool to help address land related conflict

Context: The use of basic maps that differ between departments and other institutions often create land conflict because of overlapping land claims. One of the challenges in reducing land related conflict is the lack of an implementing policy in relation to one national map. The creation of the one map can become a reference for stakeholders and give legal certainty for SPO plantations.

3.1	
Goal	Using the one map policy to help finish land related conflict related to the plantation sector.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and reconcile the maps that are used in the plantation sector. • Update the completed maps at least every 5 years. • Encourage the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/ National Land Board to facilitate a process of participatory training for the related district

	<p>government departments, companies and communities in plantation areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of the relevant regulations on Procedures for Settling Land Tenure in the Forest Zone, by helping to form and strengthen IP4T (Inventory Control, Ownership, Use and Utilization of Land) teams.
Responsible Institutions	Geospatial Information Agency (BIG)
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board, related district government officials.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The completion of an official One Map in each of the 18-main palm oil producing provinces. Undertake participatory mapping facilitation in the 18-main palm oil producing provinces. A reduction in conflict of 10 percent in palm oil producing provinces per year.
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Budget, CPO Fund, other sources where applicable.

3.2 Ensuring adherence to community oil palm plantation development

Context: Palm oil development has supported many rural communities and regions, and current Indonesian regulations are clear on preparing community plantations for at least 20 percent of a business plantation concession. To create a more consistent level of the number of plantations with community plantations, more intensive oversight is needed from the relevant government departments who provides the licences and commitment from the private sector.

3.2	
Goal	Increase community oil palm plantations where they are regulated to occur.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the unification of related regulations and guidelines in connection to community oil palm plantation development. Effectively communicate the existing regulations about community oil palm plantations. Develop a national system for effectively monitoring and evaluating the development of community oil palm plantation areas. Devise a mechanism of incentives and sanctions in the development of community palm oil plantations.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/ National Land Board, relevant district government authorities, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, private sector, NGOs.
Timeline and Measure of Success	<p>2018-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unify regulations concerning community palm oil plantation development. Undertake socialisation of the existing regulations on community plantations in the 18 provinces. Increase the construction of community plantations by 50% (baseline 2017 level) of existing community plantations). Reduction in conflict related to plantation-community conflict by 20% (baseline 2017).
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Budget, private sector, other sources.

3.3 Address and complete land conflict issues quicker

Context: Land conflict is an unfortunate reality in the plantations sector. They occur among other reasons due to the inequality related to control over land. In 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture noted that there were 439 land-use conflict cases related to oil palm. When such conflict occurs, it is in everyone's interest to resolve conflicts quickly, professionally, fairly and without violence.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board has issued Regulation No.3/2011 about the Management, Assessment, and Handling of Land Cases. This regulation can be used for addressing plantation land related conflict as effectively as possible.

3.3	
Goal	Address plantation land related disputes in an effective and efficient manner using existing infrastructure.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the existence of the social conflict resolution teams at the district level. Evaluate the team's ability to undertake land related conflict resolution at least annually. Strengthen the authority of the team addressing conflict resolution at the provincial and district level. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and Ministry of Internal Affairs to work together with a professional organization to increase the capacity of the land conflict resolution teams at the province and district. Undertake mediation training for the district teams responsible for managing and mediating plantation land related conflict within the 18 provinces.
Responsible	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/ National Land Board
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesian police, Regional Government, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, district government, District Attorney.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018-2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify which districts in the 18 provinces have these teams and assess their number and performance. Undertake conflict resolution training for the land conflict resolution teams in 18 provinces. Implement conflict resolution and mediation on land related conflict in the 18 provinces. An increase in the number of land conflict cases solved by non-litigation processes by 10 percent based on 2017 figures.
Source of Funding	State Budget, District Budget, other sources.

Component 4: ISPO Certification and Market Access of ISPO certified Palm Oil products

4.1 Accelerate ISPO certification for Indonesian smallholders and plantations

Context: Up to the second quarter of 2017, the number of plantation companies that have obtained ISPO certification is 266 out of 867 total companies (ISPO Secretariat, 2017). As part of the push to a sustainable palm oil sector, it is important to increase the number of sustainably certified plantation companies and smallholders. Partnership models by the government and companies (such as public-private partnerships) are one way to increase the speed of certification for smallholders.

4.1	
Goal	Accelerate the implementation of ISPO certified plantation companies and smallholders.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the speed in completing the district and provincial spatial plan to support ISPO certification. • Facilitate smallholders to obtain required land, plantation and environmental licences. • Complete the relevant licensing procedure for plantation companies in a timely manner as per ISPO certification standards. • Form sustainable oil palm platforms in key priority provinces/districts to increase the commitment, coordination, and advocacy of all key stakeholders in supporting the increase in speed of ISPO certification. • Increase the commitment and involvement of plantation companies in supporting and leading its suppliers to obtain ISPO certification. • Form ISPO Clinics at the district level in main oil palm producing areas.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institution	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Board, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, accreditation and certification auditing bodies, private sector, relevant district government departments.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018 – 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certify 100 smallholder organizations and 600 plantation companies. • Form 18 sustainable palm oil platforms in every major palm oil producing province and district. • Form ISPO Clinics in the 18-main palm oil producing provinces.
Funding source	State Budget, District Budget, CPO Fund, private sector, donors, other sources.

4.2 Increased acceptance by key stakeholders of the ISPO Certification System in national and international markets

Context: The ISPO certification system officially began in 2011 but it is not yet running optimally across all plantations in Indonesia. Apart from that, palm oil products that have been produced from ISPO certified plantations are yet to obtain a clear position and place in international markets. This situation requires a well-planned communications and promotions strategy to guarantee that the domestic and international markets will accept ISPO as an international standard. An ISPO certification standard that is transparent and credible is a key to increase the reputation of the national palm oil sector.

4.2	
Goal	Increased acceptance of ISPO amongst important national and international stakeholders.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a long-term communications and promotion Road map strategy concerning ISPO acceptance at the national and international level. • Document all the positive improvements that have been undertaken by key stakeholders. • Develop a cooperation strategy with consumer countries (responsible buyer countries) via initiatives recommended by the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. • Increased frequency of socialization of ISPO to key targeted audiences (for example: relevant district and provincial government departments, smaller plantation companies, smallholders, schools, youth organizations and community groups), including an evaluation of this communication approach. • Provide advocacy for companies and smallholders that have already obtained ISPO certification.
Responsible	Ministry of Agriculture.

Institution	
Supporting Institutions	Ministry of Coordinating Economy, Foreign Affairs, Trade, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Standard Setting Organizations, relevant district governments, plantation companies, NGOs, Indonesian palm oil plantation company association, smallholder associations.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018 – 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term communications and marketing strategy concerning ISPO certification acceptance developed. • 18 palm oil producing provinces have ongoing ISPO communications campaigns. • 50 formal Indonesian government agreements with importing countries and buyer companies concerning ISPO certification acceptance.
Funding Source	State Budget, District Budget, CPO Fund, private sector, other sources.

4.3 Strengthen the institution and governance of ISPO

Context: The credibility of a certification system depends upon its acceptance by its stakeholders. The issue of accepting ISPO certification is closely connected to the good governance and capacity of the ISPO Commission and Secretariat. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the capacity and governance of ISPO via the involvement of all stakeholders.

4.3	
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the credibility of the ISPO system. • Improve the governance of ISPO.
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrich and improve the principles and criteria of the ISPO system to a national standard. • Build a system of checks and balances for ISPO that is transparent, accountable, and can be shown, among other things, by building a monitoring system overseen by an independent institution who is responsible at the evaluation process. • Improve the access to information regarding ISPO certification that can be immediately and easily accessed by all stakeholders. • Build a participative monitoring and evaluation system in relation to the implementation and effect of ISPO certification.
Responsible Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Supporting Institution	Ministry of Coordinating Affairs, National Accreditation Board, Certification Bodies, State Budget, District Budget, National Standard Board, related local governments.
Timeline and Measure of Success	2018– 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized and strengthened ISPO. • Development of a transparent checks and balances system for ISPO • Development of an up to date information system that is easy to access by all parties. • An effective monitoring and evaluation system in relation to ISPO implementation and the effects of ISPO certification.
Funding Source	State Budget, District Budget, CPO Fund, other sources.

Attendance List of Participants FOKSBI, 2016-2017

No	Name	Organization Code	No	Name	Organisation Code
1	Ir. Musdalifah Machmud, MT	KEMENKO Ekonomi	117	Iswandi Ilyas	PT.BGA
2	Dr. Ir. Wilistra Danny, M.For, Sc	KEMENKO Ekonomi	118	Willy Heriadi	PT. BGA
3	Dr. Rusman Heriawan	KEMENKEU	119	Edy Suryanto	PT.SIMP Tbk
4	Ir. Mukti Sarjono, M.Sc	KEMENTAN	120	Ganjar Gumelar	PT. Lonsum
5	Ir. Gamal Nasir, MS	KEMENTAN	121	Paul U	PT. Forest C
6	Ir. Bambang, MM	KEMENTAN	122	Efdy R	PT. Bakrie Plt
7	Ir. Irmijati R Nurbahar MSc	KEMENTAN	123	Nugorho Wahyu W	Ivomas Tunggal
8	Dr. Ir. Herdradhat Natawidjadja, M.Sc	KEMENTAN	124	Arief Susanto / Alex Experton	Cargill
9	Dr. Ir. Dwi Praptomo Sudjtmiko, MS	KEMENTAN	125	Yunita Sidauruk / Colin Lee	Cargill
10	Drs. Dudi Gunadi, B.Sc, M.Sc	KEMENTAN	126	Dr. Ir. Jono Munandar	MAKSI
11	Ir. Dedi Junaedi, MSc	KEMENTAN	127	Dr. Darmono Taniwiryo Msc.	MAKSI
12	DR. Ir. Kasdi Subagyo, MSc	KEMENTAN	128	Dr. Eko Rudi Cahyadi	MAKSI
13	Ir. Fathan A. Rasyid, M.Ag	KEMENTAN	129	Dr. Ermanto Fahamsyah SH. MH.	FP2SB
14	Dr. Ir. Surachman Suwandi, MP	KEMENTAN	130	Ahmad Manggabarani	FP2SB
15	Ir. Hendrianto, MM	KEMENKOPUKM	131	Dr.Ir. Sudarsono	FP2SB
16	Ir. Devi Rimayanti	KEMENKOPUKM	132	Rudy Lamuru S,Pt	FP2SB
17	Ir. Yuyu Rahayu, M.Sc	Kemen LHK	133	Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS	FP2SB
18	Ir. Antung Dedy Radiansyah, MP	Kemen LHK	134	Ir. Darmansyah, MSc	FP2SB
19	Untung Suprpto	Kemen LHK	135	Prof. Dr. Sudirman Y	FP2SB
20	Ir. Muhammad Said, MM	Kemen LHK	136	Ir. Rismansyah Danasaputra MM	FP2SB
21	Rasyidah Harahap	Kemen LHK	137	Eko Sanjaya Tamba	FP2SB
22	Rikha Aryani Surya	Kemen LHK	138	Edy Martono	DMSI
23	Anik Buyung S	Kemen LHK	139	Ir. Derom Bangun	DMSI
24	Dony Purnomo JE, ST	BSN / KAN	140	Lalang Buana	DMSI
25	Drs. Suprpto, MPS	BSN / KAN	141	Ir. Nogoseno	DMSI
26	Dr. Ir. Sri Yanti JS, MPM	BAPPENAS	142	M Darto	SPKS
27	Ali Muharom	BAPPENAS	143	Saut Sinaga	SPKS
28	Dhini Maghfirra	BAPPENAS	144	Swisto Uwin	SPKS
29	Drs. Sayuti Is, MM	Kemen ATR/BPN	145	Sabarudin	SPKS
30	Drs. H. Muhammad Hikmad, M.H.	Kemen ATR.BPN	146	Heru Komarudin	CIFOR
31	Drs. H. Teddy Rukfiadi	Kemen ATR/BPN	147	Ahmad Dermawan	CIFOR
32	Djufrianto	Kemen ATR/BPN	148	Daniel Murdiyoso	CIFOR
33	Ir. R M Adi Darmawan, M.Eng.Sc	Kemen ATR/BPN	149	Guntur C Prabowo	INOBU
34	Dr. Rizari / Drs. Nyoto Suwignyo, MM	KEMENDAG RI	150	Norita Kumala	WRI I
35	Nurlaila Nur Muhammad SE, MA	KEMENDAG RI	151	Suharno	CPI
36	Wijayadi	KEMENDAG RI	152	Putra Agung	WWF
37	Jiwandono SH	KEMENTAN	153	Margaretha Meutia	WWF
38	Kiswandhono, SH, MH	KEMENTAN	154	Sapto Handoyo Sakti	TNC
39	Ir. Hudi Haryono, MSc.	KEMENTAN	155	Rizal Bukhari	TNC
40	Ir. Bambang Sad Juga MSc	KEMENTAN	156	JewelinaPunuh	TNC
41	R Aziz Hidayat	ISPO	157	Windrawaan	TNC
42	A Suhardiyanto	ISPO	158	Ery Nugraha	ZSL
43	Sartono	ISPO	159	Laura D'Arcy	ZSL

44	Ir. Agus Hartono MM	KEMENTAN	160	Annisa Rahmawati	Greenpeace
45	Gento	KEMENTAN	161	Nyoman P	Wetlands
46	Dr. Ir. Gardjita Budi, M.Agr.ST	KEMENTAN	162	Abetnego	Sawit Watch
47	Ir. Sri Kuntarsih, MM	KEMENTAN	163	A. Susanto	Sawit Watch
48	Dr. Dedi Nursyamsi, MSC	KEMENTAN	164	Andriani Dahniar	HUMA
49	Ir. Midiati, MM	KEMENTAN	165	Rommy Kartiwa	GIMNI
50	Ir. Galih Surti	KEMENTAN	166	Yhon K Sembiring	GIMNI
51	Ir. Elis	KEMENTAN	167	Hans Harmen Smit	SNV
52	Prasetyo Djati, SP, MSc.	KEMENTAN	168	Dani Hidayat	SNV
53	DR.Ir. Prihasto Setyanto, M.Agr	Balingtang	169	Jan Horas V Purle	PASPI
54	RAMLI	KEMENTAN	170	Hendi Hidayat	Formisbi
55	Ir. Sri Ambar Kusumawati MSi	DISBUN Prov Riau	171	Wahyu Wigati	Formisbi
56	Fakhrurozi	DISBUN Prov Sumsel	172	Neny Indriyana	Formisbi
57	Ir. Hj. Roslina Saleh	DISBUN Prov Sumsel	173	Delima H Azhari	GPPI
58	Yulianti SP	DISBUN Prov Kalbar	174	Ir. Anizar Simanjuntak	APKASINDO
59	Ir. Muhibul Basyar Msi	DISBUN Prov Riau	175	Rino Afrino	APKASINDO
60	Ir. H. Anung riyanta, MSc	DISBUN Prov Sumsel	176	Dr. Hasril Hasan Siregar	PPKS
61	Ir. Nurbaiti, Msi	DISBUN Prov Kalbar	177	Dr. Ir. Gunawan Ciptadi, MS	LPP Yogyakarta
62	Ir. H. Supriyanto, MSi	DISBUN Prov Sumsel	178	ONI APRIYANTO	LPP Jogya
63	Imran Iskandar Msi	DISBUN Prov. Kalbar	179	Tony Arifiarachman	PT Mutu Agung
64	Harri Candra, SE, SP, MSi	DISBUN Prov Sumsel	180	Marsudi Eko	PT Mutu Agung
65	Enni Edina, SP	DISBUN Prov Riau	181	Tuti Sirait	PT. Sucofindo
66	Ir. Kaisal	DISBUN Prov Riau	182	Dian S S	TUV Rheinland
67	Mayasari SP, MM	DISBUN Prov Kalbar	183	Ahmad B	SGS
68	Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Hero S	IPB	184	Mila M	SGS
69	Dr. Ir. Baba Barus, MSc	IPB	185	Elys Simamora	TUV Rheinland
70	Yudiwanti Wahyu	IPB	186	Ria Gloria	SAI Global
71	Aisyah Sileuw	Daemeter	187	Rismansyah D	MISB
72	Felicia Lasmana	Daemeter	188	Azril Bahri	MISB
73	Bambang Dwi Laksono	GAPKI	189	Subagio	PT. AML
74	Tungkot Sipayung	GAPKI	190	Cicilia Fara	BVI
75	Fadhil Hasan	GAPKI	191	Watik TK	DSN
76	Bandung Sahari	GAPKI	192	Prayudha Mulyo	BPDP Sawit
77	Dasrizal Rahman	GAPKI	193	Wawan HM	BPDP Sawit
78	Philip Jacobson	Mongabay	194	Bungaran Saragih	Expert
79	Joko Arif	IDH	195	Diah Suradiredja	Kehati
80	Desi Kusumadewi	IDH	196	Tiur Rumondang	RSPO
81	Moch Taviv	IDH	197	Dhinny	RSPO
82	Gita Syahrini	IPOP	198	Djaka Riksanto	RSPO
83	Nurdiana Darus	IPOP	199	Sakariza Ozi	BNI
84	Marry Osmond	IPOP	200	Lulut	BNI
85	Ferry S	Cideng	201	Dien Lukita	Bank Syariah Mandiri
86	Piers Gillespie	Konsultan	202	Risqi Widayat	Bank Syariah Mandiri
87	Ir. H. Sjafrudin A	Konsultan	203	Teguh Budi	Bank Syariah Mandiri
88	Chris W	Ox Fam	204	Hendi Permana Sakti	BSM
89	Heny Sulistiawan	Ox Fam	205	Helen L Gaol	IFC
90	Abrar Ramlan	Goodhope	206	Agus Sari	Belantara Foundation
91	Edi Suhardi	Goodhope	207	Noor Hidayat	JICA
92	Daud Dharsono	SMART TBK	208	Hendry Yang	Solidaridad
93	Reza Andriansyah	SMART TBK	209	Dewi S Tio	SECO
94	Insan Syafaat	SMART TBK	210	Nickolas Guigas	SECO
95	Ismu Zulfikar	SMART TBK	211	Martin Stottele	SECO
96	Aprilianto	SMART TBK	212	Amanda Kistilensa	Jerman Embassy
97	Freddy Wijaya	Asian Agri	213	Thomas Schnur	Jerman Embassy
98	Asrini Subrata	Asian Agri	214	Erik Streed	USAID
99	Welly Joel	Asian Agri	215	Brian Disza	USAID
100	Febrina Sumardy	Asian Agri	216	Abi Ismarrahman	UKKCU
101	Laksmi Prasvita	Pisagro	217	Lisetta Trebbi	Norway Embassy

102	Togar Sitanggang	PT Musim Mas			
103	Ernest Gunawan	PT Musim Mas			
104	Tony Hill	SHARP			
105	Achmad Mudakir	Astra Agro Lestari			
106	Ferdinand MT Ritonga	Astra Agro Lestari			
107	Peter Vandik	GAR			
108	Perpetua George	PT Wilmar intl			
109	Fadli	PT Wilmar Intl			
110	Alfat Agus Salim	PT Wilmar Intl			
111	Syahrial Anhar Harahap	PT Wilmar Intl			
112	Sandra Yosi	PT Wilmar Intl			
113	Mark Lowette	PT. Sampoerna Agro			
114	Yesi Rosalina	PT. Sampoerna Agro			
115	Abdul Aziz M	PT. Evans Indonesia			
116	Bernadeta Eva	PT. NAS			

As discussed above, consultation has been the key to the NAP. The following formal meetings have been held:

Phase	Activity	Date	
Planning	Platform launched	3 October 2014	
		5 February 2015	
		11 March 2015	
Dialogue		14 April 2015	
		13 May 2015	
		29 May 2015	
Formulation		13 June 2015	
Improvement	Consultation and meetings	23 June 2015	
		30-31 Juli 2015	
		20 October 2015	
		Root Cause Analysis Workshops	13-15 April 2016
		Revisions	July-September 2016
		WG1 and WG4	6-7 December 2016
		WG2 and WG3	13 December 2016
	Joint Working Group	February 2017	