

Particulars

Organisation Name	WWF Indonesia
Corporate Website Address	http://www.wwf.or.id/
Primary Activity or Product	Environmental NGO
Related Company(ies)	None
Country Operations	
Membership Number	6-0003-04-000-00
Membership Type	Ordinary Members
Membership Category	Environmental and Conservation NGOs
Primary Contacts	Irwan Gunawan Address: Gedung Graha Simatupang Tower 2 Unit C Lantai 7 Jl. LetJen TB Simatupang Jakarta Selatan Jakarta Indonesia 12540
Person Reporting	Irwan Gunawan

Related Information

Other information on palm oil:

[Click here to visit the URL](#)

Reporting Period	01 July 2012 - 30 June 2013
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Environmental and Conservation NGOs

Operational Profile

1. What are the main activities of your organisation?

WWF Indonesia is part of the WWF network, a global conservation organisation. WWF works in more than 90 countries and is supported by almost 5 million supporters around the world. WWF Indonesia's vision is the conservation of Indonesia's biodiversity for the wellbeing of present and future generations. In Indonesia, WWF's mission is to conserve biodiversity and reduce human impacts on the environment by promoting a strong conservation ethic, awareness and action in Indonesian society; facilitate multi-stakeholder efforts to preserve biodiversity and ecological processes; advocating policies, law and law enforcement that support conservation; and promoting conservation for the wellbeing of all through sustainable use of natural resources.

2. Does your organisation use and/or sell any palm oil?

No

3. Activities undertaken to promote sustainable palm oil, the RSPO and/or members in the reporting period

Progress in supporting sustainable palm oil

Palm Oil Smallholder Engagement

WWF Indonesia facilitated the first RSPO certified independent smallholder in Indonesia. The association, named as AMANAH Independent Palm Oil Smallholders Association comprises of 349 farmers and 763 hectares of palm oil plantations. The group is centered in the village of Tri Mulya Jaya in Pelalawan District, Riau Province. RSPO certification was awarded on 29th of July 2013, after a one year facilitation period.

During facilitation period, WWF Indonesia had undergone a series of capacity building activities to improve performance of the group by incorporating environmental and social requirements stipulated in the RSPO P&C while keeping up with economic interest. In establishing strong foundation, the independent smallholders were organized to strengthen their communal institution through group certification and setting up an internal control system (ICS). The ICS functions to administer farmers to be able to incessantly comply with the guidance on better management practices.

Some training related to RSPO principle and criteria and documentation system have been delivered to the group member. The smallholders group is expected to be capable in implementing sustainability practices as instructed in RSPO certification scheme.

WWF Indonesia is in direct consultation with Ministry of Agriculture, Plantation Agency in Provincial and District level; as well as partnered with RSPO Indonesia Liaison Office, Carrefour Foundation, PT. Inti Indosawit Subur in a joint effort to make the independent smallholder capable to follow RSPO certification process. These stakeholders were chosen based on their capability to support the independent smallholder to implement palm oil sustainability practices.

In supporting RSPO principle and criteria implementation among independent palm oil smallholder in Indonesia, WWF Indonesia has facilitated a focus group discussion to find potential support. The focus group discussion was held in Pekanbaru, Riau Province, since it is the central of palm oil industry in Indonesia. Furthermore, the focus group discussion also seeks the way in helping independent palm oil smallholder to follow RSPO certification. Some RSPO members participated in the discussion. It is inevitably necessary for RSPO members to take in the independent smallholder into part of their value chains.

WWF Indonesia invited stakeholders along palm oil value chains and its external factors to participate in the discussion. Palm oil mills, manufacture and retailers, banks, government institution, NGOs and smallholders are being convened in order to seek respective contribution to the sustainable implementation among independent smallholder. Those invited stakeholder are very crucial within the effort to enable the independent smallholder in following RSPO certification. Respective organization has their own particular role in contributing to the independent smallholder group where it is necessary to involved them within the effort to make independent smallholder RSPO certification to happen.

4. Did members of your staff participate in RSPO working groups/taskforces in the reporting period?

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

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5. Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards CSPO?

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

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6. What percentage of your organization's overall activities focus on palm oil?

10

7. How is your work on palm oil funded?

We received our fund from WWF Network as well as Carrefour Foundation International for Smallholders RSPO certification project.

Time-Bound Plan

8. Date started or expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces

2001

9. Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification and/or good standing RSPO members

2013

10. What are your interim milestones towards achieving your commitments to promote sustainable palm oil?

By 2018, 50% of total share of Palm oil-based products or 5 million hectares of palm oil plantations from Indonesia are RSPO certified.

By 2018, 25% of palm oil-based based commodities sold in 5 major retailers is RSPO certified.

11. Which countries that your institution operates in do the above commitments cover?

Actions for Next Reporting Period

12. Outline actions that will be taken in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil

1. By early 2014, mapping HCVAAs including key habitats of flagship species and overlay with palm oil plantations and mills.
 2. Identify potential sites for RSPO smallholders certification.
 3. identify progressive buyers and their specific demands of CSPO/CPKO in Asia, US and EU
 4. Develop business case of sustainable palm oil supply chain from Indonesia, including from Smallholders.
 5. support RSPO Indonesia Liaison office (RILO) in developing national interpretation of the new RSPO standard.
 6. support RSPO secretariat in finalizing the compensation mechanism and HCV management and monitoring guideline.
 7. Develop civil society network and web-based tools to monitor legality of palm oil sources.
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Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information

13. If you have not disclosed any of the above information please indicate the reasons why

Data Unknown

- Other reason:

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Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors

14. Do you have organisational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C

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Energy and carbon footprints policy

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Ethical conduct policy

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Labour rights policy

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Stakeholder engagement policy

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14.1. If none of the above, please specify if/when you intend to develop one

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15. What steps will your organization take to realize ethical conduct in business-applicable regulations and industry practices?

Advocate the relevant government ministries to enforce the legality requirements and eliminate illegal FFB sources from the RSPO members supply chains.

16. Has your company supported any community programmes, related to palm oil, on its own or through partnerships? How do you benchmark the impacts of these programmes?

Yes, we have project related to independent smallholders in Ukui sub-district, Pelalawan District, Riau Province. The independent smallholders group has successfully become the first independent smallholders to receive RSPO certification for sustainable palm oil practice. As much as 132 smallholders from seven farmer groups are being prospected to join the Association to be included in the RSPO group certification scheme.

17. What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided to facilitate production and consumption of sustainable palm oil? What languages are these guidelines available in?

We are currently developing two reports: smallholders certification process and a land swap study to assess the possibility to use degraded land as palm oil plantations. Both of the report will be available in English and Indonesian language.

18. Has your organization partnered with any RSPO members in the implementation of or benchmarking against the Principles and Criteria?

Yes

Challenges

1. Significant economic, social or environmental obstacles

1. Conversion of Palm Oil driven by high demand for palm oil in both local and global markets

Indonesia is a significant consumer of palm oil. Domestic palm oil consumption in Indonesia grew about 5% per year from 2004 to 2008. More striking, however, has been the growth of the total gross production of palm oil in Indonesia, which almost doubled in the same period – a growth rate of almost 14% per year. In 2008, Indonesia had 7,2 million ha of oil palm plantation; an annual growth rate of around 12 to 14% in palm oil production needs an estimated 600,000 ha of new plantations each year.

Indonesian crude palm oil (CPO) output reached 19.2 million tonnes on the 7.2 million hectares planted to oil palm in 2008. The domestic consumption of palm oil has grown much more slowly than exports. Demand for palm oil in Indonesia remains under five million tonnes, and grew by less than one million tonnes between 2004 and 2008. Exports reached 14.5 million tonnes in 2008, having expanded by 6.3 million tonnes in the past five years. During 2008, 84% of domestic palm oil demand was for food use, while industrial purposes accounted for 14%.

2. Poor land-use planning

The inherent destructiveness of the new plantations needed for the increase in Indonesia's palm oil production is made worse by poor land-use planning. To meet the needs for new plantations, the government issues licenses for concessions on so-called non-productive land. Disastrously, the government's land-use planning often labels areas rich in biodiversity and rich in carbon as non-productive land. Almost all oil palm plantations in the Sumatran province of Riau, for example, overlay tiger and elephant habitat. Almost 800,000 ha of palm oil plantations in Riau are on carbon-rich peat land, crucial to meet Indonesia's targets for carbon emission reductions. The inaccurate designation of lands rich in biodiversity and carbon as "non-productive" leads to this land's conversion to plantation. This problem extends far beyond Riau and throughout Indonesia. In the province of Central Kalimantan, for example, almost 600,000 ha of oil palm plantations are on peat land

3. Poor management on independent smallholder

Independent smallholder in Indonesia already have significant contribution on total numbers of CPO production. The growth number of independent smallholder as effect of knowledge transfer along the time palm oil develop in Indonesia. Independent smallholder spread around the palm oil mills and mostly being expansion of scheme smallholder. There is no certain management from the related authority for managing the independent smallholder even encroachment to conservation area or conversion on natural forest is already happen.

2. How would you qualify RSPO standards as compared to other parallel standards?

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Cost Effective:

Yes

Robust:

Yes

Simpler to Comply to:

Yes

3. How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets?

Involvement in RSPO working groups
Public statement in media.
