

## Particulars

### About Your Organisation

#### 1.1 Name of your organization

Earth Innovation Institute

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#### 1.2 What is/are the primary activity(ies) or product(s) of your organization?

- Oil Palm Growers
  - Palm Oil Processors and/or Traders
  - Consumer Goods Manufacturers
  - Retailers
  - Banks and Investors
  - Social or Development Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
  - Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
  - Affiliate Members
  - Supply Chain Associate
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#### 1.3 Membership number

6-0023-12-000-00

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#### 1.4 Membership category

Ordinary

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#### 1.5 Membership sector

Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)

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## Environmental and Conservation NGOs

### Operational Profile

#### 1.1 What are the main activities of your organization ?

Earth Innovation Institute, EII's mission is to find innovative rural development solutions that simultaneously maintain healthy tropical forest ecosystems and meet the socioeconomic needs of local and regional communities. Currently we are working towards a sustainable jurisdiction approach to support sustainable production of key commodities around Indonesia, Colombia, Brazil, and Peru.

In Indonesia, EII's goal is to build upon the strong political support in selected localities for a transition to low-deforestation, productive rural development (LED-R) to achieve multi-stakeholder consensus in support of this agenda.

In collaboration with EII's sister organization - Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU - <http://www.inobu.org>), EII has been working with the provincial and district governments in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia to ensure the sustainable cultivation of oil palm. The activities have focused on three districts: Kotawaringin Barat, Seruyan and Gunung Mas, with a goal of having the jurisdictions certified according to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standards.

In early 2017, EII, INOBU, and RSPO signed an MOU to work together to support the jurisdictional certification of palm oil in the province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia; and to promote jurisdictional certification as an effective and legitimate pathway for sustainably certifying the production of palm oil.

#### 1.2 Does your organization use and/or sell any palm oil?

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#### 1.3 Activities undertaken to publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members during the year.

- Developed an audit plan of RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) certification pilot program for smallholder farmers in Pangkalan Tiga village, Kotawaringin Barat District, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.
- Facilitated establishment of Jurisdictional Certification Working Group at the provincial level (Central Kalimantan) and district levels (Seruyan, and Gunung Mas district) to remove the risks of deforestation and social conflict from the palm oil supply chain, and to implement the jurisdictional certification of palm oil, as endorsed by RSPO. Members of the Working Group consist of local government, private sector, community representatives, and non-government organizations which concurred with the important targets towards the sustainability of the palm oil sector. Link: <http://www.inobu.org/en/about/vision-mission/113-central-kalimantan-province-working-group.html>
- Launched SIPKEBUN (Sistem Informasi dan Pemantauan Kinerja Perkebunan Berkelanjutan) or "The Information and Performance Monitoring System for Sustainable Plantations". The monitoring system is designed to improve decision-making at the provincial level regarding oil palm plantations. In addition, the district level Plantation Office is now equipped with an electronic way to capture key data on oil palm cultivation both at the commercial and smallholder scale. Link: <http://www.inobu.org/events/36-events/119-innovating-towards-sustainable-jurisdictions-inobu-rolls-out-training-on-sipkebung-monitoring-system.html>
- Developed a proposal (including program plan, institutional model, and article of association draft) on establishment of "Agricultural Facility Center", a support facility for smallholder farmers in the district. The Agricultural Facility Center is a collaborative venture among the central government, local governments, private sector and other partners.
- Partnership with private companies to support the ongoing transition in the jurisdictions are being forged in the form of MoUs, notably an MoU with Unilever to encourage sustainable plantations. The MOU is available here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/cmffijaxsix86c/MoU%20Unilever.pdf>
- Spoke at COP22 in Marrakech, Morocco: EII participated in a Side Event discussion: Jurisdictional Sustainability in the Tropics: More Food, More Forests, Fewer Emissions, Better Livelihoods (15 November 2016).
- Spoke at the 14th Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - RSPO annual conference in Bangkok, Thailand (7 November 2016). EII gave a presentation on the results of palm oil farmer mapping initiative and the process of jurisdictional certification in Central Kalimantan. Link: <http://www.inobu.org/en/events/36-events/122-press-release-central-kalimantans-seruyan-district-leading-a-global-initiative-for-supporting-sustainable-palm-oil-production-update-from-the-rspo-annual-meeting.html>

#### 1.4 What percentage of your organizations overall activities focus on palm oil?

50%

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

Yes

**1.6 Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products?**

Yes

**1.7 How is your work on palm oil funded?**

EII's work on palm oil is funded by Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, International Climate Initiative (IKI) with the focus on promoting sustainable palm oil production, and improving sustainability of smallholders' agricultural practice in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. For the village-approach smallholders' certification, the funding comes from RSSF, co-funded by Unilever. EII is also working on an FFB legality study which is funded by RSPO FFB legality and task force

**Time-Bound Plan****2.1 Date started or expected to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces****2.2 Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members.****Actions for Next Reporting Period****3.1 Outline actions that you will take in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil along the supply chain**

- Establishment of "Agricultural Facility Center" plan, a support facility for smallholder palm oil farmers in Seruyan and Kotawaringin West district (covering technical assistance training, organizational strengthening, access to seeds and fertilizers, agricultural equipment).
- Implementation of SIPKEBUN (Sistem Informasi dan Pemantauan Kinerja Perkebunan Berkelanjutan) or "The Information and Performance Monitoring System for Sustainable Plantations". The plan for 2017 is to transfer the server from EII to the Ministry of Agriculture – Indonesia.
- An audit of the RSPO certification pilot program for smallholder farmers in Pangkalan Tiga village. In 2017, we are planning to have all smallholders certified (total: 600 smallholders) in Pangkalan Tiga village, Central Kalimantan and become the first sustainable palm oil village in Indonesia.
- HCV/HCS assessment carried out in the two pilot districts for jurisdictional certification in Central Kalimantan. This assessment will be discussed in the working groups at the district level to reach consensus on : go and no-go areas, compensation costs for cleared HCV after 2005 and management model for those areas identified as HCV/HCS. Local FPIC interpretation process completed and recommended to be endorsed by District governments through Head of District Regulation

**GHG Emissions****4.1 Are you currently assessing the GHG emissions from your operations?**

No

Please explain why

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**Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors****5.1 Do you have organizational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C, such as:**

- Energy and carbon footprints
- Land Use Rights
- Ethical Conduct
- Labour rights
- Stakeholder engagement
- None of the above

**5.2 What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided in the past year to facilitate production and consumption of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products? What languages are these guidelines available in?**

- Report of FFB Legality Study: "Defining the Legality of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches: Experiences From Indonesia". English language version. Link: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/wqr3y6dbctxrtwu/INOBU%27s%20RSPO%20Report%202.5%20Final%20Clean.pdf>
- Report of Oil Palm Smallholders: "A Profile of Oil Palm Smallholders and the Challenges of Farming Independently. The case of Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat Districts in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia". English and Indonesia language version.

The study aims to contribute to improving the understanding about independent, small-scale oil palm farmers in Indonesia. The report analyses the main challenges that prevent independent farmers from cultivating oil palm productively and sustainably, which are:

- Legal recognition of their land rights;
- Access to credit, planting material, fertilizers and training; and
- Fair terms and prices for the sale of harvested fresh fruit bunches.

Link: [http://www.inobu.org/download/INOBU\\_Smallholders\\_Final.pdf](http://www.inobu.org/download/INOBU_Smallholders_Final.pdf)

**Uploaded files:**

No files were uploaded

**Link to Website**

[www.inobu.org/download/INOBU\\_Smallholders\\_Final.pdf](http://www.inobu.org/download/INOBU_Smallholders_Final.pdf)

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## Challenges

### 1 What significant economic, social or environmental obstacles have you encountered in the production, procurement, use and/or promotion of CSPO and what efforts did you make to mitigate or resolve them?

Obstacles: • Discontinuity in policy processes due to political elections (frequent changes in the bureaucratic structure) may slow or inhibit progress towards jurisdictional certification in the palm oil sector. • Differences in the level of commitment and understanding of actors/stakeholders in the concepts, approaches and actions for implementation of jurisdictional certification. • Continued financing to implement jurisdictional certification may not be available. Mitigations: • Strengthening inclusion of smallholders, indigenous peoples and traditional communities are concerns that are widely shared by political leaders and their electors at all levels of government. Consequently, there is potential for ensuring continuity from one government to another, even when political parties with widely divergent orientations alternate in power. • The negative impacts of political change are mitigated through the focus on multi-stakeholder processes with a decentralized governance structure facilitated by civil society organizations and monitoring systems that are embedded in local organizations. • Engaging and maintaining broad support to ensure that there is a political and business case for the jurisdictional certification. • Synergies. EII is currently working with the three levels of government, which are Ministry of Agriculture, Central Kalimantan provincial government, and district governments of Seruyan, Gunung Mas, and Kotawaringin Barat to integrate information and performance monitoring system for sustainable plantations in Central Kalimantan.

### 2 How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets? (e.g. Funding; Engagement with key stakeholders; Business to business education/outreach)

EII in collaboration with its sister organization - Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU - <http://www.inobu.org>) are promoting the jurisdictional approach to members of the RSPO through regular meetings, providing updates on our work on palm oil, and inviting other members for collaboration. 1. Engagement with the province and district government: 1.1 As the national secretariat for the Governors' Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force in Indonesia (which includes: Aceh, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Papua and Papua), we promote sustainable supply chains for palm oil as one of the targets for the provinces. 2. Business to business education: 2.1 We promote cooperation and dialogue between large buyers of Indonesia's palm oil and the smallholders meeting a significant proportion of their demand. On November 2016, we brought a delegation of Chinese palm oil buyers to Central Kalimantan province for a Field Tour along with district leaders, farmer group representatives and other key stakeholders.

<http://www.inobu.org/en/events/36-events/124-commodity-buyers-representing-70-of-chinas-certified-palm-oil-imports-arrive-in-central-kalimantan>

3. Funding collaboration: 3.1 Together with RSPO and Sabah Working Group currently we are developing the concept note for Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10YFP. The idea is to create a facility or system that utilizes a multi-stakeholder collaborative network to provide support services that improve market access for smallholders and increases their capacity to adopt good agricultural practices to improve productivity while reducing negative environmental and social impacts. The outputs are to be expanded and replicated in other areas in the subsequent phases of a larger roadmap to achieve jurisdictional certification.

### 3 Other information on palm oil (sustainability reports, policies, other public information)

- No files were uploaded

**Link:** [www.dropbox.com/sh/g5gqfna0zo66b89/AAB9ch-1fBdPX9HXXObV\\_trKa?dl=0](http://www.dropbox.com/sh/g5gqfna0zo66b89/AAB9ch-1fBdPX9HXXObV_trKa?dl=0)