

**Minutes of Meeting**  
**Working Group on Jurisdictional Certification of Palm Oil in Seruyan District**  
**Kuala Pembuang, 6 October 2016**

Participants:

1. Seruyan District Regional Secretary
2. Head of Seruyan District Forestry and Plantation Office
3. Head of Seruyan District Regional Development Planning Agency
4. Head of Seruyan District Investment Coordinating Board
5. Head of Seruyan District Land Office
6. Head of Legal Department of Regional Secretariat of Seruyan District
7. Head of Economic and Natural Resources Department, Seruyan District Regional Secretariat
8. Head of Forest Areas Structuring Department, Seruyan District Forestry and Plantation Agency
9. Head of Licensing and Plantation Business Development Section of Seruyan District
10. Sinar Mas Group
11. Musirawas Group
12. Triputra Agro Persada Group
13. Wilmar International Group
14. Best Agro Group
15. Agro Plantation Group
16. Minamas Group
17. PT. Salonok Ladang Mas
18. PT. Ciptatani Kumai Sejahtera
19. PT. Sawitmas Nugraha Perdana
20. PT. Telaga Sari Persada
21. PT. Ahmad Saleh Perkasa
22. PT. Mentobi Sawit Jaya
23. Yayasan Penelitian Inovasi Bumi

Issues raised:

1. Opening by Mr. Budi Purwanto, Head of Seruyan District Forestry and Plantation
  - a. Follow-up on the decision of Seruyan Decree number 188.45 / 92/2016 on the establishment of the Working Group on Jurisdictional Certification of Palm Oil in March 2016.
  - b. Addressing problems occurring among palm oil farmers, particularly independent smallholders, for example their Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) are still not being accepted by the palm oil companies (palm oil mills).

- c. Jurisdictional approach is required to help farmers. All parties, along with the government should support the empowerment of farmers.
2. Speech of Bupati Seruyan read by Mr. Drs. Haryono M.M, Junior Administrator
- a. Palm oil is one of the leading commodities and contributor to the Seruyan District's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The commodity is cultivated by both large companies and small-scale farmers. This is part of the palm oil supply chain, both inside and outside of the Seruyan District.
  - b. I have committed to ensuring that oil palm growers, particularly small-scale farmers, cultivate oil palm without clearing lands by burning and destroying forests, obeying other principles that support sustainable oil palm cultivation and owned certifications required by markets.
  - c. This commitment is in accordance with the mandate of legislations and regulations, including the Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2011. The regulation stipulates that all palm oil companies are required to obtain Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification. There is also another leading global certification standard, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).
  - d. In early March, as a derivative of initiatives at the provincial level, I issued a decree to establish a working group, which aims to expedite the achievement of sustainable certification process for oil palm plantations in Seruyan District. I demanded the working group to focus on two main issues:
    - i. Overcoming the risk of deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions and forest fires, which are caused by the expansion of oil palm plantations. Each stakeholder should participate in defining deforestation as well as jointly identifying and addressing the risks associated with deforestation and forest fires.
    - ii. Ensuring that the development of oil palm plantations involves active participation of farmers and does not cause social conflict in communities.
  - e. Seruyan District Government is ready to support farmer involvement in the palm oil industries. Empowerment of farmers is the main focus in the jurisdictional certification program. As a first step, we are undertaking mapping of independent smallholders' lands throughout the district.
  - f. I hope our meeting today will discuss how this working group can achieve the goals that I mentioned above, particularly in reducing environmental and social risks caused by oil palm plantations.
3. Presentation by Joko Arif, INOBU
- a. Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU) is a research organization that focuses on promoting sustainable development models in Indonesia.

- b. INOBU collaborates with various partners, including national government, local governments, and international organizations in building a sustainable development model.
  - c. INOBU has been collaborating with the Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan since 2013 and some districts in the Province of Central Kalimantan since 2014.
  - d. Central Kalimantan Provincial Government committed that all palm oil companies will be certified by 2019. In addition, Central Kalimantan Province also committed to undertake the certification approach where jurisdictions become the object of certification. To date, there are three pilot districts for the program, namely Kotawaringin Barat, Seruyan, and Gunung Mas.
  - e. Several important steps in the jurisdictional certification are:
    - Agreement on the sustainability goals
    - Actions to achieve the targets
    - Monitoring
    - Incentives
  - f. Currently, our work program focus is on smallholder mapping. This is the first step in the identification process at the level of smallholder farmers. Mapping the entire smallholders farmers in Seruyan District is targeted for completion at the end of 2016. We hope that palm oil companies or mills can assist in the implementation of the mapping process.
  - g. In this step, INOBU has also been working with third parties to help in the smallholder mapping process, legalization of plantations, and development of pilot villages towards "Sustainable Palm Oil Villages".
  - h. One of the objectives of the mapping is to help identify the risk of deforestation and reduce social risks, as well as provide data of areas that are allowed and not allowed to be opened for developing oil palm plantations.
  - i. Central Kalimantan Province, with support from some districts, developed an online-based monitoring system, SIPKEBUN, to conduct plantation monitoring analysis. This system contains data related to the plantation sector that can provide information and analyze data. Data and information from SIPKEBUN will be proposed as the basis for thematic maps of Central Kalimantan Province, particularly palm oil companies and smallholder thematic maps for Seruyan, Kotawaringin Barat, and Gunung Mas District.
4. Introduction of discussion by Mr. Budi Purwanto, Head of Forestry and Plantation Agency
    - a. Regarding the results of the mapping activities in Seruyan District.
    - b. Regarding areas that have been mapped by surveyors in some sub-districts, such as Danau Sembuluh, Seruyan Raya, Hanau, and Batu Ampar. Seruyan Tengah sub-district mapping has been assisted by teams from palm oil companies and mills.

- c. After carrying out smallholder mapping, the next step is lands legalization, i.e. issuing Registration Letter of Cultivation (STDB) for independent smallholder farmers.
  - d. In the future, we hope independent smallholders can join an organization such as Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) to move toward the certification process.
5. Substantive discussion:
- a. Mr. Joko Arif, INOBU:
    - i. The need for a commitment from palm oil companies to contribute to the mapping process.
    - ii. After the mapping phase is completed, the Seruyan District Government can help in legalizing lands.
    - iii. As a part of farmer empowerment, we plan to set up an Agricultural Facility, which consists of representatives of district governments, palm oil companies, farmer organizations and INOBU. The Facility will help empower farmers in the field, such as organizational development, training, supply of fertilizers and seeds, etc.
  - b. Mr. Alek Sudira, Head of Economics and Natural Resources Department, Seruyan District Regional Secretariat:
    - i. There is need for data harmonization, for instance the data held by economic institutions obtained from Statistical Agency with the mapping data obtained by INOBU.
    - ii. The need for clarity regarding the location of lands that do not match with the domicile of the owners of the lands.
    - iii. It needs to be recognized that there are still many people who cannot be honest regarding the amount of lands they own due to fear of the tax implications.
    - iv. Need of samples related to mapping and farmer empowerment in order to encourage the interest of the public.
6. Mr. T. Dudy, Sinar Mas Group
- i. Requests support of the mapping process and the solution of the community lands located within concessions.
  - ii. Requests support through the Authority Inventory, Ownership, Use and Land Utilization Program (IP4T) for farmers' lands located in the forest and the moratorium areas.
7. Responses in the discussions and conclusions:
- a. Mr. Budi Purwanto, Head of Seruyan District Forestry and Plantation Agency:

- i. Mapping activities should involve direct land owners and land boundary witnesses as well as village government representatives in order to avoid conflicts regarding land boundaries.
- ii. There is urgent need to educate the public on the difference between certificates and certification through socialization of mapping.
- iii. The Committee has been established to solve land dispute problems, particularly for land communities located within the concessions.
- iv. The process of IP4T itself has not been running smoothly and up to now no one has proposed solutions for the land dispute problems, either within and outside the forest boundaries, through the IP4T process. It is hoped that future efforts to resolve land conflicts will be carried out through this process.
- v. The District Government will encourage the provision of Registration Letter of Cultivation to farmers who are already mapped and located outside forest areas. In parallel to this, the government has been preparing a decree at the district level regarding Letter of Cultivation registration for farmers.
- vi. To empower farmers, there is need to explore the development of the Agricultural Facility in cooperation with stakeholders.
- vii. Specifically, for the assessment of High Conservation Value Areas, a regulation and decree related to this has been passed, but there is need to examine whether the regulation and the decree need to be strengthened for the implementation of High Conservation Value Area assessment in cooperation with the parties.