

Landscape Knowledge Exchange

16-17 November 2023
at The Alana Hotel & Conference, Sentul, Indonesia

Meeting Summary

Opening and Introduction

The Landscape Knowledge Exchange was held on 16-17 November 2023, at the Alana Hotel & Conference Centre, Sentul, Indonesia. The event aimed to provide an exchange platform for implementing agencies, donors, and companies involved in the oil palm landscape programs in Indonesia; and discuss and address challenges in implementing the landscape initiatives around land conversion free landscapes, oil palm smallholders, and stakeholder partnership and jurisdiction. The event is held under the collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture Indonesia, Siak-Pelalawan Landscape Programme (SPLP) CORE (Daemeter & Proforest), with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), State Secretariat for Economic Affairs Sustainable Landscape Programme Indonesia (SECO SLPI) and the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA). A total of 81 participants attended the event, with participation from representatives from landscape initiatives implementing agencies, supporting companies and institutions. The list of participants is presented as [Annex 1](#).

The Workshop was opened by welcoming remarks from **Mrs. Aretha Aprilia**, Head of Environment of UNDP via zoom. She emphasised on the importance of knowledge exchange in sustainable landscape initiative to achieve social and environmental sustainability in the agricultural commodity. **Mr Rizal Algamar**, Director of TFA Southeast Asia, delivered his remarks on the importance of multi stakeholder collaboration initiative to get fiscal and reputation incentives. Some challenges and opportunities faced by initiative were explained such as political will, alignment among initiative, regional and central government policies, strong involvement of government stakeholders, having business value propositions to attract investment and to increase agricultural commodity productivity. The Meeting was officially opened by **Mr. Prayudi Syamsuri**, Director of Plantation Product Processing and Marketing, Ministry of Agriculture Indonesia. He highlighted the importance of palm oil as the biggest agricultural commodity export in Indonesia and that around 6.7 million ha areas of palm oil plantation are located in landscape initiative outside companies' concession area. He explained the traceability challenges in registering agricultural in smallholder (STDB) and emphasised the need to collaborate with sustainability landscape initiatives in Indonesia to support and empower palm oil smallholders. Mr. Prayudi presented some important figures to support his remarks which appears as [Annex 2](#).

Setting the Context

Ms. Leony Aurora Landscapes and Partnerships Lead from TFA delivered a presentation by TFA, CDP, and Proforest on Multi Stakeholder Collaboration for Sustainable Palm Oil at Landscape Scale: Global Perspective – to set up a context for the workshop. She highlighted the increasing interest from companies in landscape jurisdictional initiative, with a projection to have around 400 companies to get onboard. CDP, Proforest and TFA will be focusing on the five agricultural commodities with the most contributing economy: Cocoa, Pulp Paper and Packaging (PPP), Palm oil, Beef and Soy to get insights on the company's interest in multi stakeholder collaboration initiatives through interviews, desktop review and CDP questionnaire submissions. She further explained the challenges, goals, lessons, and opportunities for landscape initiatives The presentation appears as [Annex 3](#).



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Moderated Panel Discussion:

Lessons learned from invited landscape programmes in Indonesia

The Panel Discussion was moderated by **Ms. Ristika Putri Istianti**, Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), the panellist includes: i) **Anne Fadilla Rachmi**, Yayasan Inisiatif Dagang Hijau (IDH), ii) **Jimmy Wilopo**, Daemeter, iii) **Tri Padukan Purba**, Rainforest Alliance (RA), iv) **Isner Manalu**, Conservation Indonesia (CI), v) **Siti Andi Asmayanti**, Co-Chair of the Consumer Good Forum (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition Landscape.

Mr. Prayudi from the Ministry of Agriculture suggested creating guidance on starting landscape initiative from the experience shared at the landscape knowledge exchange.

Tri Padukan Purba (RA) - Mr. Dukan presented about their work in Sintang, West Kalimantan, he highlighted the business case for landscape initiative continuity among stakeholders. He emphasised that the political will from local government stakeholders is an important factor. RA is part of local stakeholders' group in the region to empower government stakeholders, they also develop companies guidance in Sintang area and contribute to High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment Area

Isner Manalu (CI) - Mr. Isner informed that CI is working on landscape initiative for four regions. He explained that the landscape initiatives in North Sumatra and Aceh, focuses on the land-use amnesty (*keterlanjuran*). CI is involved in some program such as smallholder empowerment for certification, create palm oil sustainability action plan for South Tapanuli, and restoration through social forestry

Anne Fadilla Rachmi (IDH) - Ms. Anne informed that IDH works on four landscape initiatives. He highlighted IDH's work in Aceh Tamiang as one of main initiatives. She explained that the collaboration among private stakeholders, NGOs and community has been important for accelerating the success of the program. IDH explained the role of *Pusat Unggulan Perkebunan Lestari (PUPL)* as the main driver for multi stakeholder collaboration because PUPL serves as a platform for different stakeholders to discuss the issue and starting next year, IDH will be advocating the government of Aceh Tamiang to make a palm oil sustainability roadmap and its alignment with local action plan to attract private stakeholder for investment.

Jimmy Wilopo (Daemeter) Mr. Jimmy informed that SPLP Program is a commitment-driven initiative by upstream & downstream palm oil companies and support from government and local stakeholders. The program consisted of eight task forces including: multi stakeholder process, mill engagement, village, landscape monitoring, social dialogue, conservation & restoration, data & knowledge platform, and carbon inventory to address social and environmental sustainability in Siak and Pelalawan. One of the challenges faced in SPLP program are the alignment of tools used by private and government stakeholders.



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Siti Andi Asmayanti (Co-Chair of CGF) Mrs. Yanti informed that CGF focuses on four main commodities: palm oil, beef, pulp and paper, and cocoa. She explained out of 14 landscape initiatives in Southeast Asia, 10 landscape initiatives are in Indonesia. CGF serves as a platform for company members, that wanted to

focus on sustainability landscape initiative because these initiative addresses systemic issues which will be useful for the company members to transform production landscape in areas equivalent to the coalitions production base footprint to forest positive by 2030.

Discussion Points:

Question:

- RAN-KSB appreciated the role of local implementer in landscape initiative. They asked for more publication on the lessons learned in landscape initiative instead of only reporting to donors and companies and also recognition from the government to the activities.
- Sinar Mas Agribusiness Food appreciated the role of local implementer as the on-ground sustainability initiative. They expressed two concerns of private sectors on EUDR regulation: no deforestation and smallholders' compliance. Where no deforestation is easy to achieve, they asked whether the local government is aware of the EUDR regulation on legal compliance.

Answer:

Isner Manalu (CI) Yes, the government is aware of EUDR regulation. Most smallholders have received technical assistance from local implementations for STDB mapping. RAN has contributed not only addressing environmental objectives but also social objectives. The activities at the district and provincial level are reported to the RAN KSB. RAD (Regional Action Plan) is planned together with the government and they are training PPL with the training for trainers' program.

Anne Fadillah Rachmi (IDH) PUPL has been a major contributor to issuing smallholders certification. Governments are aware of the issues and bureaucracy has been simplified.

Siti Andi Asmayanti (Co-Chair CGF) Proforest has issued guidelines on the EUDR. She addressed the importance of building awareness from smallholders, data discussion, and that national and village governments requesting discussion with business owners.

Jimmy Wilopo (CORE) after the cut-off date, only hundreds of hectares deforested in forest and other land use area in Siak Pelalawan. He also explained that STDB has answered the legal compliance aspect of EUDR.

Break out Group Discussion:

The Participants were divided into 5 groups and were tasked to discuss the challenges in their landscape initiatives.

Group 1 :

The group expressed concern on the lack of data (e.g., number of palm oil smallholder data), lack of manpower/expertise (e.g., advocacy and multistakeholder process), lack of local government leadership/leading sector.



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Group 2 :

The group highlighted the importance of bringing technical assistance to palm oil smallholders, especially for STDB compliance support, national regulations regarding the implementation of EUDR; monitoring systems for deforestation in multi stakeholder collaboration; and the gap between government and company.

Group 3 :

The group explained that the landscape initiatives are not aligning each other but have a common goal. The incentives at the national level must be accessible at the local/district level, and there needs to be clear information on how to get the incentives. The group also mentioned that the regulation gap between national and local government level, creates difficulties for companies.

Group 4 :

The group highlighted the gap on policy and implementation in the national-local government level; need a mechanism on how to bridge the gap such as role division; Incentives and benefits for smallholders and company (besides reputational benefits)

Group 5 :

The group emphasised that there is a need in aligning short-term expectations and creating a bigger impact at the landscape level. The lack of communication between landscape initiatives is also one of the challenges.



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Thematic Discussion 1:

Land Conversion Free Landscape

Thematic Discussion 1 was moderated by **Sahat Aritonang**, Daemeter. The speakers for this session include: i) **Benita Nathania**, World Resources Institute (WRI); ii) **Aurelia Karina Hillary**, Cargill - Production & Protection Beyond Concessions (PPBC), iii) **Dean Affandi**, Earthworm Foundation (EF), iv) **Tezar Pahlevi**, Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL).

Dean Affandi (EF) presented an overview of Earthworm Foundation. He explained about their key interventions and shared lessons learned from their initiatives. The presentation appears as [Annex 4](#).

Aurelia Karina (Cargill) highlighted that PPBC focuses more on smallholders' issues and the importance of PPBC is to protect areas beyond concession area which is managed by smallholders. She explained that PPBC is working on developing negligible risk layers for Indonesia and Malaysia to help identify priority areas, looking at deforestation rates caused by ISHs. The presentation appears as [Annex 5](#).

Benita Nathania (WRI) presented the landscape monitoring initiative including their technology-based land-use change, GLADD, RADD, Integrated alert, verification protocol and response and intervention Protocol. The presentation appears as [Annex 6](#).

Tezar Pahlevi (FKL) presented an overview of FKL. Three landscape approaches of FKL includes i) production (private and government stakeholders involvement), ii) protection (reforestation and protection) and iii) inclusivity (multi stakeholder initiative: IDH, local government and palm-oil company). FKL encourages KPH to be independent on forest monitoring activity. The presentation appears as [Annex 7](#).

Discussion Points:

Question:

- TAL: is there a minimum number of PPBC companies in an area to determine whether intervention in high-risk areas needs to be done and how does the landscape reporting framework works?

Answer: There is no minimum number. The landscape reporting framework will align with NDPE-IRF, companies involvement in landscape initiatives will affect the companies' profile.

Question:

- Proforest: how is the restoration in village-centric approach for EF, what is the success story to lower deforestation through law enforcement?

Answer: The output of PLUP is made publicly available and let the stakeholders decide which restoration method is preferred: natural restoration and agroforestry method.



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Question:

- EF: if there is deforestation-alert, is it publicly accessible through website, what are the interventions.

Answer: 1. FKL uses a natural restoration method in 5-6 years (no human encroachment), FKL engaging with six groups of local communities to plant commodities and forest products. FKL always verifies the deforestation alert with KPH and notify the local authority if FKL and KPH meet illegal loggers. KPH uses a persuasive approach with official letters and a repressive approach if the same person continues to do illegal logging. As an alternative to law enforcement, providing an alternative livelihood option is also conducted.

Break out Group Discussion:

The participants were divided into 3 groups and were given 3 case studies about land conversions. The group were tasked to discuss, identify problems, and provide possible solutions.

Case study 1 – Oil-palm driven deforestation in their concession

Alert – Clarification with company – if yes, must conduct moratorium, NDPE commitment or recovery plan – if no, on ground truthing verification

Challenges: oil-palm company is less open, legal documents are not updated, ensure there is no leakage of supply chain

Case study 2 – Oil-palm driven deforestation occurred in KPH area

-First step: Participatory Land-Use Planning (PLUP) to identify ongoing activities in the area

-Drivers: Unclear land boundary, lack of socialisation, legal documents are out-of-date

-Alternative programs: social forestry, restoration, alternative livelihood

Case study 3 – Deforestation in the non-forest estate (APL)

Steps taken by implementing partners:

- Ensure oil-palm company and mill have clear NDPE policy as well as traceability system and its implementation.
- Encourage them to stop buying the palm oil, considering the cut-off date
- Conduct technical assistance on HCV-HCS assessment and facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) to define where there is a Go- or No-Go area through local regulations determination
- Align the regulation at national and local levels in determining protected areas even though those are APL

Challenges :

Many oil palm companies do not have plantations, the traceability cannot be detected

Smallholders still think that it is allowed to do deforestation in non-forest estate

Provide incentives to the farmers who have forest in non-forest estate



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Thematic Discussion 2:

Scaling up and models for smallholder inclusion and support in landscape initiatives.

Thematic Discussion 2 is moderated by **Laurentius Vita Baskara**, Daemeter. The speaker includes: i) **Christina Rini**, SwissContact; ii) **Mansuetus Darto**, Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS); iii) **Rudman Simanjuntak**, Musim Mas; iv) **Hero Marhaento**, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and v) **Tri Astuti**, Kaleka.

Hero Marhaento, (UGM) presented the Long-Term Rehabilitation Strategy in Oil Palm Landscape, possible. Solution, long-term rehabilitation strategy which included three pillars: Legality, Productivity, and Sustainability. The presentation appears as [Annex 8](#).

Christina Rini, (SwissContact) explained about the farmers' acceptance of the SCPP project which helps the cocoa production program to become competitive in the global market by implementing a transparency and traceability system. The presentation appears as [Annex 9](#).

Rudman Simanjuntak (MusimMas) explained how MM supported the government agenda on National and Regional Palm Oil Sustainability Action Plan (RAN-KSB, RAD-KSB), and their strategies to support ISH. The presentation appears as [Annex 10](#).

Mansuetus Darto (SPKS) presented SPKS' strategy to map and organise data on ISHs as well as develop-strengthen smallholder cooperatives and how farmers can contribute to HCV-HCS protection. The presentation appears as [Annex 11](#).

Tri Astuti (Kaleka) presented their landscape project and how palm oil contributed to economic communities in Kotawaringin Barat dan Seruyan and the role of a multi stakeholder platform. She also explained their challenges and lessons learned. The presentation appears as [Annex 12](#).

Discussion Points:

Question:

- CI : Does the long-term rehabilitation strategy have legal aspects nationally ? Do you have guidance on the cultivation and reporting phase of the long-term rehabilitation strategy? Why do smallholders not have cacao certification?

Answer: The long-term rehabilitation strategy is adopted in national context (PP No.23, 24). The booklet on long-term rehabilitation strategy is publicly available; cacao and oil-palm can be mutually compatible in the long-term rehabilitation strategy plan. It is the company capacity to conduct certification, the list of certified farmers is already available.



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Question:

- Can RSPO and ISPO accommodate the long-term rehabilitation strategy? Does ISPO within the Jurisdictional Approach have an incentives scheme for smallholders? Which criteria are used in FarmerNetX and SNA to select farmers?

Answer: RSPO procedure always aligns with national regulation; the team is advocating the strategy to be adopted in ISPO. Once it is adopted in ISPO (national regulation), RSPO will follow. The benefits received through smallholder certification in a jurisdictional approach are funding SNA looks for farmers who have social capacity and have adopted GAP, hence the farmers can be influential to others.

Question:

- GIZ : What are challenges faced on the long-term rehabilitation strategy? How can HCV assessment be incorporated in a national/regional action plan?

Answer: Getting baseline data on the number of oil-palm plantations, who wants to do the long-term rehabilitation strategy, incentive through social forestry scheme, and tackling challenges in convincing farmers is by showing the result. Aligning HCV assessment with village and district regulation to integrate HCV screening result in land-use change which will determine where land area that can or cannot be cleared.



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Thematic Discussion 3: **Stakeholder partnership and jurisdiction**

Thematic Discussion 3 is moderated by **Leony Aurora**, TFA and **Intan Ningsih**, Proforest. The speakers include: i) **Desriko Malayu Putra**, LTKL; ii) **Iwied Wahyulianto**, GIZ; iii) **Frans Siahaan**, Papua Spatial Planning Program; iv) **Josi Khatarina**, USAID SEGAR, and v) **Sugiantoro**, Apical

Frans Siahaan (Papua Spatial Planning Program) presented on the challenges, the importance of intensive public consultation to build trust and building stakeholders capacity.

Iwied Wahyulianto (GIZ) presented their project in East Kutai, including the establishment of the multi stakeholder platform, environmental and social issues, and engagement with the mining sector. He emphasised on the importance of including other commodities in the area.

Josi Khatarina (USAID SEGAR) explained about the donor's perspective and interest. She emphasised that donors respond to the issue raised by CSO or environmental organisations. Donors also have interest in the issuance of sustainability reporting by many organisations.

Sugiantoro (Apical) explained about their interest in supporting smallholder farmers to have knowledge on sustainability and designing alternative livelihood programs. APICAL also wants to set up a smallholders' forum to keep smallholders' awareness of current issues.

Desriko Malayu Putra (LTKL) emphasised the importance of multi stakeholder forums. He explained that MSF is a platform for stakeholders to communicate to each other and the importance of having local government ownership to ensure an operational support system.

Discussion Points:

Question:

- Proforest: What do you consider a successful multi stakeholder forum? When MSF is not working, what do you think are the challenges?

Answer: Stakeholders mapping must be available (type of stakeholder and number of stakeholder) to map who are the key important stakeholder influencing power and decision in the landscape. Next, integration between stakeholders and how to report and document what has been done, including transparency on planning and action. We need to understand that not all stakeholders want to be in the same forum. Local governments must engage with these stakeholders to go in the same direction.

Question:

- CDP: What is the potential of MSF to develop a social forestry scheme in West Papua?

Answer: Different areas have different views on social forestry schemes. The main challenge in Papua is also about accessibility that will increase the budget of doing free, prior, informed consent. However, this is an opportunity as well to improve the efficiency of the FPIC process.



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Question:

- Proforest: What is the company's expectation in multi stakeholder forum and to what extent company would like to be involved in multistakeholder forum?

Answer: Multi stakeholder forum is expected to accelerate and convene partners that are working in the landscape to create positive impacts on the ground. However, the local government needs to have strong coordination and leadership skills to lead the multi stakeholder process.

Break Out Group Discussion:

The participants were divided into 3 groups, each group is tasked to map the role of upstream-downstream companies, donors, implementing partners, their contribution, and needs in multi-stakeholder processes.

Group 1:

Signals of change can happen through the development of a multi stakeholder platform and when the platform has been created. Process is when multi stakeholder forums agree on what the forum is for and role of each stakeholder. Multi stakeholder platform aims to change from “*egosystem*” to ecosystem in the landscape to create positive impacts.

Group 2 :

Group 2 discussed the continuity of the platform including how a multi stakeholder platform can have self-funding (more applicable for donor funding rather than company funding), landscape reporting, multi stakeholder governance, and transparency.

Group 3 :

Group 3 discussed how to align mission for every initiative in the same landscape initiative, how to enhance capacity building for each stakeholder, and how to align the similarity for every initiative in the same jurisdictional landscape-ensure no program repetition.

In summary, there are many aspects about multi stakeholder processes in the landscape that we need more discussions. LTKL has launched the recipe of creating a multi-stakeholder process at JA/LI.



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Feedback, Summary & Conclusion

The organisers expressed their gratitude for the support of the donors, speakers, and participants for their active participation, enthusiasm, and commitment over the past two days. They mentioned that learning and improving landscape initiatives is a continuous journey and wished that the relationships forged during this workshop can serve as a pillar of support and collaboration. The organisers' emphasised that the landscape knowledge exchange forum could be continued by any partners.

The organisers plan to develop a publication to highlight landscape initiatives in Indonesia and wished for the support and collaboration of landscape implementers, to ensure that the document will reflect Indonesia's landscape implementers knowledge and experiences.

The participants provided feedback for the event, which can be seen as [Annex 13](#).

