

Name scheme: ISPO

Reference sources

PERATURAN MENTERI PERTANIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 11/Permentan/OT.140/3/2015

3	Strong
2	Good
1	Medium
0	Weak / non-compliant / non-existent / missing
n.a.	Not applicable / relevant

Main questions	Subsidiary questions	Scheme requirements	Score
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Process to ensure protection of Biodiversity

Requirements prior to significant intensification or expansion of cultivation, infrastructure or processing;

Does the standard require the identification of biodiversity values that would be potentially affected by operations, and the assessment of potential impacts on those biodiversity values?			1
Does the standard reference HCV (High Conservation Values)?	No		
Requirement for HCV assessment prior to development?	No		
Requirement that HCV assessment comply with HCVRN ALS quality control?	No		
Does the standard require use of the HCSA (High Carbon Stock Approach) which provides a measure of protection for Biodiversity ?	No		
Requirement for High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) assessment, or combined HCV/HCSA assessment prior to development?	No		
Requirement that HCSA assessment be undertaken in compliance with the HCV/HCSA Assessment Manual or HCSA toolkit?	No		
Does the standard require other robust forms of assessment prior to development that have a biodiversity protection component e.g. EIA, land use baseline assessments or other studies?	For Industrial Growers LAMPPIRAN III, 4.2 Requirement for Environmental Permits (formerly AMDAL / UKL-UPL documents) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation as a prerequisite for obtaining a business license. Ref also Government Regulation Number 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits. LAMPPIRAN III 4.6 requires an inventory of flora and fauna in and around concessions, which may be assumed to be part of the AMDAL process, and to report the existence of rare species must be reported to the national Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA). Requirements for certification of plasma smallholder production, under LAMPPIRAN V, are similar. LAMPPIRAN VI, 3.1 Farmer groups or independent smallholder cooperatives must obtain and implement the requirements of an Environmental Management and Monitoring Letter (SPPL), which is an expression of commitment on the part of the smallholder to manage and monitor environmental impacts arising as a result of their operations.		

	<p>If other forms of assessment are followed, do they require licensed experts, stakeholder consultation and public reporting?</p>	<p>As mentioned in the government regulation 27/2012 companies must conduct AMDAL, which may be undertaken by the company itself or by hired consultants. There are regulations covering the certification of persons/agencies qualified to undertake AMDAL, issued by the Ministry of Environment.</p>	
	<p>Are these assessments and studies required to assess values and impacts both inside the management unit and beyond its boundaries?</p>	<p>No - AMDAL is a concession based assessment.</p>	

<p>Does the standard require identification of measures to maintain or minimize and mitigate negative impacts from operations on biodiversity values?</p>		<p>1</p>
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	<p>Is there a requirement to develop Biodiversity Action Plan, Integrated Conservation and Land Use Plan (ICLUP) or equivalent management and monitoring plans?</p>	<p>For Industrial Growers, AMDAL should include recommendations for conservation of biodiversity, but there are no specific requirements in the standard setting out what protection should be provided</p>	
	<p>Does the standard explicitly prohibits or at least mentions "no excision of non productive/ conservation areas" from PO concessions to ensure concession holders do not avoid responsibility for actively managing and protecting HCV areas and to avoid reallocation of excised areas for development by uncertified producers?</p>	<p>No</p>	

<p>Does the standard specify any particular measures to be applied in given circumstances to minimize and mitigate negative impacts from operations on biodiversity values?</p>		<p>1</p>
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	Does the standard have requirements on minimum areas to "set aside" as conservation areas?	<p>For industrial growers</p> <p>LAMPIRAN III, 4.6 Requires that records of presence and encounters with endangered wildlife species be maintained. Guidelines suggest company should make efforts to conserve wild plants and animals using measures such as buffer zones, posters, warning boards, etc.</p> <p>LAMPIRAN V, 3.3, certified plasma smallholder managers/cooperatives must have SOPs and work instructions for identification and protection of animals and plants in the plantation environment. Inventory required for inventory of plants and animals living in and around the plantation before and after planting. Guidelines suggest Group leaders should sensitise members on the importance of biodiversity conservation and institute efforts to conserve animals and plants (including buffer zones, making posters, warning boards, etc.)</p> <p>LAMPIRAN VI, 3.3, Independent smallholder groups should be aware of and maintain records on animals and plants living within and around their plantations before and after planting. Guidance suggests cooperation with BKSDA to relocate individuals of endangered species found within plantations to suitable habitat.</p>	
	Does the standard have requirements on buffer zones (e.g. around sensitive sites including nesting & breeding sites, water courses, and steep slopes, etc.)?	Guidelines suggest use of buffer zones as part of management efforts to conserve wild plants and animals, but no mandatory requirement	

Requirements after expansion of cultivation or infrastructure - for existing plantations, infrastructure and processing operations;

Does the standard require regular monitoring and reporting on implementation of plans for biodiversity conservation?		1	
	Does the standard include provisions to ensure transparency and stakeholder engagement on monitoring the implementation of plans for biodiversity conservation?	<p>For Industrial Growers</p> <p>LAMPIRAN III, 4.2 Requirement to report to the competent authorities on implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of AMDAL, UKL/UPL and results of routine environmental monitoring, as part of conditions of Environmental Permit</p> <p>LAMPIRAN V, 3.1, plasma group managers required to maintain documentation and submit report to competent public authorities on implementation of their Environmental Permit</p> <p>LAMPIRAN VI, 3.1, No explicit environmental monitoring requirements for Independent smallholder groups beyond holding an SPPL.</p>	
Does the standard require regular monitoring of actual impacts on biodiversity and adaptive management as necessary for improvement?		0	
	Does the standard include provisions to ensure transparency and stakeholder engagement on biodiversity impact assessment ?	No	

Is the standard explicit in requiring the protection of all natural ecosystems that are important for species survival?		1
	<p>Does the standard specify which types of ecosystems might be important for species survival? e.g. <i>Primary forest, Biodiverse secondary forests, Wetlands, Riparian zones, Savannah woodlands and natural grasslands, Natural water bodies</i></p> <p>Does the standard require that such areas appropriately defined by organization(s) with specialist expertise?</p> <p>Does the standard require a consistent and complete identification of such areas on the ground prior to development of the management unit?</p> <p>Does the standard allow for distinguish between different types of secondary forests according to their value for biodiversity protection?</p> <p>Does the standard preclude the conversion of natural ecosystems that are important for species survival i.e. rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems to palm oil production?</p> <p>What historic cut-off dates apply for conversion of such ecosystems to be eligible for certification?</p> <p>Does the standard require protection of ecosystems that are identified as rare, threatened or endangered, but have not necessarily been recognised as important for the survival of particular species?</p>	<p>The standard contains no reference to ecosystems or conservation of habitat for endangered species survival beyond references to this being the responsibility of BKSDA. The standard refers to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems. Under this law companies/consessionaires must report to BKSDA if they identify any endangered or protected species in their area. They should collaborate with BKSDA to return/relocate such wildlife to its natural habitat.</p> <p>Alternatively, if the company/consessionaire wishes to "keep" the species they must report to BKSDA and make an "enclave" for this purpose.</p> <p>For industrial plantations, L III, 3., refers to the moratorium on new licenses and permits for development of primary forest and peat land (which might be considered critical ecosystems) in accordance with an indicative map of these areas i.e. maps produced to support the current moratorium on development or peat and primarily forest land, see http://webgis.dephut.go.id:8080/kemenhut/index.php/id/peta/pippibhttp://appgis.menlhk.go.id/appgis/moratorium_rev15/SKPIPIBXV.pdf</p> <p>NB These maps have been frequently revised - 15 times up to 17 Dec 2018.</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No explicit requirements. May be covered indirectly through requirements to conduct and implement conclusions of EIA in order to obtain Environmental Permit for industrial plantation development.</p> <p>Standard refers to current moratorium on new licenses and permits to convert and plant primary forest and peat land. This precludes conversion of some important ecosystems, but this safeguard stands outside the direct scope of the standard and may not be renewed indefinitely.</p> <p>None</p> <p>No</p>
Does the standard require protection of ecosystems providing services critical for off site biodiversity conservation?		No
Does the standard exclude any palm oil development in protected areas?		1

	How are protected areas defined in the standard?	L III, 4.8, Industrial producers are required to identify, socialize and maintain protected areas (kawasan lindung) within and around plantations in accordance with laws and regulations. There are no equivalent requirements for smallholder growers. Section D. PENGERTIAN of Chapter I of the legislation does not define kawasan lindung.	
	Any distinction between areas protected under national legislation and those covered by an international designation?	No, but it may be assumed that the Kawasan Lindung referred to are those designated under national legislation or identified by the EIA/AMDAL process, which should assess protected/HCV areas within and outside a concession. The assessment can refer to the Directorate of Conservation Regulation on Guidelines for determining HCV. Govt permits for palm oil planting will only be issued for 'other use' (APL) land i.e. excluding suc protected areas.	

Does the standard require the mainenance of buffer zones around protected areas?			1
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	Is the requirement limited to buffer zones around areas protected under national legislation?	No, but may be covered indirectly through requirements to conduct and implement conclusions of EIA in order to obtain Environmental Permit for industrial plantation development	
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Does the standard require that representative areas of native ecosystems in the management unit be actively conserved?		No	0
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Does the standard incorporate P&Cs that provide positive encouragement to direct socio-economic pressure for PO expansion within a given landscape towards degraded lands that are not critical for species survival?		No	0
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Habitat fragmentation and connectivity loss

Does the standard require protection of corridors of natural			0
	Does the standard specify or recognise particular methodologies to evaluate ecosystem connectivity and identify critical corridors of natural vegetation?	No	

Direct mortality (of RTE species)

Does the standard include explicit requirements for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered species?

Does the standard require that particular threats considered and mitigated in palm oil production, i.e.

Over exploitation			1
	Does the standard require that measures be taken against any illegal or inappropriate logging, hunting, fishing or collecting in the management unit?	No explicit requirements. For industrial plantations, may be covered indirectly through requirements of the Environmental Permit which should reflect any conclusions and recommendations of the EIA re management of logging, hunting, fishing or collection of products within the concession area.	
	Does the standard cover the use of natural resources at a renewable rate? This could be relevant where there is; - Community use of biodiversity reserves - Current irrigated production of palm oil - Potential future climate change pressures driving producers to consider use of irrigation	No	

Pollution			1
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	<p>Does the standard provide sufficient controls to prevent pollution from effluent and emissions, through control/minimisation of agro-chemical and pesticide use or requirements for maintenance of buffer zones?</p>	<p>L III 4.2 sets out specific requirements for management of toxic and hazardous materials waste by industrial producers. L III, 4.7 requires that industrial producers must have SOPs in place to conserve water quality and monitor the same. LIII 2.1.7 requires that industrial producers have in place SOPs for control of pesticides used and management of pesticide waste.</p> <p>L V, 2.2.7 provides for similar controls on pesticide use for plasma smallholders</p> <p>L V, 2.2.6 requires that independent smallholders manage pesticide waste, and that this is carried out according to technical instructions to minimize negative impacts on the environment.</p> <p>L IV 3.1 covers liquid waste management requirements for processors and provides guidelines for their monitoring of liquid waste, soil quality, groundwater and air quality in accordance with laws and regulations. L IV 3.3 sets out specific requirements for management of toxic and hazardous materials waste by processors and L IV 3.7 covers specific requirements for management of toxic and hazardous materials waste by processors.</p>	
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<p>Invasive species</p>	<p>Does the standard control for the introduction or use of alien species in the management unit that might adversely affect habitats and bioregions?</p> <p>In this regard, does the standard require assessment of the risk that bio-control agents may negatively impact rare or endangered species?</p> <p>Does the standard have requirements on the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO)?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No - L III, 2.2.7 For Industrial plantations, use of biological control techniques within IPM is anticipated. Implementation of IPM must follow (unspecified) technical guidelines. L V, 2.2.7 Plasma managers or cooperatives or farmer groups must have SOPs for implementation of IPM in accordance with technical provisions taking into account environmental aspects. The option of using parasitoids, predators and biological agents is anticipated. L VI, 2.6, Independent smallholder groups must use apply Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in accordance with technical provisions taking into account environmental aspects. Again, the option of using parasitoids, predators and biological agents is anticipated.</p> <p>No</p>	<p>0</p>
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<p>Anthropogenic introduced disease</p>	<p>Does the standard require bio-security measures to control the risk that pests and diseases introduced as a result of palm oil operations negatively impact RTE species?</p> <p>In this regard, does the standard require assessment of the risk that bio-control agents may negatively impact RTE species?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>0</p>
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<p>Fire</p>		<p>1</p>
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Does the standard control for the use of fire in the management unit?	<p>L III, 4.3 for Industrial Plantations requires;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fire prevention SOP is available. - Human resources are made available to prevent and manage fires. - Available systems, facilities and infrastructure for fire control be in place in accordance with laws and regulations - An emergency response system and organization is available. - Records are maintained and reported on fire prevention and control implementation, fire monitoring and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure <p>L V, 3.2 imposes similar requirements for plasma smallholders, and also includes fire prevention training</p> <p>The wording of the requirements for independent smallholders (L VI, 3.2) is less specific. Groups are expected to carry out fire prevention and mitigation together with neighbouring communities and the closest relevant agencies according to the Fire Prevention and Mitigation Guidelines issued by the Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan.</p>	
Does the standard require absolute exclusion of fire in the management unit, or does it impose limitations on its use as a management tool?	No	
Does the standard require that a certificate holder mitigate the risk of wildfire in the wider landscape?	No	

Anthropogenic climate change (with indirect impacts on biodiversity)

Does the standard reference HCS (High Carbon Stock) forest?			0
Requirement for High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) assessment, or combined HCV/HCSA assessment prior to development? <i>Ref 1.1</i>	No		
Requirement that HCSA assessment be undertaken in compliance with the HCV/HCSA Assessment Manual or HCSA toolkit? <i>Ref 1.1</i>	No		
Does the standard require any other robust methodology for the assessment of existing carbon stocks?	<p>L III, 4.10, Requirement that carbon emissions through change of land use be taken into account in calculation of GHG emissions from industrial plantations. No specific methodology prescribed for this purpose.</p> <p>L IV, 3.6, Processing businesses must inventory and mitigate sources of GHG emissions, but again no specific methodology is prescribed</p> <p>The standard has no requirements for GHG assessment for smallholder producers.</p>		
Does the standard require the protection of significant carbon stocks?			1
Does the standard define what constitutes a 'significant' carbon stock?	No, but for industrial plantations, L III, 3., refers to moratorium on new licenses and permits for development on peat soils, in accordance with indicative maps of peat land. The standard does not provide references for these indicative maps, but these may be assumed to be those prepared by the national agency for peatland restoration - BRG (SK 129/2017 and SK 130/2017)		
Does the standard recognise and distinguish between above ground and below ground carbon stock?	No		
Does the standard preclude the conversion of peatland to palm oil production?			1

	Does the clearly standard define peat soils?	No, but the indicative maps produced by BRG, which are (obliquely) referred to in the P&Cs (L III, 3.), adopt a standard definition of peat soils (> 3m in depth). Notwithstanding the moratorium on new licenses and permits, the requirements of the standard relating to plantation management describe precautions that must be taken when planting on peat - ref L III, 2.2.5, L V 2.2.5 and L VI 2.2.4 to avoid damage to environmental functions. These requirements may be applied in existing plantations on peat, or with respect to plans for planting on peat shallower than 3m in depth, which would not be covered by the moratorium.	
Does the standard require measures to limit CO2 emissions from peatlands already planted with oil palm?			2
	Does the standard require adherence to best management practices to limit drying of peat in the current rotation?	Guidance on the requirement under L III, 4.10 implementation of SOPs to reduce GHG emissions suggests such procedures may include regulating water management on peatlands Indicators for good plantation management for both industrial plantations (L III 2.2.5) and smallholder plantations (L V 2.2.5 and L VI 2.2.4) include managing water levels between 60-80 cm to inhibit carbon emissions from peatlands.	
	Does the standard require a time-bound plan to retire PO on peat?	No	
Does the standard require monitoring and control of GHG emissions from land use change?			1
	Does the standard explicitly require measurements of green house gas emissions and calculation of net GHG balance at management unit level as a result of land use change when palm oil plantations are established?	L III, 4.10, Requirement that carbon emissions through change of land use be taken into account in calculation of GHG emissions from industrial plantations. The standard has no requirements for GHG assessment for smallholder producers.	
Does the standard require monitoring and control of GHG emissions from production operations after planting?			0
	Does the standard explicitly require measurements of green house gas emissions and calculation of net GHG balance at management unit level for ongoing production in existing plantations, taking into account any sequestration by woody vegetation and soils within the management unit?	BAB V, section A 4.d of ISPO legislation, which covers procedures for certification, makes it clear that plantation companies that conduct palm oil production business for renewable energy are required to calculate GHG emissions, for which purpose which separate guidelines for calculation (outside the ISPO P&Cs) should be made available. L III, 4.10 requires a GHG inventory for industrial plantations, but it is not clear if the requirement is for a one-off inventory or an ongoing process throughout the production cycle.	
	Does the standard anticipate GHG accounting to take account of both - CO2, including recycling of woody carbon? - Methane emissions from processing/waste disposal?	Guidance on L III, 4.10 indicates that GHG calculations should include emissions from POME and by-products	
	Does the standard set out a hierarchy of measures to mitigate GHG emissions from existing PO plantations?	Guidance on L III, 4.10 indicates the type of mitigation measures that may be taken, but does not suggest a hierarchy for these.	
	Does the standard allow for the use of financial instruments to offset residual GHG emissions from plantation operations (beyond any measures to mitigate emissions through good management practice)?	No	

Does the standard allow for linking of emissions reductions to national targets?		No	0
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Does the standard require measures to mitigate the risk of GHG emissions as a result of fire? *Ref 4.1e*

Legality

Does the standard include requirements to comply with relevant international conventions? (e.g. RAMSAR, CITES)			0
	Does the standard list international conventions considered relevant?	No. ISPO is concerned only with compliance with national legislation.	
	If so, is this list comprehensive?	n/a	
	Does it include regional as well as global agreements and treaties?	n/a	

Does the standard explicitly require compliance with national legislation on protection of biodiversity (where these requirements are more rigorous or restrictive than those of the voluntary standard)?		Yes	3
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Does the standard require respect for local and customary laws providing for protection of biodiversity (where these requirements are more rigorous or restrictive than those of the voluntary standard)?		No	0
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Restoration

Does the standard require restoration of natural habitats where their past conversion for palm oil production contravenes the requirements of the standard and/or national legislation?			0
	Does the standard require on-site restoration of natural habitats?	No requirements for restoration of converted natural habitats	
	Does the standard set a cut-off date after which any critical habitat destroyed by palm oil planting must be restored?	n/a	
	Does the standard set a deadline for undertaking restoration of critical habitat destroyed after the cut-off date?	n/a	
	Does the standard have requirements on restoration of water bodies to a natural function?	n/a	
	Does the standard allow for off-site restoration or biodiversity off-set as an alternative to on-site restoration?	n/a	
	Does the standard provide an option for payment of financial compensation as a substitute for restoration of natural habitats?	n/a	
	Does the standard treat payment of financial compensation as a complement to on-site restoration, to remediate for damage to biodiversity where remediation through ecosystem restoration is not technically feasible?	n/a	
	<u>OR</u> Does the standard allow developers to use payment of financial compensation as an alternative to on site restoration, which might reduce or dilute the strength of the standard with respect to this criterion?	n/a	

Does the standard require restoration of peatlands, natural water bodies or riparian vegetation damaged as a result of palm oil production in contravention of the requirements of the standard and/or national legislation?		No requirements for restoration of converted peatlands	0
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Community engagement for biodiversity protection

Does the standard include requirements for raising the awareness of workers, smallholders and local communities on biodiversity protection?		L III, 4.6 adopts awareness raising with local communities on the existence of rare plants and animals as an indicator for maintenance and preservation of biodiversity in the industrial plantation concessions. L III 4.8 also refers to socialisation and dissemination to communities of information on protected areas, to maintain and protect these areas. There are no specific requirements for smallholders to engage with local communities on biodiversity protection.	2
Does the standard make special provision for disadvantaged small producers, enabling them to overcome barriers to certification and participate in certified supply chains, thereby engendering their support for biodiversity protection?		The standard sets out separate P&Cs on environmental management and monitoring for plasma and independent smallholders (L V and L VI 3.1-3.3) that are tailored to the needs and capacities of smallholders, in contrast to the P&Cs on environmental management and monitoring for industrial producers.	2
Does the standard require palm oil project developers to engage with local communities on biodiversity protection?			0
	Does the standard recognise/endorse local agreements/compacts that secure community level support for biodiversity protection in return for;	L III 6.1-6.3 require industrial producers commit to social and community development, build the potential of indigenous knowledge, empower local people and provide them with economic opportunity. However, this sections of the P&Cs makes no reference to environment management or biodiversity protection	
	a. Technical assistance to develop alternative livelihoods that relieve pressure on RTE species and ecosystems?	n/a	
	b. Securing community land tenure?	n/a	
	c. Direct Payments for Ecological Services?	n/a	
	Does the standard require monitoring and evaluation of such agreements/compacts to facilitate their continuous improvement and scale up?	n/a	
Does the standard include a requirement to identify and manage potential conflicts between social/community needs/livelihoods and biodiversity conservation?		No	0