

LAPORAN PENELITIAN

Kajian Strategi dan Insentif untuk Percepatan Pelaksanaan
Sertifikasi Sawit Berkelanjutan (ISPO, RSPO, dan ISCC):
Kasus di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau

Sumber Dana:
Badan Pengelola Dana Sawit

LP2M, INRISE, FKKM, FEMA IPB DAN P3SEKPI
2024

Pengantar

Kami mewakili konsorsium lima lembaga (LP2M, INRISE, FKMM, FEMA IPB DAN P3SEKPI) mengucapkan banyak terimakasih atas kesempatan dan terpilihnya Tim kami sebagai salah satu penerima Dana Riset Badan Pengelola Dana Sawit (BPDPKS). Dukungan dana dari BPDPKS, tentunya, sangat penting dalam mendukung *“Kajian Strategi dan Insentif untuk Percepatan Pelaksanaan Sertifikasi Sawit Berkelanjutan (ISPO, RSPO, dan ISCC): Kasus di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau”*. Dan kajian ini, menurut Kami, sangat relevan terutama paska turunnya kebijakan pemerintah terkait percepatan sertifikasi kebun sawit, yang menargetkan 2025, baik korporasi maupun *smallholders* telah tuntas tersertifikasi, khususnya ISPO. Sehingga, Kami melihat topik kajian ini sangat dinantikan hasilnya oleh para pengambil kebijakan dan stakeholders, khususnya yang berada di daerah terpilih khususnya Riau dan Kalimantan Barat. Secara ringkas dapat dikatakan bahwa kajian ini juga sangat krusial bagi upaya mendukung mandat legal dan politis (Peraturan Presiden No. 44 Tahun 2020 tentang Sistem Sertifikasi Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia dan Permentan 38 Tahun 2020 tentang Penyelenggaraan Sertifikasi Perkebunan Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia), yakni melakukan percepatan sertifikasi perkebunan sawit nasional.

Laporan ini di susun dengan sedikit catatan dimana, pelaksanaan termin ketiga sedang dalam proses atau tahap pengusulan, mengingat ada keterlambatan dalam menindaklanjuti usulan yang semula telah diusulkan bulan September 2022. Berdasarkan konsultasi dengan bagian keuangan BPDPKS, maka usulan termin ketiga akan segera diusulkan pada Januari 2023. Catatan berikutnya bahwa di lokasi kajian yang terpilih ternyata belum ada *smallholders* yang tersertifikasi ISCC, sehingga kajian ini lebih fokus pada RSPO dan ISPO.

Sebagai pihak yang menerima dana BPDPKS, tentunya kami mewakili Tim Konsorsium menyadari ada keterbatasan dalam penyusunan laporan capaian atau kemajuan kegiatan ini, baik substansi, maupun secara teknis administratif-keuangan. Namun demikian, kami mewakili Tim menyatakan banyak terimakasih apabila nanti banyak masukan dari tim monitoring BPDPKS demi perbaikan dan kelancaran kajian ini.

Demikian atas perhatian, dukungan, dan kerjasamanya, kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih.

Bogor, Agustus 2024

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1. Pendahuluan

1.1. Tujuan, Luaran dan Outcome

Laporan Kegiatan “*Kajian Strategi dan Insentif untuk Percepatan Pelaksanaan Sertifikasi Sawit Berkelanjutan (ISPO, RSPO, dan ISCC): Kasus di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau*”, disusun untuk memenuhi akuntabilitas kinerja substantif dan tanggungjawab teknis administrasi keuangan sebuah kegiatan yang dibiayai oleh Dana Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS). Selain itu, laporan ini merupakan bagian penting dari upaya tertib administrasi dan juga untuk input bagi perbaikan dalam pelaksanaan berikutnya.

Kegiatan ini setidaknya memiliki lima (5) tujuan. Tujuan kajian ini adalah: 1. Memberikan rekomendasi bagi penguatan dan percepatan penerapan RSPO, ISPO dan ISCC; 2. Untuk melakukan studi perbandingan melalui pengujian dampak implementasi ragam skema sertifikasi, khususnya ISPO dan RSPO terhadap sosial-ekonomi masyarakat dan lingkungan sekitar kebun; 3. Untuk membuat panduan kebijakan dan teknis penguatan dan percepatan penerapan RSPO, dan ISPO; 4. Untuk membangun dan mengembangkan system dan mekanisme insentif bagi upaya mendorong penerapan sertifikasi (RSPO, dan ISPO) 5. Memfasilitasi penyusunan regulasi daerah (Draft Peraturan Daerah (Misalnya Draft Pergub atau Perbub atau peraturan daerah lainnya) guna penguatan dan percepatan penerapan RSPO dan ISPO.

Ada lima lingkup kajian yang hendak didalami dalam pelaksanaan proyek ini. Kelima lingkup tersebut ialah: 1. Pemahaman kondisi saat ini, yaitu melalui *livelihood assessment* (di Kalimantan Barat) dan: 2. Kajian dampak sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan dari pelaksanaan skema-skema sertifikasi (di Kalimantan Barat dan di Riau); 3. Kajian kebijakan pendukung penerapan sertifikasi sawit berkelanjutan di tingkat nasional, provinsi dan kabupaten dan implementasinya; 4. Kajian sistem insentif dan mekanisme insentif; 5. Penyusunan kebijakan berupa Rancangan Peraturan Gubernur atau Rancangan Peraturan Daerah (Raperda) Percepatan Sertifikasi.

Sedangkan luaran atau outputs dari kegiatan ini, khususnya untuk Tahun Pertama (2021-2022) meliputi empat luaran. Luaran–luaran tahun pertama tersebut dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut:

Tabel 1 Luaran kegiatan kajian tahun pertama

No	Tahun ke 1 (2021-2022)	
	Luaran (Outputs)	Indikator Luaran
1	Tersedia informasi terkait livelihoods di lokasi kebun	Satu atau dua (2) eksemplar laporan hasil kajian livelihood (Kalbar dan Riau)
2	Tersedia informasi tentang dampak penerapan skema sertifikasi (RSPO dan ISPO), terhadap sosial-ekonomi dan lingkungan	Satu atau dua (2) eksemplar laporan dampak penerapan skema sertifikasi (RSPO, dan ISPO), terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan (Kalbar dan Riau)
3	Tersedianya informasi kebijakan pendukung penerapan sertifikasi, termasuk kelebihan dan kelemahan dari skema sertifikasi	Dua (2) eksemplar laporan hasil kajian kebijakan (Kalbar dan Riau) dalam bentuk policy brief
4	Tersedianya informasi terkait mekanisme insentif bagi upaya penguatan implementasi sertifikasi (RSPO dan ISPO) di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau	Satu atau dua (2) eksemplar laporan hasil kajian mekanisme insentif bagi upaya penguatan implementasi sertifikasi (Kalbar dan Riau)

Sedangkan untuk luaran atau outputs pada tahun kedua (2022-2023) ada empat luaran. Luaran-luaran tersebut dapat digambarkan dalam Tabel 2.

Tabel 2 Kegiatan kajian tahun kedua (2022-2023)

No	Tahun ke 2 (2022-2023)	
	Luaran (Outputs)	Indikator Luaran
1	Tersedia draft Naskah Akademis penyusunan regulasi daerah	Dua (2) draft naskah akademis penyusunan regulasi daerah (Kalbar dan Riau)
2	Tersedianya draft regulasi (Pergub atau Raperda) bagi upaya penguatan dan percepatan penerapan skema sertifikasi di tingkat sub nasional	Dua (2) draft regulasi bagi upaya penguatan dan percepatan penerapan skema sertifikasi di tingkat sub nasional (Kalbar dan Riau)
3	Tersedianya policy brief bagi perbaikan kebijakan penguatan RSPO, ISPO, dan ISCC	Dua (2) policy brief terkait perbaikan kebijakan penguatan RSPO, ISPO, dan ISCC (Kalbar dan Riau)
4	Tersedianya draft jurnal nasional dan internasional dengan index scopus untuk (Q2)	Satu (1) draft jurnal nasional dan satu (1) draft jurnal internasional dengan index scopus untuk (Q2)

Dari kegiatan kajian ini diharapkan mendapatkan outcome yang signifikan. Dalam arti outcome kegiatan ini dalam jangka panjang akan memiliki dampak yang penting bagi upaya membangun sawit berkelanjutan dan berdaya saing tinggi di pasar nasional dan global. Ada pun outcome yang diharapkan dari kegiatan kajian ini adalah adanya penguatan dan percepatan implementasi sertifikasi (RSPO, ISPO, dan ISCC) terselenggara dan dijalankan oleh pemangku kepentingan, khususnya petani, korporasi dan pemerintah.

1.2. Jadwal Kegiatan

Jadwal kegiatan dari 'Kajian Strategi dan Insentif untuk Percepatan Pelaksanaan Sertifikasi Sawit Berkelanjutan (ISPO, RSPO, dan ISCC): Kasus di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau', ini di agi menadi dua periode waktu. Periode waktu pertama (2021-2022) dapat digambarkan pada Tabel 3

Tabel 3 Kegiatan kajian tahun pertama (2021-2022)

Kegiatan Tahun Pertama (2021-2022)													
No	Rencana Kerja	Bulan setelah kontrak											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rapat konsolidasi tim internal di masing-masing site (Bogor dan Kalbar)	X											
2	Studi literatur, menyusun metodologi penelitian, kerangka pikir penelitian dan instrumen penelitian	X											

3	Rapat tim besar peneliti yang terlibat untuk mempertajam substansi dan pertanyaan penelitian, framework di Bogor/Kalbar dalam persiapan studi lapang	x	x										
4	Kick Off Meeting di Kalbar dan Riau			x	X								
5	Studi awal (preliminary studies/studi lapang) di Jakarta (wawancara, audiensi dan pengumpulan data sekunder terkait sertifikasi)				x	X							
6	Coaching clinic untuk para enumerator dan peneliti lokal di Kalbar dan Riau (35 orang, untuk di 27 sample sites)							x	X				
7	Studi lapang dalam rangka livelihoods assessment di Kalbar dan Riau (wawancara, survey dan FGD, pengumpulan data sekunder)									X			
8	Organisasi data, transcribing, coding dan analisis data awal livelihoods assessment									x	X		
9	Studi lapang dalam rangka mengkaji dampak sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan ragam skema sertifikasi (ISPO, dan RSPO) di Kalbar dan Riau (wawancara, survey dan FGD, pengumpulan data sekunder)									X			
10	Organisasi data, transcribing, coding dan analisis data awal dampak sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan ragam skema sertifikasi (ISPO, dan RSPO)									x	x		
11	Studi lapang dalam rangka kajian kebijakan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan ragam sertifikasi (comparative studies) di Kalbar dan Riau (wawancara, survey dan FGD, pengumpulan data sekunder)									X			
12	Organisasi data, transcribing, coding dan analisis data awal kajian kebijakan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan ragam sertifikasi									x	X		
13	Studi lapang dalam rangka kajian sistem dan mekanisme insentif untuk penguatan dan percepatan sertifikasi (ISPO, dan RSPO) di Kalbar dan Riau (wawancara, survey dan FGD, pengumpulan data sekunder)									X			
14	Organisasi data, transcribing, coding dan analisis data awal kajian sistem dan mekanisme insentif untuk penguatan dan percepatan sertifikasi (ISPO, dan RSPO)									x	X		
15	Workshop perumusan sistem mekanisme insentif untuk percepatan sertifikasi										X		
16	Pertemuan koordinasi seluruh tim untuk membahas progress laporan awal serta mendiskusikan hasil temuan kunci										x	X	
17	Konsinyasi penyusunan laporan akhir kegiatan Tahun Pertama (Catatan: khususnya termin kedua)												X

Jadwal kegiatan kajian tahun kedua tertera pada Tabel 4.

Tabel 4 Jadwal Kegiatan kajian tahun kedua (2022-2023)

Kegiatan Tahun kedua (2022-2023)													
No	Rencana Kerja	Bulan setelah kontrak											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lanjutan Pelaksanaan Tahun Pertama (2021-2022) khususnya Pelaksanaan Termin Ketiga dengan menyampaikan Usulan Anggaran untuk Termin Ketiga	X											
2	Lanjutan studi lapangan (pengumpulan data) dengan survai dan wawancara mendalam dengan koprorasi dan stakeholder terkait lainnya, serta setidaknya satu kali FGD di tingkat desa dengan kelompok tani sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO), khususnya di Kalbar (Di Riau telah di lakukan di Siak dan Pelalawan)		X	X									
3	Entri data, transcribing, coding dan pengorganisasian data dan analisis data dan penulisan laporan hasil riset			X	X								
4	Rapat tim besar peneliti yang terlibat untuk persiapan pelaksanaan workshop partisipatif level kabupaten atau provinsi (Kalbar dan Riau) dan penyiapan Naskah Akademis untuk mendukung penyusunan draft regulasi				X								
5	Pendampingan/fasilitasi (workshop partisipatif) dalam rangka fasilitasi penyusunan draft regulasi (Pergub atau Perbub, atau Raperda lainnya) di Riau (2 kali)					X							
6	Pendampingan/fasilitasi (workshop partisipatif) dalam rangka fasilitasi penyusunan draft regulasi (Pergub atau perbub atau Raperda lainnya) di Kalbar (2 kali)						X						
7	Organisasi data, transcribing, coding dan analisis data akhir dari hasil workshop						X						
8	Pertemuan koordinasi seluruh tim untuk membahas progress dan penyusunan laporan hasil workshop							X					
10	Konsinyasi penyusunan laporan final							X					
11	Pertemuan koordinasi semua tim untuk menyusun draft penajaman rekomendasi kebijakan (buku panduan/guideline), berdasarkan hasil dari workshop, bagi upaya penguatan dan percepatan penerapan skema sertifikasi ditingkat sub nasional							x					
12	Monitoring dan evaluasi								X				
13	Workshop kebijakan percepatan sertifikasi di Jakarta, level nasional (Diseminasi hasil penelitian di level nasional) di Jakarta atau Bogor								X				
14	Kegiatan dokumentasi penelitian: pembuatan film, editing, printing publikasi								X				

2. Usulan anggaran berdasarkan termin pengajuan

Kegiatan kajian dengan sumber dana BDPKS ini secara resmi berdasarkan kontrak tanggal 13 Agustus 2021. Total anggaran yang disetujui pada dua periode (2021-2023) sebesar Rp.1.440.000.000, dengan rincian sebagai berikut: 1) Tahun Pertama (2021-2022) dialokasikan anggaran sebesar Rp 909.180.000, dan 2) Tahun Kedua dialokasikan sebesar Rp. 530.820.000.

Setelah pendandatangan kontrak, Tim PenelitiKonsorsium mengajukan anggaran termin pertama sebesar 24.37% (persen) dari total anggaran yang disetujui pada tahun pertama, yakni sebesar Rp. 226.240.000. Usulan anggaran termin kedua sebesar 68.37% (persen) dari total anggaran tahun pertama sebesar Rp 909.180.000 yakni sebesar Rp. 362.046.657. Sedangkan usulan anggaran termin ketiga Rp.321.749.343

2.1. Usulan Anggaran Termin Ketiga

Usulan anggaran termin kedua sebesar 35.39 % (persen) dari total anggaran tahun pertama Rp 909.180.000, yakni sebesar Rp.321.749.343.

2.2. Aktivitas yang akan Dibiayai Termin Ketiga

Paska transfer keuangan, pada Februari 2023, tim peneliti akan turun ke lapangan untuk melaksanakan kegiatan yang tertunda pada Tahun Pertama, dengan fokus pengumpulan data primer dan sekunder, baik melalui survai, FGD maupun wawancara mendalam. Kegiatan ini direncanakan akan dilaksanakan mulai Febrauri hingga April 2023. Selanjutnya pada Mei sampai September 2023 akan di laksanakan kegiatan Tahun Kedua.

3. Hasil Kegiatan Kajian atau *Research* (Substantif)

3.1. Temuan sementara

Paparan berikut menguraikan sebagian ringkasan hasil kajian yang dilakukan tim peneliti dari konsorsium tim penelitian LP2M Untan. Hasil kajian ini masih bersifat sementara, karena untuk Tahun Pertama masih akan dilakukan kajian untuk Termin Ketiga atau termin terakhir.

3.2. Hasil analisis statistik regresi multivariat

Hingga saat ini sudah dilakukan survei terhadap 455 responden di 16 Koperasi atau desa penelitian di Riau dan Kalimantan Barat. Selain survei, kami juga melakukan uji petik melalui Focus Group Discussin (FDGO di Pelalawan dengan Koperasi Amanah, dengan melibatkan lebih dari 20 petani, dan di Siak dengan Koperasi Tinerajaya dan Gemah Ripah melibatkan lebih dari 12 pengurus dan anggota kelompok. Wawancara mendalam juga dilakukan dengan beberapa petani, baik pengurus maupun anggota koperasi.

Fokus laporan untuk analisa statistik, setidaknya adalah: 1. Untuk menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi petani sawit melakukan sertifikasi kebun sawitnya; 2. Untuk menjelaskan lambatnya adopsi sertifikasi oleh petani sawit; 3. Untuk menjelaskan dampak sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan dari sertifikasi, khususnya skim ISPO dan RSPO; 4. Pengembangan insentif, sumber dan strategi percepatan sertifikasi sawit berkelanjutan.

Tabel 5 Sebaran responden menurut asal organisasi

Community	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Asosisasi Amanah Ukui	29	6.4	6.4	6.4
Gapoktan Tirta Kencana	30	6.6	6.6	13.0
Koperasi Bawa Sejahtera Mandiri	30	6.6	6.6	19.6
Koperasi Perkebunan Bersama	30	6.6	6.6	26.2
Koperasi Produsen Bina Sari	30	6.6	6.6	32.7
KUD Gemah Ripah	29	6.4	6.4	39.1
KUD Himado	30	6.6	6.6	45.7
KUD Jaya Usaha Sampurna	30	6.6	6.6	52.3
KUD Sawit Jaya	30	6.6	6.6	58.9
KUD Tiner Jaya	30	6.6	6.6	65.5
KUD Tuah Buno	30	6.6	6.6	72.1
Pekebun Swadaya Desa Penyeladi	30	6.6	6.6	78.7
Pekebun Swadaya Desa Rasau	30	6.6	6.6	85.3
Petani Desa Air Emas Riau	2	.4	.4	85.7
Poktan Setia Rukun	30	6.6	6.6	92.3
PPSKS Rambah Hilir	35	7.7	7.7	100.0
Total	455	100.0	100.0	

Sumber: data primer

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi sertifikasi

Tabel 6 Hosmer and Lemeshow test model sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	11.628	8	.169

Hipotesis :

H_0 = Model yang terbentuk cocok dengan data pengamatan

H_1 = Model yang terbentuk tidak cocok dengan data pengamatan

Pengambilan keputusan

Jika Nilai Sig. Hosmer and Lameshow Test >0.5 , maka H_0 diterima

Jika Nilai Sig. Hosmer and Lameshow Test <0.5 , maka H_0 ditolak

Analisis:

Dari tabel output Hosmer and Lameshow Test diatas terlihat bahwa nilai Sig. sebesar 0.169. nilai terserbut lebih besar dari α ($0.169 > 0.05$). maka H_0 diterima artinya model yang terbentuk cocok dengan data pengamatan, sehingga model regresi logistik ini layak digunakan untuk tahap lebih lanjut.

Tabel 7 Log Likelihood dari model sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Iteration History ^{a,b,c}			
Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients
			Constant
Step 0	1	620.863	-.295
	2	620.862	-.297
	3	620.862	-.297

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 620.862

c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Tabel 8 Ringkasan model sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	406.049 ^a	.376	.505

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Dari table diatas terlihat dari - 2 log likelihood penurunan dari step 0 (620.862) ke step 1 (406.049). artinya model regresi logistik yang terbentuk lebih baik. Terlihat pula nilai nagelkerke R square sebesar 0.505, artinya besaran pengaruh dari variabel bebas (X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , dan X_4) terhadap variabel terikat (Y) sebesar 50.5%

b. persamaan regresi

Tabel 9 Variabel persamaan regresi sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Variables in the Equation		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Harga TBS	.002	.000	63.850	1	.000	1.002
	Kemudahan Pinjaman	.951	.307	9.602	1	.002	2.587
	Kemudahan memasarkan	1.696	.289	34.502	1	.000	5.451
	Kepemilikan SHM	1.132	.284	15.841	1	.000	3.102
	Constant	-5.771	.538	115.200	1	.000	.003

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , X_4 .

Dari table diatas maka dibentuk persamaan regresi berikut:

$$Y = -5771 + 0.002 X_1 + 0.951 X_2 + 1.696 X_3 + 1.132 X_4$$

Dari persamaan regresi diatas maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa

- Konstanta sebesar -5771 yang berarti tidak ada kenaikan Harga TBS, tidak ada kemudahan pinjaman, tidak ada kemudahan pemasaran dan tidak ada kepemilikan SHM maka tidak ada kepemilikan sertifikasi.
- Koefisien harga TBS sebesar 0.002 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kenaikan harga TBS maka ada kemungkinan petani tertarik ikut sertifikasi sawit
- Koefisien Kemudahan Pinjaman sebesar 0.951 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan pinjaman maka ada kemungkinan petani tertarik memiliki sertifikasi sawit
- Koefisien Kemudahan Memasarkan sebesar 1.696 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan memasarkan maka ada kemungkinan petani tertarik memiliki sertifikasi sawit
- Koefisien kepemilikan SHM sebesar 1.132 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kepemilikan SHM maka ada kemungkinan petani tertarik memiliki sertifikasi sawit

Pengujian hipotesis

Hipotesis secara parsial:

H_1 : Harga TBS memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₂ : Kemudahan Pinjaman memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₁ : Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₁ : Kepemilikan SHM memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Dasar Pengambilan Kesimpulan

Jika nilai Sig. <0.05 maka Hipotesis diterima.

Jika nilai Sig. >0.05 maka Hipotesis Ditolak.

1. Hipotesis 1

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel harga TBS (X₁) sebesar 0.00. dan nilai Sig X₁ (0.00) < 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Harga TBS memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

2. Hipotesis 2

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pinjaman (X₂) sebesar 0.02 dan nilai Sig X₂ (0.02) < 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kemudahan Pinjaman memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

3. Hipotesis 3

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pemasaran (X₃) sebesar 0.00 dan nilai Sig X₃ (0.00) < 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

4. Hipotesis 4

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kepemilikan SHM(X₄) sebesar 0.00 dan nilai Sig X₄ (0.00) < 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kepemilikan SHM memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Sedangkan kalau kita rinci berdasarkan lokasi studi, antara Riau dan Kalimantan Barat dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut. Pertama untuk kasus Riau dapat jelaskan sebagai berikut

Persamaan regresi (RIAU)

Tabel 10 Nilai variabel persamaan sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Variables in the Equation ^a		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^b	X1	.000	.000	.487	1	.485	1.000
	X2	.536	.523	1.053	1	.305	1.709
	X3	2.037	.437	21.686	1	.000	7.666
	X4	.929	.597	2.425	1	.119	2.533

Constant	-1.329	.878	2.291	1	.130	.265
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a. provinsi = Riau

b. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3, X4.

Dari table diatas maka dibentuk persamaan regresi berikut

$$Y = -1.329 + 0.536X_2 + 2.037 X_3 + 0.929X_4$$

Dari persamaan regresi diatas maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa

- Konstanta sebesar -1.329 yang berarti tidak ada kenaikan Harga TBS, tidak ada kemudahan pinjaman, tidak ada kemudahan pemasaran dan tidak ada kepemilikan SHM maka tidak ada kepemilikan sertifikasi.
- Koefisien harga TBS sebesar 0.000 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kenaikan harga TBS maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit
- Koefisien Kemudahan Pinjaman sebesar 0.636 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan pinjaman maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit
- Koefisien Kemudahan Memasarkan sebesar 2.037 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan Memasarkan maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit

Koefisien kepemilikan SHM sebesar 0.929 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kepemilikan SHM maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit

Pengujian hipotesis

Hipotesis secara parsial:

H₁ : Harga TBS memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₂ : Kemudahan Pinjaman memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₃ : Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H₄ : Kepemilikan SHM memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Dasar Pengambilan Kesimpulan

Jika nilai Sig. <0.05 maka Hipotesis diterima.

Jika nilai Sig. >0.05 maka Hipotesis Ditolak.

1. Hipotesis 1

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel harga TBS (X₁) sebesar 0.485. dan nilai Sig X₁ (0.485) > 0.05 tolak Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Harga TBS tidak memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

2. Hipotesis 2

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pinjaman (X₂) sebesar 0.305 dan nilai Sig X₂ (0.305) < 0.05 tolak Hipotesis artinya secara parsial

Kemudahan Pinjaman tidak memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

3. Hipotesis 3

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pemasaran (X_3) sebesar 0.00 dan nilai Sig X_3 ($0.00 < 0.05$) terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

4. Hipotesis 4

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kepemilikan SHM(X_4) sebesar 0.119 dan nilai Sig X_4 ($0.119 > 0.05$) tolak Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kepemilikan SHM tidak memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Tabel 11 Ringkasan model persamaan sertifikasi kelapa sawit

Model Summary ^a			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	138.311 ^b	.145	.243

a. provinsi = Riau

b. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Terlihat pula nilai nagelkerke R square sebesar 0.243, artinya besaran pengaruh dari variabel bebas (X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , dan X_4) terhadap variabel terikat (Y) sebesar 24.3%

Persamaan regresi (Kalimantan Barat)

Tabel 12 Variabel dalam persamaan regresi sertifikasi di Kalimantan Barat

Variables in the Equation ^a							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^b	X1	.003	.001	24.084	1	.000	1.003
	X2	2.307	.781	8.724	1	.003	10.048
	X3	2.303	.764	9.075	1	.003	10.002
	X4	-.090	.473	.036	1	.850	.914
	Constant	-9.870	1.334	54.711	1	.000	.000

a. provinsi = Kalimantan Barat

b. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3, X4.

Dari table diatas maka dibentuk persamaan regresi berikut:

$$Y = -9.87 + 0.003X_1 + 2.307X_2 + 2.033 X_3 - 0.090X_4$$

Dari persamaan regresi di atas maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

- a. Konstanta sebesar -9.87 yang berarti tidak ada kenaikan Harga TBS, tidak ada kemudahan pinjaman, tidak ada kemudahan pemasaran dan tidak ada kepemilikan SHM maka tidak ada kepemilikan sertifikasi.
 - b. Koefisien harga TBS sebesar 0.003 yang bermakna bahwa setiap tidak ada kenaikan harga TBS maka tidak ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit.
 - c. Koefisien Kemudahan Pinjaman sebesar 2.307 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan pinjaman maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit.
 - d. Koefisien Kemudahan Memasarkan sebesar 2.033 yang bermakna bahwa setiap ada kemudahan Memasarkan maka ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit.
- Koefisien kepemilikan SHM sebesar -0.090 yang bermakna bahwa setiap tidak ada kepemilikan SHM maka tidak ada kemungkinan petani memiliki sertifikasi sawit.

Pengujian hipotesis

Hipotesis secara parsial:

H_1 : Harga TBS memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H_2 : Kemudahan Pinjaman memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H_3 : Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

H_4 : Kepemilikan SHM memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Dasar Pengambilan Kesimpulan

Jika nilai Sig. <0.05 maka Hipotesis diterima.

Jika nilai Sig. >0.05 maka Hipotesis Ditolak.

1. Hipotesis 1

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel harga TBS (X_1) sebesar 0.00. dan nilai Sig X_1 (0.00)<0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Harga TBS memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

2. Hipotesis 2

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pinjaman (X_2) sebesar 0.003 dan nilai Sig X_2 (0.003)< 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kemudahan Pinjaman memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

3. Hipotesis 3

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kemudahan Pemasaran (X_3) sebesar 0.003 dan nilai Sig X_3 (0.003)< 0.05 terima Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kemudahan Pemasaran memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

4. Hipotesis 4

Dari tabel diatas terlihat nilai sig untuk variabel Kepemilikan SHM(X_4) sebesar 0.85 dan nilai Sig X_4 (0.85) > 0.05 tolak Hipotesis artinya secara parsial Kepemilikan SHM tidak memiliki pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepemilikan sertifikasi sawit

Tabel 13 Ringkasan model sertifikasi di Kalimantan Barat

Model Summary ^a			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	135.297 ^b	.287	.505

a. provinsi = Kalimantan Barat

b. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Terlihat pula nilai nagelkerke R square sebesar 0.505, artinya besaran pengaruh dari variabel bebas (X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , dan X_4) terhadap variabel terikat (Y) sebesar 50.5%

Penutup

Dari hasil analisis terlihat bahwa empat variabel bebas (Seperti, Peningkatan Harga TBS, Kemudahan mendapatkan pinjaman, Kemudahan memasarkan dan kepemilikan lahan SHM) mempengaruhi petani dalam mensertifikasikan kebunnya. Kalau di pilah berdasarkan lokasi maka terlihat kasus di Kalimantan Barat, menunjukkan empat variabel bebas tersebut memiliki pengaruh lebih besar (50.5%) dibandingkan di Riau (24%).

3.2.1. Dampak Sertifikasi Terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Terakhir dengan dampak sertifikasi terhadap kondisi sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut. Untuk dampak ini akan diperlihatkan unuk kasus di Riau dan Kalimantan Barat. Berikut ini untuk kasus di Riau sertifikasi ISPO dan RSPO memiliki dampak signifikan terhadap sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan.

Tabel 14 Ringkasan model dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Model Summary ^a				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.468 ^b	.219	.206	.3336

a. Provinsi = Riau

b. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK SOSIAL, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN

ANOVA ^{a,b}						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.662	3	1.887	16.959	.000 ^c
	Residual	20.143	181	.111		
	Total	25.805	184			

a. Provinsi = Riau

b. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

c. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK SOSIAL, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN

H_0 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) tidak berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

H_1 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

Hasil menunjukan nilai sig (0.00)<0.05 dapat disimpulkan bahwa tolak H_0 menandakan variable sertifikasi berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi.

Tabel 15 Koefisien model dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Coefficients ^{a,b}					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-.813	.270		.003
	DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN	.128	.051	.165	.014
	DAMPAK SOSIAL	.128	.053	.158	.018
	DAMPAK EKONOMI	.228	.038	.396	.000

a. Provinsi = Riau

b. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

Rumus persamaan

$$Y = -0.813 + 0.128 X_1 + 0.128 X_2 + 0.228 X_3$$

Sedangkan untuk kasus di Kalimantan Barat dapat digambarkan hasilnya sebagai berikut.

Tabel 16 Ringkasan model dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Model Summary ^a				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.345 ^b	.119	.109	.3932

a. Provinsi = Kalimantan barat

b. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

ANOVA ^{a,b}					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	Sig.
1	Regression	5.547	3	1.849	.000 ^c
	Residual	41.119	266	.155	
	Total	46.667	269		

a. Provinsi = Kalimantan barat

b. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

c. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

H_0 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) tidak berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

H_1 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

Hasil menunjukan nilai sig (0.00)<0.05 dapat disimpulkan bahwa tolak H_0 menandakan variable sertifikasi berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi.

Tabel 17 Koefisien model regresi dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Coefficients ^{a,b}					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-.326	.275		.237
	DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN	.089	.051	.101	.080
	DAMPAK SOSIAL	-.085	.051	-.098	.101
	DAMPAK EKONOMI	.164	.034	.287	.000

a. Provinsi = Kalimantan barat

b. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

Rumus persamaan

$$Y = -0.326 + 0.089 X_1 - 0.085 X_2 + 0.164 X_3$$

Sementara itu kalau kita lihat perbedaan dampaknya antara ISPO dan RSPO dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut.

Tabel 18 Ringkasan model regresi dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.413 ^a	.170	.165	.402

a. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	14.957	3	4.986	30.835	.000 ^b

Residual	72.920	451	.162		
Total	87.877	454			

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI ISPO

b. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

H0 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO) tidak berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

H1 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO) berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

Hasil menunjukkan nilai sig (0.00)<0.05 dapat disimpulkan bahwa tolak H₀ menandakan variable sertifikasi berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi.

Tabel 19 Koefisien model regresi dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-.700	.209		.001
	DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN	.040	.040	.043	.313
	DAMPAK SOSIAL	.009	.040	.010	.825
	DAMPAK EKONOMI	.244	.026	.409	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI ISPO

Rumus persamaan

$$Y = -0.7 + 0.04 X_1 + 0.009 X_2 + 0.244 X_3$$

Sedangkan sertifikasi RSPO dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut.

Tabel 20 Ringkasan model regresi dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.303 ^a	.092	.086	.4261

a. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.304	3	2.768	15.243	.000 ^b
	Residual	81.902	451	.182		
	Total	90.207	454			

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI RSPO

b. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

H_0 = variabel sertifikasi (RSPO) tidak berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

H_1 = variabel sertifikasi (RSPO) berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

Hasil menunjukkan nilai sig (0.00)<0.05 dapat disimpulkan bahwa tolak H_0 menandakan variable sertifikasi berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi.

Tabel 21 Koefisien model regresi dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-.701	.222		.002
	DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN	.109	.042	.117	.010
	DAMPAK SOSIAL	.019	.043	.020	.659
	DAMPAK EKONOMI	.166	.028	.274	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI RSPO

Rumus persamaan

$$Y = -0.701 + 0.109 X_1 + 0.019 X_2 + 0.166 X_3$$

Dari hasil wawancara juga menunjukkan dampak positif sertifikasi. Dampak positif terhadap lingkungan, menurut persepsi petani adalah dimana petani saat ini menjadi lebih memiliki kesadaran terhadap pengolahan lahan yang lebih hati-hati dengan tidak membakar. Kemudian, para pekebun juga semakin peduli terhadap perlindungan areal areal yang harus dilindungi seperti wilayah yang memiliki nilai konservasi tinggi (HCV/HCS) dan wilayah sempadan sungai. Mereka umumnya juga lebih tahu terkait dengan batas kawasan hutan yang harus di jaga. Dalam budidaya sawitnya mereka juga kebanyakan menerapkan praktek pengelolaan pertanian yang baik (GAP) dan pengelolaan sampah di kebun dengan baik serta penggunaan pakaian APD.

Sedangkan dampak positif sertifikasi dari aspek ekonomi, menurut petani adalah terlihat dari peningkatan produktivitas kebun, kemudian juga dari penjualan kredit sertifikasi RSPO. Pendapatan dari kebun meningkat sejak sertifikasi karena akses pasar menjadi lebih mudah dan ada juga dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan harga sawit (TBS). Petani

saat ini juga semakin mampu membiayai anaknya untuk melanjutkan studi ke jenjang lebih tinggi.

Dampak positif dari sisi sosial, menurut petani, lebih terlihat dari sisi kelembagaan petani dan kapasitas petani yang semakin meningkat. Petani menjadi lebih terorganisir dan secara administratif dan teknis lebih rapi. Keberadaan Internal Control system pada kelompok tani yang sudah RSPO menjadikan pemenuhan prinsip dan kriteria sertifikasi menjadi lebih terarah. Kemudian dari sisi kapasitas petani juga meningkat dalam konteks manajemen kebun dan soliditas kelompok. Para petani juga semakin memiliki akses lebih besar ke fasilitas kesehatan, seperti puskesmas dan asuransi kesehatan.

Sementara kalau dilihat dari sisi perbandingan dampaknya, tentunya RSPO memiliki dampak lebih terutama dari sisi ekonomi. Sebab, di bandingkan dengan ISPO, RSPO tentunya lebih maju dalam konteks perkembangannya mengingat telah berdiri sejak 2004, sementara ISPO sejak 2011. Mengingat RSPO terbukti telah menghadirkan premium price bagi petani, maka menurut seorang responden dari LSM internasional, petani binaannya lebih memilih RSPO terlebih dahulu dengan harapan akan membantu kelompok tani menapatkan dukungan biaya surveillance. "Ini hanya soal strategi RSPO atau ISPO dahulu." Menurutnya RSPO di awal akan lebih baik dan bisa membuat petani lebih mandiri. Setelah itu, petani sawit baru memproses untuk mendapatkan sertifikasi ISPO. Menurutnya antara RSPO dan ISPO saling komplementer.

Tabel 22 Perbandingan dampak sertifikasi ISPO dan RSPO

Dampak RSPO	Dampak ISPO
Dampak lingkungan	Dampak lingkungan
Petani menerima pelatihan dan menetapkan standar yang disepakati di kebun budidaya dan catatan penggunaan pestisida).	Pengelolaan dan budidaya pertanian secara berkelanjutan ditingkatkan
Petani juga sudah terbiasa mengelola residu pestisida dan hal ini telah diatur oleh RSPO.	Perubahan kesadaran dan logika pengelolaan perkebunan kelapa sawit. Logika lama: semakin banyak pupuk semakin baik. Mengubah kesadaran bahwa pemupukan berlebihan dapat merusak unsur hara tanah.
Sebagian besar petani juga mengetahui untuk tidak mengembangkan kelapa sawit mereka di lokasi yang dilarang seperti tepian sungai, danau dan kawasan gambut dan hutan	Meningkatkan kesadaran ekologis dalam penggunaan pestisida
Petani mampu dan mempraktekkan pertanian berkelanjutan	
Meningkatkan kesadaran petani untuk melindungi keanekaragaman hayati	
Dampak ekonomi	Dampak ekonomi
Peningkatan pendapatan dari produksi yaitu dari penjualan TBS ke perusahaan	Dapat mengajukan permohonan bantuan sarana dan prasarana kepada Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPD PKS)
Akses pasar yang lebih baik	Relatif lebih mudah mengajukan permohonan peremajaan sawit (PSR) ke pemerintah
Petani mendapatkan sumber pendapatan baru dimana mereka bisa menjual sertifikat sertifikasi ke perusahaan besar (nestle, danon dan lain-lain). Petani mendapat penghasilan dari konversi TBS ke CPO dengan	Banyak bank yang menawarkan kerjasama seperti BRI disini dan diluar Kabupaten Siak seperti Bank Mandiri. (pembayaran gaji gaji, pinjaman dan modal). Pinjaman 500 juta dan

rendemen sekitar (Rendemen) 20% dimana per ton bisa US\$ 15-25 dan dari TBS ke PKO dimana per ton bisa US\$ 65-125. Dalam satu kelompok bisa mendapatkan Rp 500-700 juta Petani mampu membayar PPN (PPn) Rp 7,5 miliar untuk empat kelompok seluas 1500 ha dan mereka mendapatkan Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak (NPWP).	jika petani tidak menggunakannya, mereka hanya akan dikenakan bunga. Karena program tersebut berdampak pada peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat
Petani mampu membayar PPN (PPn) Rp 7,5 miliar untuk empat kelompok seluas 1500 ha dan mereka mendapatkan Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak (NPWP).	Karena program tersebut berdampak pada peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat
Pendapatan dari penjualan sertifikat (kredit) kepada perusahaan hilir berbasis digunakan untuk pengawasan, sebagian dibagikan langsung kepada anggota, digunakan untuk usaha produktif, untuk kegiatan sosial seperti membantu anak berprestasi, asuransi kesehatan dan tidak mempekerjakan pekerja di bawah umur serta melindungi keanekaragaman hayati.	Lembaga keuangan di kawasan kebun kebun tersebut sudah mulai memperhatikan dan tertarik untuk memberikan pinjaman atau bermitra, terutama perbankan dan perusahaan kelapa sawit yang berstandar internasional. Bagi perbankan, karena anggota koperasi yang memiliki standar ISPO sudah memiliki legalitas atas lahannya, termasuk NPWP. Sedangkan dari perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit besar dinilai produksinya sudah melewati baku mutu yang baik.
	Dukungan dana untuk penanaman kembali. Hal ini juga menjadi pertimbangan bagi petani kecil yang memiliki ISPO. Di koperasi ini, iuran peremajaan yang diterima adalah 2 miliar, dengan rincian 25 juta/ha.
Dampak sosial	Dampak sosial
Kerjasama dengan puskesmas untuk mendapatkan pelayanan pemeriksaan kesehatan bagi pekerja dan kelompok tani di perkebunan	Percaya diri dan kepercayaan dari pihak ketiga meningkat
Memiliki asuransi kesehatan (kecelakaan kerja)	Dapatkan citra yang baik
Tidak mempekerjakan pekerja di bawah umur	Meningkatnya kesadaran akan keamanan budidaya kelapa sawit. Kenalan dengan peralatan standar keselamatan seperti APD, dll.,
Dapatkan asuransi kesehatan	Kesadaran akan pentingnya organisasi petani. Karena syarat utama ISPO adalah memiliki kelembagaan organisasi yang kuat dengan tujuan meningkatkan produksi, pengelolaan perkebunan dan distribusi, tetapi juga meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan.
Efek lebih lanjut dari RSPO adalah petani yang mensertifikasi satu bidang tanah kemudian memasukkan bidang tanah mereka yang lain dan mengundang kerabat mereka untuk berpartisipasi..	

Sumber: Disarikan dari wawancara dengan fasilitator lokal dari LSM Internasional, dan dua ketua kelompok tani.

Terkait dengan dampak RSPO terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan, menurutnya sejauh ini sangat signifikan. Salah satu *lesson learn* penting, menurutnya, dapat diambil dari kasus pendampingannya terhadap Koperasi Sawit Jaya, di Desa Benteng Hulu, Riau. Koperasi Sawit Jaya dibentuk sejak 2010 dengan anggota 121 petani dengan luasan 258 ha. Proses fasilitasi oleh sebuah lembaga internasional untuk mendapatkan RSPO dilakukan sejak 2018 dan mendapatkan RSPO pada tahun 2021. Salah seorang ketua kelompok menyatakan bahwa petani sawit memilih RSPO karena sangat tergantung pada strategi dan pemahaman pendampingnya. Dampak RSPO, kelompok pernah mendapatkan 300 juta rupiah yang digunakan untuk surveillance.

Dampak RSPO dari aspek lingkungan salah satunya para petani dalam setiap minggu diharuskan melakukan pengecekan ketinggian muka air dan sekat kanal, berhubung umumnya kebun-kebun sawit mereka di lahan gambut, "Peningkatan produksi 80-98% karena kita menjaga airnya, karena dalam keadaan basah pupuk langsung diserap," kata ketua kelompok tani. Menurutnya, sebelumnya RSPO produksinya hanya 300-600 kg per kapling per 10 hari dan setelah RSPO menjadi setiap 10 hari 1.2 -1.5 ton per kapling dan ada yang 3.6-4.5 ton per kapling. Dengan RSPO, menurutnya pengelolaan lingkungan menjadi lebih baik dan para petani merasa mendapatkan tambahan pengetahuan dan lingkungan terhadap lahan gambut. Selain itu, saat ini kebakaran menurun, dibandingkan sebelum mendapatkan sertifikasi RSPO. "Hampir tiap tahun kebakaran," katanya. Menurut, seorang fasilitator lapangan, menyadarkan masyarakat untuk tidak berburu dan mau menggunakan APD adalah tugas terberat. "Karena Siak ini panas, mereka awal-awalnya enggan menggunakan APD.

Penutup

Dari hasil analisis statistik terkait dampak sertifikasi terhadap sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan dapat disimpulkan bahwa sertifikasi memiliki dampak yang signifikan terhadap sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan. Terkait tentang adakah perbedaan dampak antara ISPO dan RSPO maka data sampai data termin kedua menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan. Namun berdasarkan wawancara mendalam, RSPO memiliki dampak sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan yang lebih baik.

3.2.2. Pengembangan insentif, sumber dan strategi percepatan sertifikasi sawit berkelanjutan

Kajian awal mengkonfirmasi temuan-temuan terdahulu, rendahnya pencapaian sertifikasi disebabkan oleh legalitas lahan, rendahnya dukungan pemerintah, lemahnya kelembagaan petani, rendahnya kemampuan teknis dan manajerial petani, serta tidak adanya premi harga (untuk sertifikasi ISPO). Di level petani, rendahnya pencapaian sertifikasi ditentukan oleh kemudahan mendapatkan pinjaman (untuk mengelola kebun), pendapatan usahatani, ketersediaan fasilitator/penyuluh, insentif keuangan, kemudahan mendapatkan legalitas lahan, persepsi positif terhadap sertifikasi, adanya sosialisasi, dan kemudahan mendapatkan Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan (SPPL), seperti terlihat dalam Tabel 23.

Tabel 23 Hasil regresi multivariate hubungan antara pencapaian sertifikasi dengan variabel independennya studi kasus di Kalimantan Barat

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.661	.068		24.603	.000
Pemilikan SPPL	.005	.017	.026	.281	.779
Legalitas lahan	-.021	.014	-.127	-1.512	.132
Ada pihak yang membantu	.034	.009	.266	3.908	.000
Insentif yang diharapkan	-.013	.012	-.064	-1.028	.305
Keikutsertaan dalam sosialisasi	.022	.015	.121	1.463	.145
Pendapatan utama (Rp/tahun)	-2,08E-09	.000	-.001	-.020	.984
Pandangan terhadap sertifikasi?	-.037	.031	-.084	-1.199	.232
Kemudahan mendapatkan pinjaman?	.013	.012	.070	1.160	.247

Studi di Riau tidak jauh berbeda dimana semua nilai Sig <0,05 yang berarti bahwa X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8 berpengaruh terhadap sertifikasi. Artinya semua variabel memiliki pengaruh terhadap keinginan petani sawit untuk melakukan sertifikasi, seperti legalitas lahan, SPPL, STD-B dan seterusnya. Masalah utama bagi responden baik Riau dan Kalimantan Barat menurut responden adalah kurangnya pendampingan (12%) dan biaya pengurusan sertifikasi (11%) yang dianggap besar. Kemudian masalah rumit lainnya adalah legalitas lahan dan pengurusan SPPL.

Tabel 24 Hasil regresi multivariate hubungan antara pencapaian sertifikasi dengan variabel independennya studi kasus di Riau

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.000	.000			
Pemilikan SPPL	.000	.000	.000		
Legalitas lahan	.000	.000	.000		
Ada pihak yang membantu	1.000	.000	1.000		
Insentif yang diharapkan	.000	.000	.000		
Keikutsertaan dalam sosialisasi	.000	.000	.000		
Pendapatan utama (Rp/tahun)	.000	.000	.000		
Pandangan terhadap sertifikasi?	.000	.000	.000		
Kemudahan mendapatkan pinjaman?	.000	.000	.000		

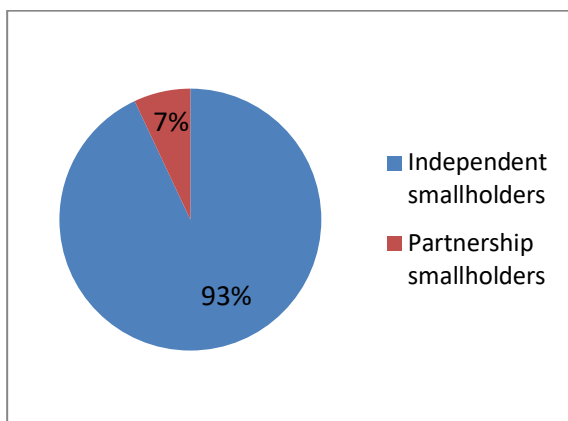
3.2.3. Mengapa serifikas petani sawit berjalan lambat?

Petani pemula dan masalahnya

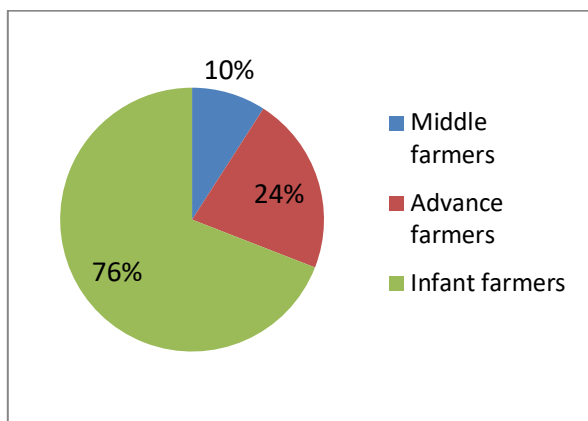
Target nasional percepatan sertifikasi, khususnya ISPO yang tinggal 3 tahun lagi ke depan, memberikan pesimisme publik, manakala melihat masih banyaknya problem yang dihadapi petani di lapangan dan terbatasnya dukungan kebijakan di tingkat sub-nasional dan lokal. Untuk melakukan percepatan sertifikasi bagi petani, khususnya petani swadaya, bagi narasumber dari internasional NGO berbasis di Belanda, harus di

identifikasi faktor pembatas dari sertifikasi. Salah satu faktor pembatas adalah tidak sedikit pekebun sawit yang berada di kawasan hutan, baik produksi, lindung maupun konservasi.” *Sebagian kecil petani mandiri beroperasi dalam Kawasan hutan’. Namun, saya perlu sampaikan tidak banyak petani sawit kurang 25 ha yang lahannya tumpang tindih di kawasan hutan. Angkanya kurang 7% ’, tambah narasumber dari Serikat Petani Sawit.* Narasumber, mantan pejabat Komite ISPO, membenarkan bahwa sebagian lahan sawit pekebun swadaya berada di kawasan hutan, sehingga tidak memiliki legalitas lahan (Land Certificate) dan tidak memiliki STD-B. Ada juga, menurutnya, lahan-lahan pekebun yang masih dalam sengketa dengan pihak lain. Sementara itu ada lahan-lahan petani yang izin pelepasan lahan dari kawasan hutan belum tuntas. Di sisi lain banyak pekebun korporasi yang belum memfasilitasi pembangunan 20% dari kebunnya untuk rakyat atau petani.

Sedangkan faktor pengurang dalam kontek yang melemahkan kapasitas petani adalah diantaranya para petani tidak terbiasa menghadapi birokrasi, kesadaran untuk berinvestasi kurang, penguasaan teknologi kurang, interpretasi terkait prinsip dan kriteria juga lemah, tidak terbiasa melakukan pencatatan atau pendokumentasian hal-hal berkenaan dengan kebun, pemasaran kurang efisien karena harus melalui tengkulak, akses terhadap informasi lemah. Narasumber, dari Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit. *“Banyak petani kecil yang yang kebunnya di Areal Penggunaan Lain (APL) pun tidak memiliki alas legalitas yang jelas. Mereka tidak memiliki sertifikat tanah (SHM), Surat Tanda Daftar Budidaya (STD-B), dan Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan (SPPL)”, (Tegas narasumber dari Serikat Petani).*



Gambar 1 Komposisi kebun sawit rakyat (bermitra) vs Swadaya (Narasumber from expert FGD 9/08 2022)



Gambar 2 Tipe Petani Berdasarkan Kinerjanya (Narasumber dari internasional NGO FGD 9/08/2022)

Gambar 1 mengilustrasikan kondisi petani dimana komposisi petani independent kebanyakan belum bermitra. Sedangkan Gambar menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan tipe petani berdasarkan kinerjanya sebagian besar (76%) masih petani pemula yang memiliki banyak keterbatasan. Gambar 2, mengilustrasikan kondisi kinerja petani, dimana 76% petani masih dalam klasifikasi pemula, sedangkan yang maju baru 24% dan menengah 10%. Petani pemula artinya petani yang memiliki banyak keterbatasan, seperti belum berkelompok, belum memiliki legalitas lahan dan usaha dan produktivitasnya rendah serta belum bermitra.

Tabel 25 Masalah yang dihadapi petani sawit, khususnya petani swadaya

No	Problems	Remarks
1	Kebun terletak di Kawasan hutan	Sekitar 49% kebun petani di Siak, berada di Kawasan gambut dalam. Hal ini berpengaruh terhadap kondisi tanaman dan produktifitas. Tanaman roboh karena akar tidak memiliki pijakan yang kuat.
2	Legalitas lahan	
3	STDB	
4	Legalitas organisasi	
5	Biaya sertifikasi	
6	Tidak ada insentif harga untuk sertifikat ISPO	Tidak ada perbedaan harga antara TBS bersertifikat dengan non sertifikat
7	Penggunaan benih non sertifikat	
8	Tidak ada penerapan Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	
9	Dana untuk bantuan teknis terbatas	
10	Bantuan infrastruktur dan input produksi terbatas	
11	Akses pasar terbatas	
12	Pengelolaan kebun tidak standar	
13	Kebanyakan bukan anggota kelompok	
14	Pekebun menengah/besar tinggal di luar desa	

Sumber: FGD (9/08 2022)

Kelemahan petani lainnya, menurut narasumber dari Serikat Petani, data terkait pekebun sawit itu banyak yang belum tersedia di tingkat kabupaten maupun nasional. Terlebih petani swadaya atau independen umumnya tidak berasosiasi dalam koperasi atau kelompok tani. Belum banyak ada pemetaan terkait profil dan kondisi petani. Mayoritas produktivitas kebun petani masih rendah rata-rata di bawah 14 ton/ha/tahun dan mereka menjual ke tengkulak dengan harga rendah (70-80%) dari harga penetapan pemerintah. Dukungan SDM Pengetahuan merawat kebun yang kurang memadai. Para petani swadaya ada yang tinggal di desa tetapi ada juga yang tinggal di kota dan ada yang campuran dalam arti tinggal di desa dan kota. Petani sawadaya yang tinggal di desa saja umumnya petani sawit dengan luas kuang dari 8 ha. Posisi tempat tinggal ini juga akan menjadi hambatan tersendiri dalam mendorong percepatan sertifikasi. Informan kunci dari pemerintah Kabupaten Siak (2022) menambahkan seperti terlihat pada Tabel 25. bahwa permasalahan perkebunan sawit rakyat antara lain: sebagian besar bibit sawit milik masyarakat berasal dari bibit tidak unggul, belum menerapkan GAP dan BMP dengan baik, sebagian besar belum tergabung dalam kelembagaan pekebun, anggaran untuk peningkatan kemampuan dan bimbingan teknis pekebun masih sangat kecil (petani sawit dianggap mampu) dan lainnya.

Fragmentasi kebun petani

Dari narasumber FGD yang diadakan di Kalimantan Barat, menyatakan bahwa sampai saat ini kelompok pekebun yang dapat sertifikat ISPO/RSPO hampir semua eks plasma yang dapat bantuan LSM /korporasi dan belum ada petani swadaya yang mampu secara mandiri mendapatkan. Bekas petani plasma, umumnya sudah dapat legalitas formal. Sedangkan pekebun bekas peserta transmigrasi pada awalnya memiliki hak miliki (SHM) tetapi kemudian dianggap masuk kawasan hutan sehingga dianggap tidak berlaku. Rata-rata mereka punya legalitas lahan (Surat Keterangan Tanah) atau SKT/SKGR dan

Letter C). Seperti halnya di Riau, lokasi pekebun swadaya sangat sulit, karena lokasinya tersebar dan tidak satu hamparan. Lokasi tersebut juga sulit untuk dikonfirmasi apakah sesuai dengan tata ruang pemerintah daerah atau tidak. Bahkan, banyak lahan sawit petani swadaya yang dalam kondisi sengketa. Narasumber lainnya menyatakan banyak pekebun swadaya yang belum berkelompok dalam organisasi petani sehingga menyulitkan dalam proses fasilitasi sertifikasi. Artinya banyak pekebun belum membentuk Koperasi dan belum ada Internal Control System (ICS), dan belum mempunyai dana yang cukup untuk pra-kondisi serta biaya Audit ISPO dan Surveillance.

Dalam pengurusan STDB, memerlukan surat tanah dan koordinat. Sehingga tanpa legalitas lahan, maka akan mempersulit pengurusan STDB. Untuk di Sanggau, Kalimantan Barat, menurut narasumber, hanya bisa menerbitkan STDB sebanyak 500 ha per tahun, sementara kebutuhan total ada 90,000 ha. Kemudian yang menyulitkan dan membuat petani enggan sertifikasi adalah dalam pengurusan STDB memerlukan pengurusan Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak (NPWP), tetapi petani harus membayar pajak-oajak terutang sebelumnya. Pengurusan SPPL juga memerlukan waktu yang lama.

Narasumber dari Kemenko menyadari bahwa petani akan sulit mengurus sertifikasi kalau menggunakan biaya sendiri. Dia melihat bahwa peremajaan sawit rakyat dapat menjadi pintu masuk untuk menuju sertifikasi. *“Kita terlalu sibuk dengan peremajaan karena tidak mudah dan saking sibuk membujuk petani peremajaan skema ISPO kita lupakan. Proses masuk ISPO tidak gampang dan BDPKS tidak memiliki kapasitas untuk itu dan kementan sibuk dengan Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR), dengan target 180.000 ha setahun dan itu tidak mudah”, katanya.*

Birokrasi pengurusan sertifikasi

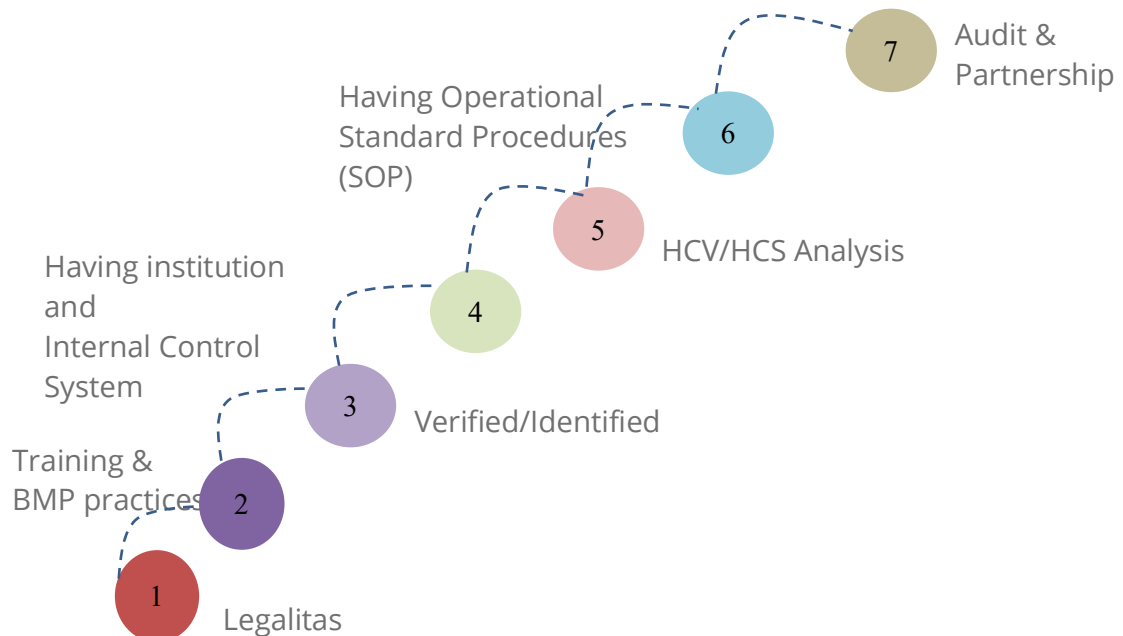
Bagi narasumber dari Serikat Petani, kebutuhan untuk sawit rakyat berkelanjutan memerlukan tahapan dan proses yang panjang seperti terlihat dalam Gambar 3. Mulai dari kebutuhan akan legalitas lahan, pelatihan penerapan budidaya pertanian yang baik (GAP/BMP), identifikasi dan verifikasi data, memiliki kelembagaan dan internal control system, perlindungan HCV/HCS, memiliki standar operasional prosedur, dan audit dan kemitraan. Petani hampir tidak di damping dan berdampak pada pekebun jauh dari informasi tentang program sawit. Penyuluh sawit sebagai pendamping memiliki keterbatasan dalam banyak hal antara lain: 1. Pendanaan; 2. Wilayah jangkauan karena lokasi kebun berjauhan; 3. Keterbatasan Sumber Daya Manusia. Saat ini menurutnya, yang diperlukan petani adalah fasilitasi, pendataan Penguatan SDM & kelembagaan dan membangun kemitraan. Dana sudah ada bersumber dari BPDP-KS, tinggal aksi nyata.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, narasumber dari Serikat Petani Sawit menggarisbawahi bahwa banyak petani sawit yang kesulitan menjual sawitnya. Harga antara yang telah tersertifikasi dengan yang belum juga seringkali sama. Menurutnya kalau ISPO tidak direkognisi pasar maka pemerintah perlu menjamin kepastian harga dan pasar domestik. *“Pemerintah bisa bikin global alliance sehingga harga bagus dapat diberikan petani dan industri”, saranya.* Pemerintah perlu membuat kebijakan asuransi pertanian, khususnya sawit yang sudah ISPO, sehingga ketika ada gejolak pasar petani tidak dirugikan. Dan Undang Undang 19/2013 sebagai landasannya.

Terbatasnya dukungan pemerintah daerah

Peran pemerintah daerah menjadi salah satu kunci percepatan sertifikasi baik RSPO maupun ISPO. Terkait percepatan ISPO, seorang narasumber, mantan pejabat Komite ISPO, dalam FGD (2022) yang diselenggarakan di Universitas Tanjungpura, Kalimantan Barat menyatakan peran pemerintah daerah belum optimal. Peran yang belum optimal

tersebut terkait dengan antara lain kegiatan penilaian usaha perkebunan, fasilitasi dan pembinaan, penerbitan STD-B dan SPPL, dan pembentukan dan pengembangan Koperasi Pekebun. Beberapa penyebab belum optimal adalah diantaranya sosialisasi dan pemberdayaan kurang intensif, koordinasi dengan dinas terkait belum optimal, keterbatasan sumberdaya manusia, dan tidak ada alokasi khusus anggaran untuk ISPO.



Gambar 3 Tahapan dan proses menuju sawit keberlanjutan (certified), sumber: FGD dengan narasumber SPKS (2022)

Dalam proses pengurusan persyaratan sertifikasi ISPO maupun RSPO, tidak lah mudah. Sebagian petani selain tidak berkelompok juga belum terdata secara akurat. Dari sisi dukungan finansial, baik provinsi maupun kabupaten merasa tidak memiliki cukup dana untuk mendorong percepatan. Percepatan sertifikasi memerlukan sosialisasi dan fasilitasi yang intensif. Untuk promosi dan fasilitasi memerlukan dukungan anggaran yang tidak sedikit. Sebab, pemerintah daerah juga harus mengalokasikan dana untuk prioritas pembangunan lainnya. Dari pengalaman pemerintah Kabupaten Siak, untuk luasan 8000 ha, memerlukan waktu tujuh tahun karena keterbatasan anggaran. Kabupaten Siak dapat mencapai 1500-2000 ha kebun petani tersertifikasi. " Dengan target sebesar ini maka agar seluruh kebun di Siak dapat tersertifikasi diperkirakan memerlukan waktu 96 tahun untuk luasan sekitar 192,000 ha", kata nforman kunci dari dinas pertanian Siak. Di sisi lain, berdasarkan wawancara mendalam dengan pengurus kelompok dan petani, meereka mengakui bahwasebagian besar belum mengerti apa manfaat dari ISPO. *"Apa keuntungan bagi kami ikut sertifikasi ISPO"? Ada salah seorang petani yang mengakui bahwa harga tandan buah segar (tbs) yang sudah ISPO dengan yang belum tidak ada bedanya. Bahkan pernah ada yang lebih rendah.'* Kata seorang petani.

Keuntungan sertifikasi

Sejatinya, beragam sertifikasi memiliki banyak keuntungan sesuai tujuannya masing-masing. Misalnya, RSPO memiliki mekanisme penjualan melalui "kredit".

Mekanisme ini membuat pekebun mendapatkan tambahan manfaat, berupa penjualan alokasi volume TBS (Tandan Buah Segar) bersertifikat melalui palm trace. Hal ini tentu menguntungkan bagi petani. Mereka masih dapat menjual TBS melalui mekanisme konvensional ke PKS (Pabrik Kelapa Sawit).

Sejauh ini, skim ISPO termasuk yang agak tertinggal dalam hal memberikan premi kepada pekebun. Saat ini, ISPO belum memiliki mekanisme atas keuntungan langsung untuk pekebun. Akibatnya, alokasi biaya sertifikasi ISPO menjadi tambahan beban operasional bagi pekebun. Namun demikian, sekurangnya, sertifikat ISPO memberikan kepastian pemenuhan aspek legal bagi pekebun. Pengalaman di lapangan menunjukkan hal ini membuka jalan terhadap akses perkreditan bagi petani. Sayangnya, meskipun dibarengi iming-iming keuntungan finansial, belum banyak petani yang tergerak untuk mengikutinya. Beragam alasan menjadi penyebab.

Rendahnya kemampuan teknis hingga tingginya biaya untuk mendapatkan sertifikat. Kita akan uraikan satu demi satu kelemahan petani tersebut, seperti di bawah ini.

1. Pemenuhan Dokumen Kunci

Sertifikasi memerlukan pemenuhan beragam dokumen kunci mulai dokumen legal hingga SOP dan instruksi kerja. Aspek legal, yang terpenting adalah STD-B (Surat Tanda Daftar Usaha Perkebunan untuk Budidaya), dokumen lingkungan SPPL (Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan) untuk RSPO ISH, dokumen legalitas lahan SHM (Sertifikat Hak Milik), tapal batas, peta dengan koordinat GPS.

Selain itu, pekebun juga harus melakukan identifikasi dan menyusun laporan (identifikasi) HCV. Overlay peta RTRW dan/atau kawasan hutan vs kebun untuk memastikan bahwa kelapa sawit tidak ditanam di kawasan hutan.

Beragam SOP untuk penerapan GAP perkebunan kelapa sawit, seperti pengendalian hama terpadu, ketelusuran, pembayaran upah, tanggapan terhadap keluhan kesah pekerja dan masyarakat sekitar, dan sejenisnya.

Dokumen lain yang juga penting adalah rencana kerja petani serta pengarsipan (misalnya kuitansi pembayaran pekerja dan sejenis). Pada banyak kasus, petani kita tidak terbiasa untuk menyimpan bukti-bukti tertulis sehingga menyulitkan pemenuhan standar sertifikasi.

Penyelesaian masalah ini akan memerlukan intervensi pihak ketiga untuk mendapatkan beragam keperluan legal, merancang SOP untuk kebun dan organisasi, melakukan pelatihan kepada anggota kelompok, serta memastikan pelaksanaan yang konsisten di kalangan petani.

2. Penerapan GAP (*Good Agricultural Practices*)

Untuk mendapatkan sertifikat, petani disarankan berkelompok atau organisasi, sehingga penerapan GAP bisa seragam dan terkontrol dengan baik. Namun demikian, manajer kelompok biasanya hanya memiliki staf yang terbatas.

Selain itu, tidak memiliki materi training GAP terbaru sebagai panduan bagi seluruh anggota organisasi. Selain itu, manajer kelompok juga bermasalah secara logistik untuk mengunjungi petani satu demi satu karena lokasinya tersebar, serta tidak memiliki sistem inspeksi dan umpan balik atas pelaksanaan GAP di kebun petani. Penyelesaian masalah ini juga memerlukan keterlibatan pihak perusahaan dan/atau LSM untuk membantu petani menerapkan GAP tersebut.

3. Kecukupan Hara Tanaman dan Dosis Pemupukan

Hasil TBS yang baik memerlukan kondisi tanaman yang subur dan sehat, serta menentukan dosis pemupukan. Deteksi kualitas tanaman dan penentuan dosis pupuk memerlukan keahlian khusus, dan manajer kelompok biasanya tidak memiliki kapasitas

untuk mengakses kondisi tanaman dan menentukan dosis pemupukan. Akibatnya, hasil panen TBS (Tandan Buah Segar) rendah, khususnya jika dibandingkan dengan lahan perusahaan atau petani plasma binaan perusahaan.

Manajer juga sering kesulitan meyakinkan petani atas manfaat pemupukan, salah satunya karena harga pupuk kimia yang tidak terjangkau sementara pupuk organik jarang tersedia. Pada saat yang sama, biaya pembelian pupuk sering kalah oleh keperluan non-kebun: biaya anak sekolah, hajatan, hingga keperluan insidental lainnya.

Cara termudah adalah perusahaan memberikan batuan *agronomist* untuk menentukan kondisi tanaman, melakukan analisis daun, serta menentukan kebutuhan pupuk berdasarkan tahun tanam, kondisi tanaman, dan lokasi tanam.

Panen dan Transportasi

Masalah utama di sini adalah menjamin kualitas TBS sesuai standar PKS. Ada juga hal lain yang perlu, seperti; memastikan jadwal panen; penundaan pengumpulan dan transportasi TBS, serta kondisi jalan rusak (musim hujan).

Ada pula faktor penalti oleh perusahaan, pekerja tidak memedulikan risiko kecelakaan dan tidak ada pengendalian atas risiko kecelakaan. Di saat sama, bahwa harga TBS yang tidak sebanding dengan biaya produksinya, peran pengumpul atau pedagang TBS pemilik *Delivery Order* (DO) masih kuat dibandingkan dengan peran Kelompok Tani atau KUD dalam mengelola ekonomi kelompok, menjadi kendala.

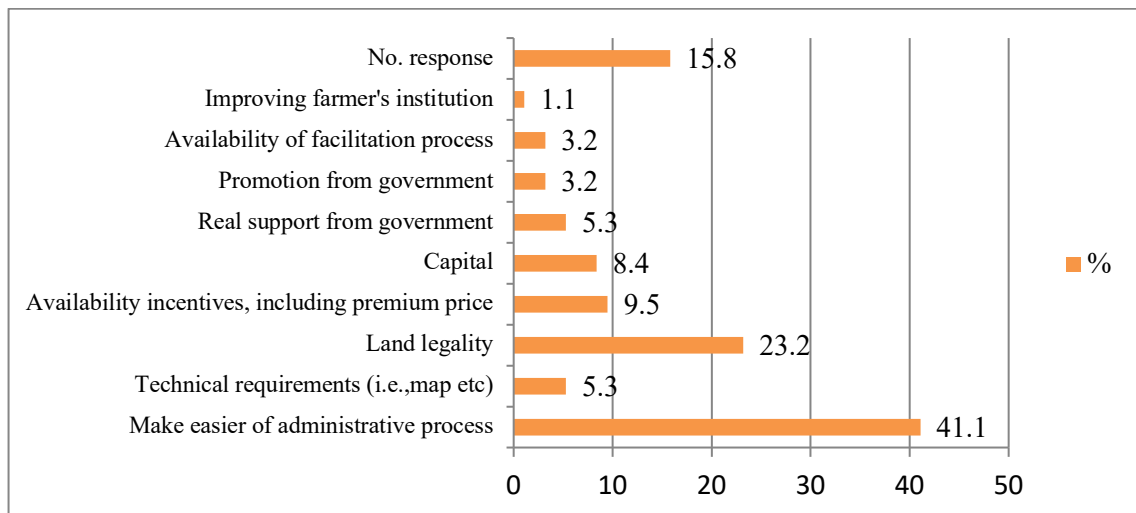
Penyelesaiannya agak mirip dengan masalah pemupukan. KUD atau petani dapat membentuk kelompok penyedia jasa transpor sehingga kondisi TBS dan cara transportasinya sesuai dengan kaidah GAP.

Dalam proses pengurusan persyaratan sertifikasi ISPO maupun RSPO, tidak lah mudah. Sebagian petani selain tidak berkelompok juga belum terdata secara akurat. Dari sisi dukungan finansial, baik provinsi maupun kabupaten merasa tidak memiliki cukup dana untuk mendorong percepatan.

3.2.4. Insentif dan percepatan sertifikasi

Faktor-faktor percepatan sertifikasi

Berdasarkan perspektif responden (n=95) terhadap percepatan sertifikasi, sebagian besar responden menjawab persyaratan administrasi harus dipermudah sebesar 41,1%, kemudian legalitas lahan 23,2%, insentif 9,5%, permodalan 8,4%, ada dukungan konkrit dari pemerintah daerah 5,3%, persyaratan teknis 5,3%, dan jawaban lain di bawah 5%, yang tidak menjawab ada 15,8%. Masalah administratif menjadi masalah utama yang harus lebih dipermudah bagi petani.



Gambar 4 Percepatan sertifikasi menurut responden

Jenis dan Sumber-sumber insentif

Baik narasumber dari ekspert dan juga Serikat Petani Sawit, menyatakan sumber insentif untuk percepatan sertifikasi ada banyak ragamnya. Salah satunya dari Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. “20% saja di ambil dari situ akan selesai”, kata nara sumber dari NGO. Bagi narasumber lain, saat ini tinggal aksi nyata. Salah sorang pembahas FGD dari Badan Riset Nasional menyatakan bahwa brdasarkan hasil risetnya masalah implementasi sertifikasi ada di legalitas dan masalah legalitas masalah menjadi masalah utama ketika pelaksanaan sertifikasi baik RSPO maupun ISPO. Dari pengalaman riset di tiga pilot project, hanya ada satu yang lolos dapat sertifikasi.” Itu juga menjadi insentif ketika masalah petani di kawasan hutan bisa ada penyelesaiannya”. Ucapnya. Bagi deputi salah satu kementerian terkait, dalam FGD 9 Agustus 2022, melihat bahwa Rencana Aksi Nasional Kebun Sawit Berkelanjutan merupakan insentf. Di RAN KSB selain peningkatan kapasitas petani, ada juga program pengatasan konflik, pendataan dan perluasan ISPO. RAN KSB dapat di biyai tidak saja oleh Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Nasional (APBN), tetapi dari semua sumber pendanaan potensial lainnya. Sedangkan narasumber lain, dari ahli sawit, menyatakan percepatan sertifikasi petani swadaya dapat dilakukan dengan memberikan insentif, sebagai berikut:

- Biaya sertifikasi kebun sawit rakyat sebagian ditanggung BPDPKS dan sebagian lagi di tanggung CPO-Mill mitra
- Memberikan insentif bagi petani sawit rakyat berupa keringanan Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (PBB) dan kebun sawitnya yang berhasil dapat sertifikasi ISPO
- Pemenuhan dan sertifikasi ISPO menjadi bagian dari kemitraan
- BPDPKS menyediakan dana operasional kepada kabupaten (untuk sertifikasi/surat hak atas lahan, STDB dan legalitas usaha atau kelembagaan. Menteri keuangan mengizinkan Bupati/Gubernur untuk membuka rekening terkait hal tersebut.

Seorang partisipan FGD dari Dinas Perkebunan mempertanyakan bagaimana agar petani ISPO dapat insentif sama dengan RSPO dan ISCC. Narasumber dari NGO menyatakan insentif adalah satu cara mendorong agar cost lebih kecil ya melalui insentif. Menurutya BPDPKS bisa menyelesaikan masalah ini. “Bagi petani walau 100 rupiah saja untuk petani, berarti ada political will”, katanya. Sistem insentifnya dari pemerintah dan lima tahun kita evaluasi sembari mencari instrumen-instrumen lain.

3.3. *Out put* hasil kajian secara umum

Hingga laporan ini dibuat, tim peneliti telah berhasil menyelesaikan dan menerbitkan beberapa tulisan di media populer, menulis draft artikel, dan draft perda. Selain itu, tim juga sedang menyusun naskah akademis dan meneruskan analisis data, sebagai mana tertera dalam tindak lanjut. Secara ringkas kegiatan riset ini telah mencapai progress yang cukup baik dari sisi output cukup baik (*manuscript* dan *policy brief* terlampir di bagian lampiran). Progres tersebut diantaranya (lihat lampiran):

1. Satu manuskrip jurnal internasional yang telah di submit ke Internasional Journal (Forest and Society dengan Q1).
2. Satu manuscript telah siap di submit ke jurnal internasional "Sustainability" MDPI
3. Satu manuscript akan di presentasikan di Jepang.
4. Dua *policy brief*
5. Berbagai tulisan analisis (opini) di media sosial atau pun cetak (validnews) seperti misalnya: 1. RSPO Pelopor Kebun Sawit Berkelanjutan OLEH Sakti Hutabarat (<https://validnews.id/opini/rspo-pelopor-kebun-sawit-berkelanjutan>); 2. Commodity Apartheid dan Jalan Buntu Politik sawit penulis Lukas Rumboko W. [https://validnews.id/opini/Verified-Sourcing-Area--Mampukah-Commodity-Apartheid---Dan-Jalan-Buntu-----Pohon-Politik Sawit](https://validnews.id/opini/Verified-Sourcing-Area--Mampukah-Commodity-Apartheid---Dan-Jalan-Buntu-----Pohon-Politik-Sawit); 3. Opsi Pendanaan Percepatan Sertifikasi Sawit Berkelanjutan oleh Lukas Rumboko W. <https://www.validnews.id/opini/opsi-pendanaan-percepatan-sertifikasi-sawit-berkelanjutan>; 4. Sertifikasi: Melawan Kampanye Negatif Sawit oleh Erdi [https://www.academia.edu/49361027/SERTIFIKASI MELAWAN KAMPANYE NEGA TI F SAWIT](https://www.academia.edu/49361027/SERTIFIKASI_MELAWAN_KAMPANYE_NEGA TI_F_SAWIT); 5. <https://validnews.id/opini/yang-krusial-dari-fenomena-harga-minyak-goreng>; 6. <https://validnews.id/opini/dilema-sertifikasi-keberlanjutan-sektor-kelapa-sawit>.
6. Naskah Akademis sedang disusun
7. Draft PERDA Provinsi Tentang Rencana Aksi Daerah Percepatan Sertifikasi ISPO Pada Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalbar 2022–2025.

4. Penutup dan Rekomendasi

4.1. Penutup

Kajian menunjukkan bahwa hasil dari lapangan di Riau, khususnya di Pelalawan dan Rokan Hulu, menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan petani terhadap sertifikasi masih relatif belum optimal. Proses mendapatkan persyaratan prasyarat (sertifikat tanah, Surat Tanda Daftar Budidaya Perkebunan/STDB), Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan/SPPL) cenderung sangat lambat. Berdasarkan kasus Siak, Riau, kalau tidak ada.

Koreksi kebijakan yang substansial membutuhkan 96 tahun untuk memenuhi target pencapaian. Selain itu, tidak ada perbedaan antara pekebun yang sudah memiliki sertifikasi ISPO dengan pekebun yang belum memiliki. Pemerintah daerah tidak memiliki kapasitas kebijakan untuk mendukung dan merespon kebijakan tersebut karena adanya keterbatasan politik dan anggaran. Tidak jauh berbeda di Kalbar, pengurusan persyaratan administrasi teknis tahap awal seperti sertifikat tanah, legalitas kelompok dan STDB (Sanggau STDB memerlukan 178 tahun) dan SPPL. Setidaknya ada empat solusi:

1. Peningkatan kapasitas kinerja pertanian;
2. Memperluas ISPO untuk perkebunan rakyat;
3. BPD PKS dapat mengalokasikan anggarannya untuk proses sertifikasi;
4. Pemerintah daerah harus mendapatkan insentif dari mekanisme dana bagi hasil.

4.2. Rekomendasi Awal

Menurutnya kalau ISPO tidak direkognisi pasar maka pemerintah perlu menjamin kepastian harga dan pasar domestik. "Pemerintah bisa bikin global alliance sehingga harga bagus dapat diberikan petani dan industri", saranya. Pemerintah perlu membuat kebijakan asuransi pertanian, khususnya sawit yang sudah ISPO, sehingga ketika ada gejolak pasar petani tidak dirugikan. Dan Undang Undang 19/2013 sebagai landasannya.

Informan kunci dari Siak menyadari bahwa sertifikasi kelapa sawit akan sulit tanpa adanya dukungan sponsor. Demikian juga fasilitator dari NGO, juga mengakui bahwa dukungan dana fasilitasi sangat diperlukan untuk percepatan sertifikasi. Sementara bagi petani sendiri, kepastian adanya manfaat dan insentif yang diterima akan memungkinkan keyakinan mereka tumbuh terhadap program sertifikasi. Bagi seorang narasumber dari NGO berbasis di Jakarta, petani tidak memiliki ketertarikan dengan sertifikasi karena tidak ada insentif. Menurutnya, dana sawit dapat digunakan untuk memfasilitasi sertifikasi sawit.

Sebagai penutup, ada tiga hal yang perlu direnungkan. Pertama sampai kini belum ada petani yang mendapatkan sertifikasi tanpa bantuan pihak ketiga (perusahaan/LSM). Dalam hal ini ruang bagi pemerintah untuk berkiprah masih sangat besar.

Lebih dari itu, bantuan dari pihak ketiga khususnya dalam hal technical capacity building dan bantuan internal control mechanisms dipandang esensial untuk sertifikasi petani. Dan, perlu disadari bahwa sertifikasi petani pada akhirnya tergantung pada kemampuan manajer grup yang kompeten dan organisasi petani yang berfungsi baik.

Kami berpendapat bahwa percepatan sertifikasi memerlukan setidaknya tiga aspek: 1. Reformasi birokrasi; 2. Mobilisasi sumberdaya, baik manusia maupun finansial; 3. Pengembangan insentif. Untuk itu pemerintah perlu segera melakukan tindakan korektif sebelum target 2025 semakin mendekat. Tanpa tindakan korektif yang diikuti dengan reformasi menyeluruh, baik dari sisi kelembagaan dan teknis-administratif, maka percepatan sertifikasi hanya akan menjadi sesuatu yang utopis bagi petani.

Lampiran

Accelerating Certification of Oil Palm Smallholders through Institutionalization of Various Incentives

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Abstract: Sustainable palm oil certification has become a global demand. However, the above ideal conditions still need to be met and are far from the expectations of the market and the wider public. Although it has been initiated since 2004 for the RSPO scheme, and in 2011 the ISPO scheme saw the development of the two certifications, especially for oil palm smallholders, it is still running slowly. ISPO achievement data, as of December 2020, shows that only 17 farmer cooperatives covering an area of 12,809 hectares (0.19% of the total community plantation area) are certified. It contrasts with the company where the achievement of private company plantation certification is 610 certificates with an area of 5.45 million hectares (62.76% of the entire plantation area of private companies). Therefore, this study will examine the extent to which the provision of incentives has contributed to the acceleration of certification as well as to examine whom the entities or actors should receive the incentive and also examine the sources of incentives and forms of incentives that are appropriate for these entities or actors. The

research applied quantitative and qualitative methods. Both direct and indirect incentives can be given to palm oil smallholders to accelerate the ISPO certification implementation. Direct incentives are in the form of financing the administrative aspects to comply with the land legality, insurance to anticipate price falling, and premium price that is still a mainstay. Meanwhile, indirect incentives can be provided as financing capacity building for smallholders, the preparation phase, and smallholder group formation. Other indirect incentives can be in the form of reducing agricultural input costs, income tax rates, import tariffs, land and building taxes, and the protection of business competition and regulatory incentives that benefit farmers, such as simplifying the administration of the legality of ISPO. The sources of incentives can be from intergovernmental fiscal transfer mechanisms such as revenue-sharing mechanisms, export levies, and environmental funds. Smallholders need the certainty of a significant advantage from the ISPO certification, particularly in terms of price and market access. The variety of problems among farmers is the key to accelerating certification for smallholder farmers. It requires the government's strong initiative to solve all these problems synergistically with various stakeholders to accelerate the ISPO certification for smallholders.

Keywords: independent smallholders; incentive source; incentive type, accelerating certification

1. Introduction

Sustainable palm oil certification has become a global demand. However, the above ideal conditions still need to be met and are far from the expectations of the market and the public. Although it has been initiated since 2004 for the RSPO scheme and in 2011 for the ISPO scheme, developing these two certifications, especially for oil palm smallholders, is still running slowly. For example, the number of independent smallholders certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) has steadily increased over the past four years. In 2018, only 2,091 RSPO-certified farmers. Meanwhile, in 2019 the number of certified farmers rose by more than 100 percent to 5,130 farmers. In 2020 RSPO certified farmers also increased to 6,520 farmers. This number increased to 8,442 in 2021 (Andriarsi, 2021). In 2018, the area of RSPO-certified plantations from independent smallholders was 4,600 ha and then increased by 13,200 ha in 2019, then increased to 16,700 ha. As of June 2021, there is 20,014 ha of plantations from independent farmers belonging to 32 farmer groups (Nurhayati, 2021). Although it has increased, this increase has not been significant. Likewise, referring ISPO achievement data as of December 2020 shows that only 17 farmer cooperatives covering an area of 12,809 hectares (0.19% of the total community plantation area) are certified. This situation contrasts with companies where the achievement of private company plantation certification covers 610 certificates with an area of 5.45 million hectares (62.76% of the entire plantation area of private companies). On the other side, for state-owned plantations, 55 certificates covering an area of 318,776 hectares (22.53% of state-owned enterprise plantations) were issued.

There are still significant challenges to the certification of smallholders in Indonesia, especially independent smallholders, where they are generally not integrated with any company. Failure to encourage accelerated certification will make independent smallholders, who make up 40.8% of the total oil palm plantation area, considered illegal (Dikin, Gartina, & Sukriya, 2019). At the level of ISPO certification, there are still many challenges ahead. Independent smallholders face more obstacles compared to plasma farmers. It is because plasma farmers generally receive facilitation, and their products are integrated into the company's supply chain. With the increasing number of independent smallholders, various incentives need to be developed to provide better facilitation of

regulatory compliance and financial support (Pramudya et al., 2022). Another problem faced by farmers, according to the records of the Directorate General of Cultivation (2018), is that generally (76%) smallholders still need to be better organized, and they still need to gain knowledge about good agricultural practices (GAP). In social categorization, they belong to the classification of novice planters. They have many limitations, such as mortgaged land letters, no collateral, and long supply chains. Meanwhile, Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 38 of 2020 Article 62 paragraph (1) obliges all smallholders to have ISPO certification within five years after this regulation is promulgated.

Much research related to certification incentives has been carried out. For example, a study by Pramudya et al. (2022) focuses more on the aspects of the role of incentives and their options in supporting the acceleration of ISPO implementation to ensure and improve the market access of smallholders. Hutabarat, Slingerland, Rietberg, and Es (2018) focused on the costs and benefits of certification of independent oil palm smallholders in Indonesia. Emilia, Hutabarat, and Arifudin (2014) researched factors influencing the interest of smallholder oil palm farmers participating in product certification in the Kampar Regency. They concluded that education and land area are the factors that influence plasma farmers participating in certification, while education, land area and employment affect independent smallholders. Hutabarat (2018) researched smallholders' challenges toward ISPO certification. He concluded that the farmers' knowledge of agricultural practices, business legality, household income, and land size affected the certification adoption. Unlike previous studies, this study will examine the extent to which the provision of incentives has contributed to the acceleration of certification. Second, this study will also examine which entities or actors should receive the incentive, considering that the most involved in the oil palm plantation industry are not only farmers. Finally, this study will also examine the appropriate sources and forms of incentives for these entities or actors.

2. Context

Oil palm is produced in humid and sub-humid regions (Jezeer, Slingerland, van der Laan, & Pasiecznik, 2019). Palm oil production has grown rapidly in Southeast Asia in recent decades and, more recently, in South Africa and Latin America, with growth as expected (Rival & Levang, 2014). Therefore, palm oil has become a very attractive vegetable oil commodity to trade worldwide (McCarthy, 2010; Tan, Lee, Mohamed, & Bhatia, 2009). One year from 2017-2018, global production increased by about 7%, from 65 to 70 million tons, with more than 20 million ha of new oil palm plantations developing worldwide. Indonesia and Malaysia are the largest producers (40 and 20 million tons, respectively), followed by Thailand and Columbia (3 and 2 million tons, respectively) (USDA-FAS, 2018). Southeast Asia represents 89% of global production at the regional level, while Latin America produces 6% and Africa 5% (Pacheco, Gnych, Dermawan, Komarudin, & Okarda, 2017).

At this time, Indonesia is the world's largest global producer and exporter of palm oil (CPO). More than half of the total global palm oil production, amounting to 33 million tons in 2014, came from Indonesia, producing more than 10% of the total export output (Wright & Wiyono, 2014). In 2019, global palm oil production reached 75.81 million tons, and exports reached 54.57 million tons. Indonesia and Malaysia control the share of palm oil exports, with a total export share of around 83.83% in 2019 (Amalia, Nurkhoiry, & Oktarina, 2020). The development of palm oil production is inseparable from the development of the increasing area of oil palm plantations. In 2011 the area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia reached more than 8.9 million hectares, consisting of state-

owned plantations at 7.1 percent, private plantations at 52.2 percent and smallholder's 40.7 percent (Fuady, Widyatmoko, Mulyasari, & Erman, 2014). Currently, the area of oil palm plantations has reached 16.38 million ha. Of this area, 8.68 million ha (53%) is controlled by the private sector, 6.72 million ha (41%) by farmers, and 0.98 million ha (6%) are state plantations (Ministry of Agriculture, 2019).

Undeniably, there are still various challenges in developing the palm oil industry in Indonesia. Those are problems of land status and legality, low productivity in the upstream sector, underdevelopment of the downstream industry, dependence on CPO on the export market, environmental issues, governance of smallholder oil palm plantations, and commodity price volatility (Amalia et al., 2020). One of the challenges in developing Indonesia's palm oil industry is the issue of production governance that can ensure social and environmental sustainability (Fuady et al., 2014). The cultivation and production of oil palm plantations can have serious negative impacts on environmental sustainability, including reduced biodiversity and massive emissions of greenhouse gasses, particularly when forests and peatlands are converted (Danielsen et al., 2009).

In response to the increasing concern about sustainability issues, several standard certification scheme initiatives have evolved in recent years (Erman, 2017). Compared to other commodities such as coffee or cocoa, oil palm sustainability is difficult to incentivize end consumers because it often consists of a small percentage of the final product. However, growing concerns about sustainability and increasing public pressure on companies and governments have led to the emergence of standard schemes and certifications in the palm oil sector (Brandi et al., 2015). These certification schemes are the most innovative policy designs of this century (Erman, 2017). However, the effectiveness of various certification schemes still needs to be improved. Several factors hamper the effectiveness, such as environmental issues and the social justice of the global trade chain, which is driven by a variety of strategic coalitions inherent at the local level and reflects on the interest of the ruling regime, state capacity, and business agendas (McCarthy, 2010).

Currently, the certification system is the existing mechanism that becomes the parameter of sustainable palm oil. The challenge in sustainable palm oil management is producing the highest production with minimum environmental impact. It is because oil palm expansion that implements unsustainable practices has created various environmental impacts, such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, invasion conflicts, and land conflicts (Geibler, 2010; Hanifa & Pramudya, 2018; Pramudya, Prawoto, & Hanifa, 2015). In response to international criticism of the palm oil industry, several certification schemes have been established and implemented in recent years (Erman, 2017; McCarthy, 2010). The purpose of this certification scheme is to realize more sustainable palm oil management by applying a certain set of standards and criteria (Hutabarat, 2017), such as those related to the principles of protection of primary natural forests and peatlands, monitoring environmental conditions, labour protection, ensuring the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), empowering surrounding communities, and so forth.

Certification of palm oil production and trade governance is a demand of the global community, especially consumers of various palm-based products, and an effort to overcome these governance issues (Erman, 2017; Hutabarat, 2017). At the global level, there is a palm oil Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) scheme initiated by various stakeholders, such as producers or smallholders, processors, distributors, manufacturing industries, investors, academics, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Erman, 2017; Fuady et al., 2014; Geibler, 2010). At the national level, the Indonesian government

has established Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) since 2009 (Erman, 2017; Harsono, Chozin, & Fauzi, 2012). This scheme is mandatory that must be owned by all palm oil companies in Indonesia (Fuady et al., 2014).

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Incentive Definition and Typology

In the early 1990s, many political leaders paid increased attention to a set of new promising policies that recognized the potential role of market power in achieving sustainable environmental progress. The policy community now seems fascinated by the possibility of using markets and other incentive-based approaches to achieve certain goals (Hahn & Stavins, 1992). There has been a huge interest from various policy communities over the past two years in market-based approaches to environmental protection. The policy communities among them are government, private industry, environmental organizations, and academia (Hahn & Stavins, 1991). Market-based incentive approaches shift control and command approaches that lack space for the role of private entities (Hahn & Stavins, 1992).

UNCTAD (2003) defines *incentives* as 'any measurable benefit given specifically by a company or category of companies by or at the direction of a government'. Incentives are everything that motivates a person to act, change his behaviour and make choices in exchange for those actions (Krugman & Wells, 2021; Mankiw, 2021). Theoretically, incentives relate to the principal-agent issue, where the principal wants to ensure that the agent has fulfilled the principal's wishes (Lipsey & Chrystal, 2015; Sloman, Garrat, Guest, & Jones, 2019).

Incentives can be classified into two categories: positive incentives (incentives) and negative ones (disincentives). Incentives seek to motivate others by promising rewards, while disincentives aim to avoid certain behaviours by punishment. Many factors can incentivize the private sector to manage natural resources sustainably, including prices, subsidies, interest rates, market access, the certainty of property rights, technology, and difficulties in maintaining effective collective action (Kuyvenhoven, Pender, & Ruben, 2004). Meanwhile, according to Easter and McCann (2010), implementing factors as incentives in a development program requires prerequisites for institutional settings to be implemented effectively.

Most incentive approaches can be in one or five categories: 1. Pollution costs; 2. Permission to be able to market if there is an entity able to keep emissions below the allocated level; 3. Deposit refund system. It means that additional costs are charged to consumers who buy products that have the potential to cause pollution, but when the consumer later recycles the bottle, the consumer can get a refund; 4. Reduction of market barriers; 5. Exemption of government subsidies to control the exploitation of natural resources. Incentive-based schemes can promote environmental protection at low price levels from a command-and-control approach (Hahn & Stavins, 1991). Slightly different refer to Jordaan (2012), incentives can be differentiated into direct and indirect incentives. Direct incentives can be: 1) Cash payments; 2) Payment in kind (such as providing land or infrastructure for a particular enterprise).

In comparison, indirect incentives can be a) Reduction of direct tax rates, both permanent and temporary. It can be in the form of a tax holiday with a reduction in the Corporate Income Tax rate, accelerated depreciation allowance, investment tax credit, investment tax allowance or reduction in qualification fees; b) Indirect tax deductions either permanently or temporarily (e.g., reduction in import rates or value-added tax (VAT) on capital inputs or equipment). It can be a reduction in import duties in advance

or managed through a reduction in duties; c) Protection against competition from rival companies through tariff increases. Whereas other non-fiscal incentives include:

1. Special agreements for input prices from parastatals (e.g. electricity, oil)
2. Simplified administrative procedures or exemptions from certain laws
3. Export Processing Zones (EPZs) that offer a combination of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives within a specific geographic area, usually near a port
4. Legislation and/or policies promoting investment in certain sectors or by certain investors
5. Subsidized financing through parastatal or equity loans

In addition to market incentives, there are nonmarket and regulatory incentives (Piñeiro et al., 2020).

3.2 Sustainable and Intensive Production for Palm Oil Certification

Incentives can be a potential instrument to support sustainable palm oil production (Jordaan, 2012). However, incentives must be carefully designed to achieve a specific policy goal (Jordaan, 2012). In the market system, incentives are governed by price mechanisms (Tietenberg & Lewis, 2018). It is common in agricultural commodity trading, where commodities produced sustainably will receive better prices. Consumers believe these commodities are healthier and do not damage the environment (Piñeiro et al., 2020). Commodity certification is practiced to ensure that incentives are given to those who work to improve their methods or ways of production (Schouten & Glasbergen, 2011).

Particularly in Indonesia, incentives can help smallholders to increase sustainable production. However, in practice, these incentives are not specifically targeted at smallholders. Meanwhile, government regulations (for example, Presidential Regulation No. 44/2020 and Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 38/2020) tend to be too strict, ignoring the challenges of smallholder farmers and the various limitations they face (Pramudya et al., 2022). The provision of incentives for the acceleration of certification can be built based on the framework of Government Regulation (PP) No. 46 in the year 2017 concerning Environmental Economic Instruments. The lack of institutionalization of the development of innovative policies to accelerate certification for oil palm smallholders is related to the low contribution of palm oil commodities to palm oil-producing regions. For example, the Profit-Sharing Funds (DBH) of Riau Province in 2021 is only IDR 1,205,183,684,000, while West Kalimantan Province is IDR 232,083,480,000 (Ministry of Finance, 2022). The low contribution of oil palm to regional development, according to Rudiyanto (2021), can be seen from the absence of a correlation between the high value of palm oil exports in a province and the GRDP of the province. Until now, there is no regulation on sharing fund mechanism from oil palm (currently sharing fund mechanism only from forestry, oil and gas, mineral and coal, geothermal and fisheries).

Meanwhile, the Regional Budget sourced from palm oil only comes from taxes (PBB plantation, income tax, VAT and exit duty) (Savitri, 2021). Meanwhile, the largest revenue from palm oil comes from export levies managed by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) and utilized for (Presidential Regulation 61 of 2015): 1. Human Resource Development (HRD); 2. Research and development of oil palm plantations; 3. Promotion of oil palm plantations; 4. Oil palm plantations replanting; 5. Oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure; 6. Development of biodiesels (Saputra, 2021). As illustrated in Figure 1, the sources of incentives are numerous, particularly from intergovernmental fiscal transfer mechanisms ranging from the Regional Incentive Fund (DID), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Village Allocation

Fund (DAD), and Environmental Fund (DLH), Palm Oil Fund (DSW).

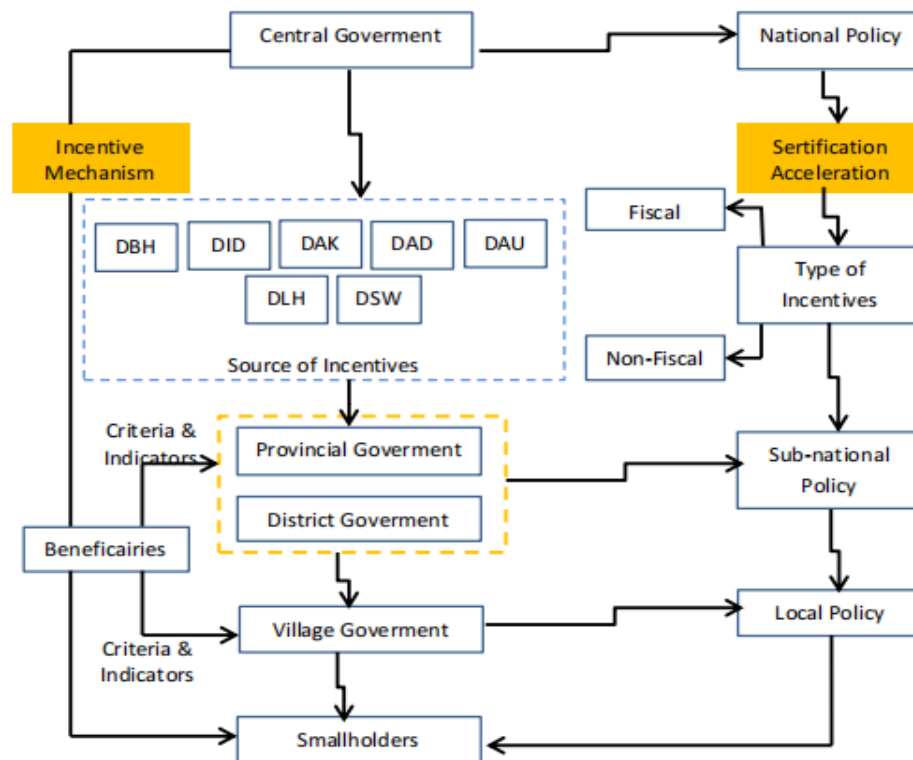


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework of Incentive Policy, Types and Sources and Beneficiaries to Encourage Accelerated Certification

4. Materials and Methods

4.1 Research Location and Respondent

The study was conducted in two provinces covering six regencies. In Riau province, there are three regencies selected: Pelalawan, Rokan Hulu, and Siak as well as in West Kalimantan: Sanggau, Kubu Raya, and Ketapang. The justifications for choosing the two provinces are: 1. The two provinces are the areas that have the largest area of oil palm plantations on each island; 2. Both provinces have rapid and relatively complex developmental trajectories with various field problems; 3. In both provinces, certification programs are already underway and are consolidating within the framework of developing sustainable palm oil and accelerating certification.

There are 16 research locations spread across Riau and West Kalimantan, totaling 455 respondents that belong to several cooperatives. The twelve villages are illustrated in Table 1. Only some of the respondents have obtained certification. Two hundred sixty-one (261) respondents do not have a sustainable palm oil certificate. Those already have certificates consisting of 90 ISPO-certified respondents and 124 RSPO-certified respondents. Most respondents were male (379) and female (76). Most respondents were ethnic Javanese (57%) and Malay (29%), and the rest were from other tribes. They were 17-60 years old and had dependents of 4 household members (32%). Most respondents were oil palm planters (69%) and other farmers (12%), while the rest were labourers, tenants, and others.

Table 1. Research Village Locations

Community	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Asosisasi Amanah Ukui	29	6.4	6.4	6.4
Gapoktan Tirta Kencana	30	6.6	6.6	13.0
Koperasi Bawa Sejahtera Mandiri	30	6.6	6.6	19.6
Koperasi Perkebunan Bersama	30	6.6	6.6	26.2
Koperasi Produsen Bina Sari	30	6.6	6.6	32.7
KUD Gemah Ripah	29	6.4	6.4	39.1
KUD Himado	30	6.6	6.6	45.7
KUD Jaya Usaha Sampurna	30	6.6	6.6	52.3
KUD Sawit Jaya	30	6.6	6.6	58.9
KUD Tinera Jaya	30	6.6	6.6	65.5
KUD Buah Buno	30	6.6	6.6	72.1
Pekebun Swadaya Desa Penyeladi	30	6.6	6.6	78.7
Pekebun Swadaya Desa Rasau	30	6.6	6.6	85.3
Petani Desa Air Emas Riau	2	.4	.4	85.7
Poktan Setia Rukun	30	6.6	6.6	92.3
PPSKS Rambah Hilir	35	7.7	7.7	100.0
Total	455	100.0	100.0	

4.2. Data Collection and Analysis

This research used a triangulation method, combining qualitative and quantitative methods (Edlund & Nichols, 2019; Leavy, 2018; Strijker, Bosworth, & Bouter, 2020). The main data collection instrument in qualitative research is key informant interviews. In-depth interviews were conducted using an open questionnaire with purposive sampling. The in-depth interview aimed to explore key issues related to policy and implementation of certification and incentive systems and sustainable garden management practices. This in-depth interview involved a total of 30 key informants, such as from the plantation office at the provincial level, the agriculture office at the district level, as well as the management of farmer groups, farmers, and field assistants both in Riau and West Kalimantan.

We also conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) to discuss key issues at the micro and policy levels. The FGD was conducted at the Riau provincial level involving around 35 participants, and in West Kalimantan, involving more than 100 participants by combining online and offline methods. The FGD discussed key issues for efforts to strengthen the implementation of various certification schemes, such as RSPO and ISPO. At the provincial level, we organized FGDs at the farmer level involving around 30 farmers in Siak and Pelalawan Regencies.

Data analysis is carried out qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data analysis focuses on the fundamental reasons farmers are willing to participate in the certification program. In addition, it is also to find out the fundamental reasons that cause farmers to be reluctant to participate in the certification program, the obstacles faced by following the certification, and the factors needed to encourage participation in certification.

Meanwhile, quantitative data analysis was carried out using probit regression, where respondents' participation in the certification program was a dependent variable

tested. From this analysis, we tried to determine what variables are the main incentives of oil palm farmers in certification. We rated respondents who participated in the certification program with the number 1 and respondents who were not certified with the number 0. The independent variables used in this study are Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) prices, ease of obtaining subsidies, ease of obtaining soft loans (0% interest), ease of selling FFB, and the availability of land legality (SHM), as mentioned by Kuyvenhoven et al., (2004). The relationship between these variables can be described in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Variables used in the study of incentives/disincentives

Variables	Variable type	Information
Y	Dependent	Status of participation in the certification program (binary variable; 1=participate, 0=not participate)
X1	Independent	Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches Price (Rp/Kg)
X2	Independent	Ease of obtaining soft interest loans (binary variable; 1=easy, 0=difficult)
X3	Independent	Ease of selling FFB (binary variable; 1=easy, 0=not easy)
X4	Independent	Already have SHM or HGU (binary variable; 1= already have SHM or HGU certificate, 0= do not have SHM or HGU)

The tool for its analysis uses the application device SPSS 15. The formula of the variable test is as follows:

Survey of 455 farmers in West Kalimantan and Riau, Multivariate regression analysis with models

$$Y = \text{constant} + ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 + cx_4$$

5. Results

5.1. The Smallholder Plantation Development and The Purpose of Certification

The total area of oil palm plantations continues to increase sharply from around 0.29 million hectares in 1980 (Sipayung, 2022) and increased by 14.03 million ha in 2017 and currently, based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture (2019), has reached 16.38 million ha. Meanwhile, from the composition of the area, private corporations occupy an area of 8.7 million ha (53%) and oil palm farmers 6.72 million ha (41%) and state-owned companies an area of 0.98 million ha (6%). Community plantations are the most staggering plantations in development. In the 1980s, only 2% of the total area of national plantations has now reached 41%.

The rapid development of plantations, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the global demand for the importance of sustainable management and traceability of agricultural commodities traded, has encouraged global and national commitments, both voluntary and mandatory, to implement certification. The Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification scheme is a scheme that is being built and developed to be implemented compulsorily based on regulations (Presidential Regulation No. 44/2020 concerning the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation Certification System and Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 38/2020 concerning the Implementation of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation Certification for all business entities engaged in the oil palm plantation sector, including smallholders. As mentioned above, certification for smallholders, especially independent ones, has been slow. Nurhayati (2021) shows that until 2021, oil palm plantations that have been ISPO certified from independent smallholders who are members of 32 farmer groups have only reached 20,000 ha (0.19% of the total community plantations). Meanwhile, based on the

Presidential Regulation (No.44/2020), all plantations, including independent smallholder plantations, must be fully certified by 2025. According to the speakers in FGD, this scheme is intended for, among others: (a) ensuring and improving the management and development of oil palm plantations in accordance with ISPO principles and criteria; (b) increase the acceptance and competitiveness of Indonesian palm oil plantation products in national and international markets; and (c) increase efforts to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

5.2. Novice Farmers and Their Problems

The national target of accelerating certification, especially ISPO, which is only three years from the deadline, provides public pessimism while seeing the many problems farmers face in the field and limited policy support at the sub-national and local levels. In order to accelerate certification for independent smallholders, the limiting factors of certification must be identified according to resource persons from international NGOs based in the Netherlands. One of the limiting factors is that few oil palm smallholders are in forest areas, either production, protection, or conservation forests.

"A small percentage of independent farmers operate within forest areas. However, it is necessary to say that there are not many oil palm farmers of less than 25 ha whose land overlaps in forest areas. The figure is less than 7%', added a source from the Palm Oil Farmers Union".

The source, a former ISPO Committee official, confirmed that some of the independent smallholders' oil palm land is in forest areas, so it does not have a land certificate and does not have a Cultivation Registration Certificate (STD-B). According to him, there are also the lands of planters still in dispute with other parties. Meanwhile, there are farmers' lands whose land release permits from forest areas still need to be completed. On the other hand, many corporate planters have not facilitated the construction of 20% of their plantations for the community or farmers.

Meanwhile, the reducing factors in the context that weaken the capacity of farmers are among them farmers are not used to facing bureaucracy, awareness to invest and mastery of technology are lacking, interpretation of principles and criteria is also weak, not used to recording or documenting things related to plantations, marketing is less efficient because they must go through middlemen (intermediate buyers), access to information is weak. The resource person from the Union of Oil Palm Farmers asserted:

"Many smallholders whose plantation area in Non-State Forest Areas (Area Penggunaan Lain-APL) do not have a clear legal basis. They do not have a land certificate (SHM), a Certificate of Cultivation Registration (STD-B), and a Statement of Environmental Management (SPPL)".

Figure 2 below illustrates the composition of most farmers who have yet to partner with third parties or categorized as independent farmers. Figure 3 shows that based on the type of farmer based on their performance, 76% of farmers are still in the novice classification, while the advanced is only 24% and the intermediate is 10%. Novice farmers have many limitations, such as not being in groups, not having the legality of land and business and low productivity and have not partnered.

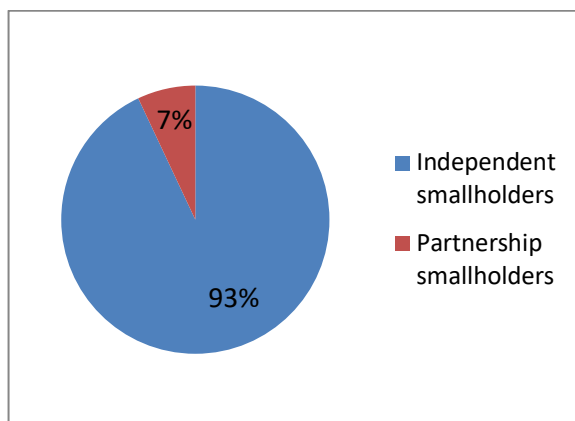


Figure 2. Composition of smallholder oil palm plantations (partnered) vs Independent

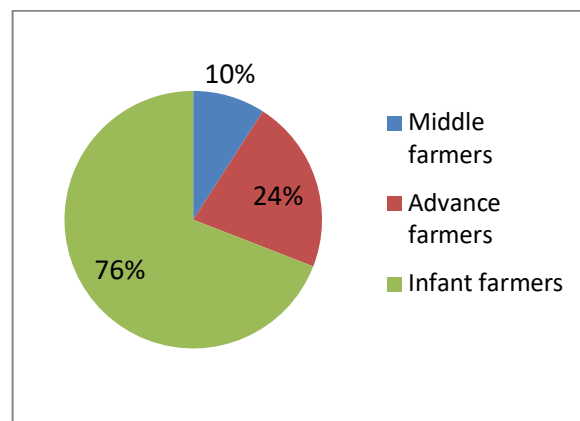


Figure 3. Types of Farmers Based on Their Performance

Another weakness of farmers, according to the source from the Farmers' Union, is that much data related to oil palm smallholders are not yet available at the district and national levels. Moreover, independent smallholders are generally not associated with cooperatives or farmer groups. There has not been much mapping related to the profile and condition of farmers. Most farmers' plantation productivity is still low, below 14 tons/ha/year on average, and they sell to middlemen at low prices (70-80% of the government's set price). It is due to a lack of farmers' capacity for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) that impacted their plantation management. The independent smallholders live in various areas, such as villages, cities, and some live in villages and cities. Independent farmers who live in villages alone are generally oil palm farmers with an area of 8 ha. This residential position will also be an obstacle in encouraging the acceleration of certification. Key informants from the Siak Regency Government (2022) added, as shown in Table 2, that the problem of smallholder oil palm plantations is that a large part of community-owned oil palm seeds come from non-superior seeds, not yet implementing GAP and BMP (Best Management Practice) well, a large part has not been incorporated in the planter's institution, the budget for improving the ability and technical guidance of smallholders is still tiny (oil palm farmers are considered capable).

Table 2. Problems faced by oil palm smallholders, especially independent smallholders

No	Problems	Remarks
1	Plantation located in state forest	Around 49.3% of the smallholders in Siak Regency are on deep peat land, which affects the quality of the trees and the productivity of the oil palm. Trees often fall because they are not strong on peat soil.
2	Land legality	
3	Cultivation Registration Certificate (STDB)	
4	No Institution legality	
5	Certification costs	
6	No. price incentives for certified palm oil	
7	Use noncertified seedlings	No. significant different between price of certified and non-certified palm oil
8	Lack of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	
9	Limited budget for technical guidance	
10	Limited infrastructure (production inputs)	

	aids	
11	Limited market access	
12	Unstandardized maintaining of plantation	
13	Most of farmers do not join in the farmer group	
14	Most of middle and big independent smallholders reside outside the village	

5.3. Fragmentation of Farmers' Plantations

Based on the FGD in West Kalimantan, one of the speakers stated that currently, there are groups of former plasma smallholders who can get ISPO/RSPO certificates. They can be assisted by NGOs/corporations, which is different from independent smallholders who cannot independently gain it. Former plasma farmers (Nucleus Estate Crop/NES) generally have received formal legality. Meanwhile, smallholders of former transmigration participants initially had the right to own (SHM) but were later considered to be in forest areas, so they were considered invalid. On average, they have land legality (Letter Statement of Land ownership or SKT / SKGR and Letter C). As in Riau, the location of independent smallholders is scattered. It is also difficult to confirm whether the location is in accordance with the local government's spatial planning.

Moreover, many independent smallholders' oil palm lands are in dispute. Another resource person said that many smallholders are not yet in groups in farmer organizations, making it difficult to facilitate certification. It means that many smallholders have not formed cooperatives and there is no Internal Control System (ICS), and do not have sufficient funds for pre-conditions and costs of ISPO Audit and Surveillance.

The cultivation registration letter (STDB) requires land letters and coordinates. So, without the land's legality, it will be difficult to manage STDB. In Sanggau, West Kalimantan, they can only issue STDB as much as 500 ha per year, while the total needs are 90,000 ha. Then what makes it difficult and makes farmers reluctant to certify is that managing STDB requires the management of a Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP), but farmers must pay taxes owed beforehand. SPPL management also takes a long time.

Speakers from the Coordinating Ministry realized farmers would find it difficult to manage the certification if they used their costs. He sees that replanting smallholder palm oil can be an entry point for certification.

"We are busy persuading farmers to rejuvenate, and then we forget the ISPO scheme. The entry process of ISPO is not easy, and BDPKS does not have the capacity for it, and the ministry is busy with the Replanting of the Community's Oil Palm (PSR), with a target of 180,000 ha a year, and it is not easy," he said.

5.4. Certification management bureaucracy

For participants from the Farmers' Union, the need for sustainable smallholder palm oil requires long stages and processes, as shown in Figure 4. It starts from the need for land legality, training on applying good agricultural cultivation (GAP / BMP), data identification and verification, having a diversity and internal control system, HCV / HCS protection, having standard operating procedures, and audits and partnerships. Farmers are barely assisted, and smallholders are not well informed about the palm oil program. Oil palm extension workers as companions have limitations in some ways, including 1. financing; 2. the plantation's location is far; 3. Limited human resources. According to him, farmers need facilitation, data collection, strengthening human resources and institutions, and building partnerships. The resource funds from BPDP-KS are available,

and what is awaited is real action.

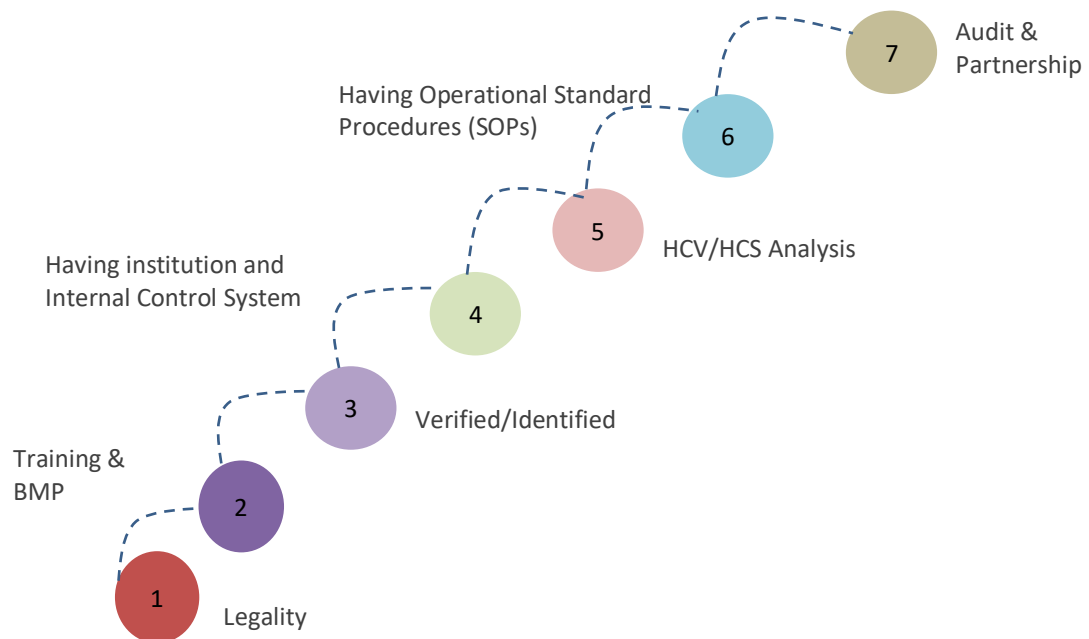


Figure 4. Stages and processes towards sustainable palm oil (certified), source: FGD with SPKS speakers (2022)

In the same meeting, a narrator from the Union of Palm Oil Farmers underlined that many oil palm farmers have difficulty selling their palm oil. The price between the certified and the uncertified is often the same. According to him, if the market does not recognize ISPO, the government needs to guarantee certainty in prices and the domestic market. The government needs to make agricultural insurance policies, especially palm oil, that has been ISPO-certified so that farmers are not harmed when there is market turmoil, with Law no. 19/2013 as the basis.

5.5. Limited Support from Local Government

The role of local governments is one of the keys to accelerating the certification of both RSPO and ISPO. Regarding the acceleration of ISPO, a group of speakers, former ISPO Committee officials, in the FGD (2022) held at Tanjungpura University in West Kalimantan stated that the role of local governments was not optimal. The suboptimal role is related to, among others, the activities of plantation business valuation, facilitation and assistance, issuance of STD-B and SPPL, and the enactment and development of smallholder cooperatives. Some causes of the lack of cooperation are less intensive socialization and empowerment, suboptimal coordination of relevant agencies, limited human resources, and no special budget allocation for ISPO.

The process of managing ISPO and RSPO certification requirements is not easy. Apart from not being in groups, some farmers have also not been accurately recorded. In terms of financial support, both provinces and districts need more funds to encourage acceleration. Accelerating certification requires intensive socialization and facilitation. Promoting and facilitating requires a lot of budget support, while local governments must also allocate funds for other development priorities. From the experience of the Siak Regency government, for an area of 8,000 ha, it took seven years due to budget constraints. Siak Regency can reach 1,500-2,000 ha of certified farmer plantations.

"With a target of this magnitude, for all plantations in Siak to be certified, it is estimated that it will take 96 years for an area of around 192,000 ha", said a key informant from the Siak agriculture department.

On the other hand, based on in-depth interviews with group administrators and farmers, they acknowledged that most do not yet understand what the benefits of ISPO are.

"What are the benefits for us to participate in ISPO certification". One farmer admits that the price of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) that have been ISPO-certified from those that have not is no different. There was even a lower one". A farmer said.

To further explore the problems at the farmer level, we organized an FGD with the Tinerajaya farmer group. Tinerajaya cooperative is located in Teluk Masjid Village with ten farmer sub-groups. The population of Tinerajaya is quite balanced between migrants and locals. For the Malay population, as much as 50 percent and the population of migrants or migrants from various regions, such as Java, as much as 50%. The area of certified potential oil palm plantations is more than 7,000 ha.

Meanwhile, the area of plantations that have been certified is 611 ha. The number of farmers is 225, with an average land tenure area of 2.8 ha. Likewise, from the results of the FGD with farmers in Tinerajaya, it was confirmed that the management of SPPL was a process that took a long time. The duration of land certification and SPPL takes 12 months. Meanwhile, the national program related to the certification of population land also takes six months, as illustrated in Figure 5. Meanwhile, a facilitator from the NGO said that based on his experience, facilitating five groups of farmers from preconditioning to obtaining RSPO certificates took five years (60 months).

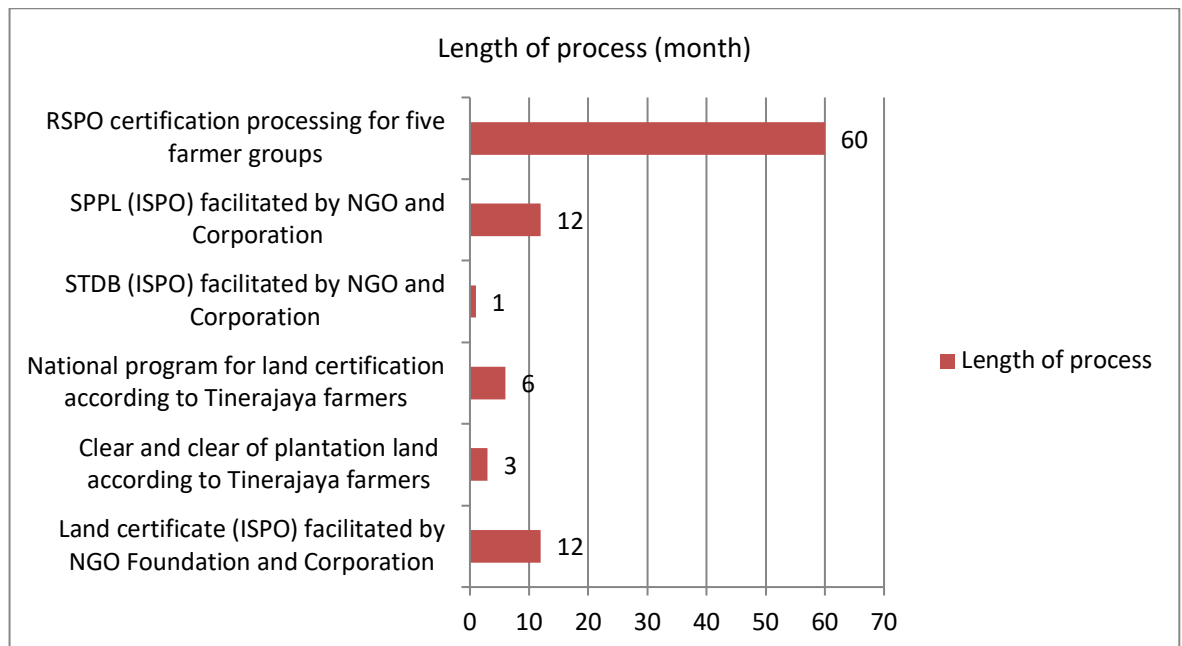


Figure 5. Bureaucracy for managing ISPO and RSPO administrative requirements in Siak. Source of FGD with farmer at Siak Regency, Riau and a facilitator from NGO

Key informants from Siak have been aware that palm oil certification would be difficult without third-party support. Likewise, NGO facilitators recognize that facilitation funding support is needed to accelerate certification. Meanwhile, the certainty of the

benefits and incentives received will allow farmers confidence to grow in the certification program. For a resource person from a Jakarta-based NGO, farmers have no interest in certification because there are no incentives. According to him, palm oil funds can be used to facilitate palm oil certification. The fund can not only improve welfare for farmers but also for the development of biodiesel. The case in Siak proves that palm oil certification, both ISPO and RSPO for smallholders, especially requires field assistance. ISPO certification in Siak has not yet reached 50% of the total Siak oil palm plantations. The condition of farmers or plantations is almost the same problem as other locations in Riau, such as the community does not use superior seeds, no good plantation cultivation practices (GAP), most farmers have not been involved in planter institutions, inadequate budgets for strengthening the capacity of smallholders, limited infrastructure support, low-quality palm oil as 49.3% plantations are on peatland, some smallholders do not have direct market access to palm oil mills (*Pabrik Kelapa Sawit*).

Tables 3 and 4 below show the statistical test results in Riau and West Kalimantan. Factors influencing the achievement of certification are different. So far, the result for Riau does not indicate that 4 types of incentive approaches are reliable for accelerating certification achievement. On the other hand, the incentives mechanism is appropriate to be mainstreamed in West Kalimantan province (indicated by the degree of determination coefficient).

Table 3. Multivariate regression results of the relationship between certification achievement and independent variables in Riau

		Variables in the Equation ^a (Riau)					
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^b	X1	.000	.000	.487	1	.485	1.000
	X2	.536	.523	1.053	1	.305	1.709
	X3	2.037	.437	21.686	1	.000	7.666
	X4	.929	.597	2.425	1	.119	2.533
	Constant	-1.329	.878	2.291	1	.130	.265

From the table above, the following regression equation is formed:

$$Y = -1.329 + 0.536X_2 + 2.037 X_3 + 0.929X_4$$

Based on the results of the partial hypothesis test, only the ease of marketing factor significantly impacts the ownership of the certification. It can also be seen that the value of the Nagelkerke R square is 0.243, meaning that the magnitude of the influence of the free variables (X1, X 2, X 3, and X4) on the dependent variable (Y) is only 24.3%, which means that the influence is weak.

Table 4. Multivariate regression results of the relationship between certification achievement and independent variables of case studies in West Kalimantan

Variables in the Equation ^a (West Kalimantan)							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^b	X1	.003	.001	24.084	1	.000	1.003
	X2	2.307	.781	8.724	1	.003	10.048
	X3	2.303	.764	9.075	1	.003	10.002
	X4	-.090	.473	.036	1	.850	.914
	Constant	-9.870	1.334	54.711	1	.000	.000

From the table above, the following regression equation is formed:

$$Y = -9.87 + 0.003X_1 + 2.307X_2 + 2.033 X_3 - 0.090X_4$$

From the results of the partial hypothesis test, only the ownership of SHM does not significantly impact the ownership of the certification. It can also be seen that the value of the Nagelkerke R square is 0.505, meaning that the magnitude of the influence of the free variables (X1, X 2, X 3, and X4) on the dependent variable (Y) is only 50.5%, which means that the influence is quite strong.

5.6. Types and Sources of Incentives

Both speakers from the expert and the Palm Oil Farmers Union stated that there are many varieties of incentives for accelerating certification. One of them is from the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency.

"Just 20% of it and certification will be done", said a source from the NGO.

One of the FGD discussants from the National Research Agency stated that based on his research results, the certification implementation problem is in legality for both RSPO and ISPO. From the research experience in the three pilot projects, only one passed the certification. "It is also an incentive when the problems of farmers in forest areas can be solved". He spoke.

For the deputy of one of the relevant ministries, in the FGD of August 9, 2022, seeing that the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations is an incentive. In the RAN KSB, in addition to increasing the capacity of farmers, there are conflict alleviation programs, data collection and expansion of ISPO. The RAN KSB can be financed by the National Budget (APBN) and from all other potential funding sources. Meanwhile, another resource person, from a palm oil expert, stated that accelerating the certification of independent smallholders can be done by providing incentives, as follows: (a) the cost of certification of smallholder oil palm plantations is partly borne by BPDPKS and partly borne by partner CPO-Mills; (b) providing incentives for smallholders in the form of land and building tax (PBB) relief for their oil palm plantations that can successfully obtain ISPO certification; (c) ISPO fulfillment and certification is part of the partnership; and (d) BPDPKS provides operational funds to districts (for certification/letter of land rights, STDB and business or institutional legality. The Minister of Finance allows the Regent/Governor to open an account related to this matter. Many stakeholders argue that the willingness of BPDPKS to provide funds is the key. Based on the survey results, it can be described that farmers in both provinces want several types of incentives, as shown in Figures 6 and 7 below.

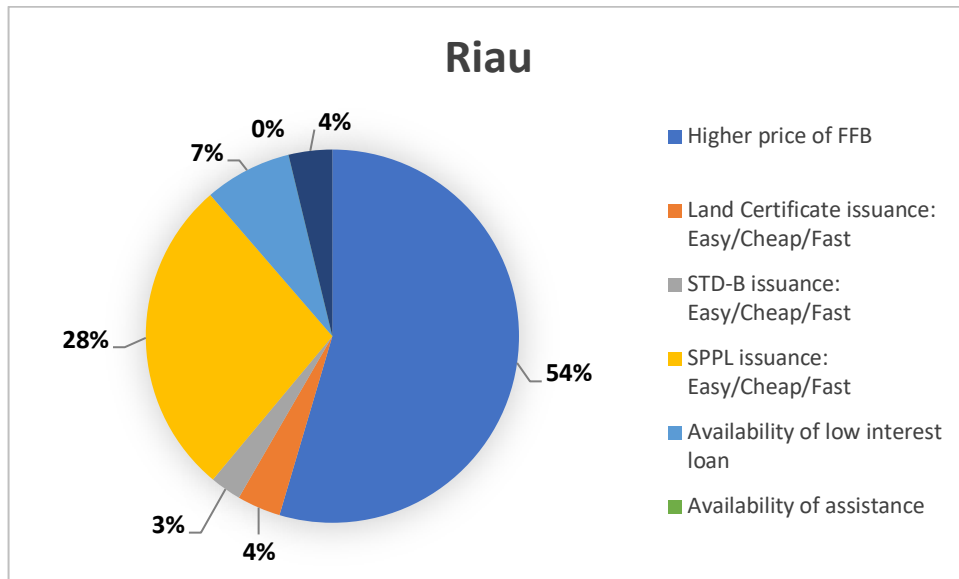


Figure 6. Type of incentives desired by Riau farmers

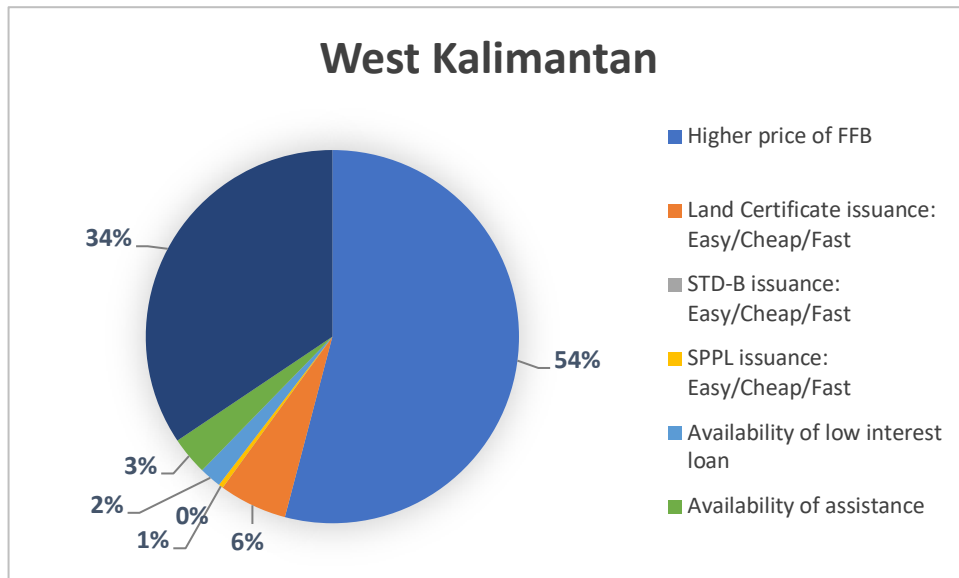


Figure 7. Type of incentives desired by West Kalimantan farmers

6. Discussion

Given that smallholder oil palm plantations are strategic for sustainable palm oil development and within the framework of increasing the competitiveness and welfare of smallholders, certification acceleration is crucial to be immediately carried out by various related stakeholders. The certification target in 2025, which requires all smallholders to be certified, requires extravagant efforts to realize, considering that the area of certified smallholder oil palm plantations has only reached 0.19%. Commodity certification ensures incentives are given to those who work to improve their methods or ways of production (Schouten & Glasbergen, 2011).

Many different incentives can be encouraged be given to oil palm farmers. However, we agree that Jordaan (2012) opinion needs to be carefully designed to achieve a specific policy goal, viz., improvement of traceability, global competitiveness, sustainability and welfare of farmers. Proactive steps, especially from the government, through involving

all relevant stakeholders are principal and determine the achievement of certification. The central government needs to actively build communication with local governments to determine what incentives are contextual for the acceleration of smallholding palm oil certification, mechanism and source of incentives. Given that, in practice, incentives are not specifically aimed at protecting smallholders. In fact, according to Pramudya et al. (2022), government regulations (For example, Presidential Regulation no. 44/ 2020 and Minister of Agriculture Regulation no. 38/ 2020) tend to be too strict, ignoring the challenges of smallholder farmers and the various limitations they face.

Referring to the view of Jordaan (2012), many direct and indirect incentive options can be applied. Direct incentives can be reimbursement payments for administrative management, such as land legality, STDB or SPPL. Another direct incentive is that certified farmers receive insurance reimbursement when prices fall, which harms farmers. So, it is not only the premium price from consumers (Piñeiro et al., 2020). Meanwhile, indirect incentives can be in the form of providing facilitation or assistance fees for pre-conditions, group formation, and strengthening the capacity of farmers in plantation management and good agricultural practices (GAP). Other indirect incentives can be in the form of reduction of agricultural input costs, income tax rates, import tariffs, and land and building taxes, and the protection of business competition and regulatory incentives that benefit farmers (Piñeiro et al., 2020), such as simplification of the administration of the legality of ISPO.

The provision of incentives for the acceleration of certification can be built on the framework of Government Regulation no. 46 of 2017, concerning Environmental Economic Instruments. Too much expectation in incentives based on market mechanisms, such as premium prices, is highly dependent on market confidence. However, this market confidence requires a long time to have an impact. For this reason, the choice of strategic policy steps is to explore the existing potential from various internal sources. Like it or not, the institutionalization of an incentive policy to accelerate certification for oil palm smallholders is not separated from the low contribution of palm oil commodities to palm oil-producing regions. So, the demands of some palm oil-producing regions to receive a fairer sharing fund (DBH) are reasonable. It is because they demand fiscal justice, which can later be allocated to provide incentives for smallholders. Until now, there has been no regulation on oil palm Profit-Sharing Funds (DBH). For this reason, the government needs to formulate a DBH regulation for palm oil producers soon (Nurfatriani *et al.*, 2022).

Another source of incentives is the palm oil fund (Figure 8). The largest source of revenue from palm oil comes from export levies managed by the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPD PKS) and utilized for (Presidential Regulation no. 61/ 2015): 1. Human Resource Development (HR); 2. Research and development of oil palm plantations; 3. Promotion of oil palm plantations; 4. Replanting oil palm plantations; 5. Oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure; 6. Development of biodiesel.

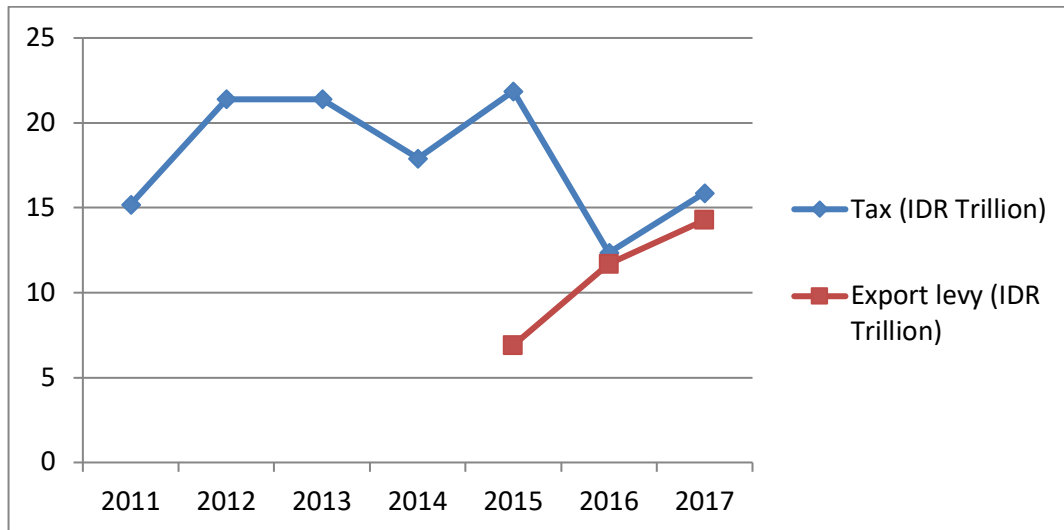


Figure 7. State Revenues from taxes and export levies of Palm Oil Sector (KPK in Saputra, 2020)

The figure illustrates state revenue from the palm oil sector, which is then allocated to the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), mostly from taxation. Meanwhile, despite their great potential, state revenues from export levies have not been allocated for DBH for the regions. Therefore, the regions do not have sufficient incentives to encourage the acceleration of certification. Based on Kontan's daily report, December 28 2021, it was recorded as very large as IDR 69.72 trillion.

Other sources of environmental funds can also be used to provide incentives for certification management for smallholders. Nevertheless, incentives can be both positive and negative (disincentives). That is, we agree with Kuyvenhoven et al. (2004) for farmers who do not want or are reluctant to certify their plantations, disincentives are needed so that certified smallholders get awards or various benefits, such as market access and higher prices. It has shown smallholders' reluctance to certify because the sales of their commodities are not better than those that are not ISPO certified.

7. Conclusions

Factually the types and sources of incentives are diverse. The problem is that there needs to be a paradigm shift in providing incentives for farmers and proactive government steps to carry out initiatives and reconsolidation of policies related to certification incentives. The government still relies on market mechanisms, even if some incentives are already implemented to encourage certification, such as smallholder palm oil replanting programs and agricultural input subsidies. However, often these policies are still distortive at the implementation level due to a lack of supervision. Currently, farmers want to ascertain whether they get a significant advantage with certification, especially in terms of price and market access.

The variety of problems among farmers is the entry point to accelerating certification for smallholder farmers. Effective actions must be implemented immediately, considering that the target of 100% ISPO certification is only three years away. Farmer data collection, land and business legality, group mentoring, and farmer capacity building are factual approaches required at the two study sites. Whether they have a strong initiative to solve all these problems synergistically with various stakeholders remains for the government. Hence it depends on a strong commitment of the government.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Lampiran 2 *Manuscript yang siap di submit ke jurnal internasional "Sustainability"*

Article

Acceleration of Smallholder Palm Oil Certification in Riau: Between Rationality and Policy Utopia

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Abstract: Since smallholders are important actors in global palm oil production, the Indonesian government plans to require all smallholders to participate in mandatory oil palm certification, called the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO). Since ISPO was introduced and institutionalized, as a government initiative, through a policy in 2011, there has been no significant development, especially independent smallholders. Since then, there are some research questions: 1) why does the policy on palm oil certification

for small holders, especially independent smallholders not work well in the policy implementation level? 2) How does smallholders perceive the policy? 3) How does the local government view the policy? 4) Are there any corrective actions and how do they work? The study shows that the results from the field in Riau, particularly in Pelalawan and Rokan Hulu, show that the level of knowledge of farmers towards certification is still relatively not optimal. The process of getting prerequisite requirements (land certificate, Plantation Cultivation Registry Letter/STDB), Environmental Management Statement Letter/SPPL) tends to be very slow. Base on Siak, Riau case, if there is no. substantial policy correction it needs 96 years to fulfill the achievement targets. In addition, there is no different between smallholders who have owned the ISPO certification and smallholders have not owned yet in term of the price of FFB received them. In brief, we concluded that accelerating certification requires at least three aspects: 1. Bureaucratic reform; 2. Mobilization of resources, both human and financial; 3. Development of incentives. For this reason, the government needs to immediately take corrective action before the 2025 target gets closer. Without corrective action followed by comprehensive reforms, both from an institutional and technical-administrative perspective, the acceleration of certification will only become something utopian for farmers.

Keywords: palm oil certification; acceleration; achievement

1. Introduction

Since smallholders are important actors in global palm oil production [1], the Indonesian government plans to require all smallholders to participate in mandatory oil palm certification, called the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) [2]. Since ISPO was introduced and institutionalized, as a government initiative, through a policy in 2011, there has been no significant development, especially independent smallholders. Independent smallholders manage their plantations individually and are not supported by the government [3]. This paper attempts to discuss four main issues. First, to review why the oil palm certification policy, specifically ISPO for oil palm smallholders, is still running slowly even though it has been encouraged by the issuance of Presidential Regulation ([Perpres 44/2020](#)), and the Ministry of Agriculture regulation ([Permentan 38/2020](#)). Second, to discuss why ISPO acceleration are so important for Indonesia, although according to [4], ISPO acceptance in the global market is uncertain. Third, discuss the perspectives and responses of local governments and smallholders to policies that require (mandatory) oil palm certification for oil palm smallholders until 2025. We review this regional response based on two case studies conducted

in West Kalimantan and Riau. Fourth, reviewing the policy steps needed in the framework of strengthening the policy for accelerating certification for oil palm smallholders, especially independent smallholder farmers.

The oil palm, originally from Central and West Africa, has now spread across the humid tropics [5]. Palm oil has an important role in Indonesia's plantation crops [6]. The oil palm is a highly productive crop in terms of yields of oil per unit of land. The trees begin fruiting within 3 years and reach their maximum production at years 9 to 15. Oil palms should be replaced 25 years after planting. There are two main derivatives fresh fruit bunches (FFB) from oil palm: crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel oil (PKO) [5].

In Indonesia, smallholder adoption of oil palm started in the late 1970s when the government introduced a scheme-holder program to promote rural development, often tied to the transmigration program and Sumatra was one of the primary destinations for the program in the 1980s [7]. The number of independent smallholders was limited at the time as they lacked the financial capital for initial investment and the technical capacity to fund and develop oil palm plantations on their own [3,8], and tenure insecurity [9,10]. Despite these limitations, self-funded, independently managed oil palm plantations have continued to increase since the mid-1990s with the rising profitability of oil palm, while the number of scheme-smallholders has remained relatively steady [11,12]. In 2013, it was officially estimated that there were 10.4 million hectares of oil palm planted, with private companies controlling 51%, smallholders controlling 42%, and state-owned companies controlling 7% [13,14]. Smallholder oil palm plantations have increased from 3,125 ha in 1979 to more than 6 million hectares in 2019, accounting for about 41 % of the total oil palm plantations in Indonesia [15].

To strengthen the competitiveness of the Indonesian palm oil industry in international trade and carry out the commitment of the head of state to reduce the earth's problems especially climate change, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a policy, namely the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard [6]. Data from the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Secretariat stated that in March 2020 certified palm oil land reached 5.45 million hectares or 33.27% of the total oil palm area. The number of 33.27% certified is certainly an obstacle in meeting the sustainable development goals [16]. Currently, independent smallholder farmers are facing the significant challenges of certification requirement: namely, a lack of farmer organization, funding barrier, legal documents, limited skill in best farming practices or keeping records, and knowledge (Nurliza et al., 2018). Furthermore, smallholders are the weakest actors in the value chain that need strong support from the government and other actors [17].

The RSPO certification scheme has been initiated since 2004 and ISPO since 2011, but developments in the field show that the achievements of these two certifications are still slow. For example, the number of independent smallholders certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in 2018 was 2,091 farmers. Meanwhile in 2019 the number of RSPO certified farmers rose to 5,130 farmers. While in the following, RSPO certified farmers increased to 6,520 farmers. The number of RSPO certified smallholders will increase to 8,442 in 2021 [18]. In terms of area, until June 2021, the area of RSPO-certified farmers' land is 20,014 hectares (ha) and they are members of 32 independent farmer groups [19].

Not much different for ISPO, although Indonesia's policy for implementing sustainable palm oil is mandatory for business actors [20]. Indonesia's original sustainable palm oil regulations were made in 2011 and underwent a threefold renewal process until 2020 [6]. However, referring to data from smallholder oil palm plantations of around 6.72 million hectares. Only 0.19% are already ISPO certified. This contrasts with the achievements of the private sector and state enterprises. Of the private land area of 8.68 million hectares, 63% are already ISPO certified. State plantations of around 1 million hectares are already ISPO certified 32.5% (GIMNI, 2021). There are obstacles in achieving ISPO standards, including 1) the ability of available human resources to prepare documents and make programs related to Indonesian sustainable palm oil standards is still low; 2) the benefits of implementing Indonesian sustainable palm oil are still not well understood and there are still doubts from the company management regarding the consistency of the government to oversee the policy. 3) There are still too many permits that must be fulfilled related to plantation management, and the lack of legal certainty regarding the status and land ownership of plantation companies [20].

Amidst the various obstacles above, Indonesia's continued deforestation over the past 50 years has mostly resulted from land use changes [21], caused by agricultural expansion [22]. Between 1990 and 2005, oil palm production contributed to 16 % of forest loss in Indonesia [23]. Acceleration of certification can support Indonesia's NDC targets in the forestry and land use change (FOLU) sectors. Second, accelerating certification can encourage improved palm oil governance at the farmer level. Third, support vertical integration and increase the competitiveness of smallholder oil palm commodities in the global market. However, accelerating certification requires strong leadership and commitment. The need for leadership in the palm oil plantation sector is very important. Therefore, we need a leader with a new leadership style who can overcome these challenges, namely developing and maintaining palm oil in world trade, and turning it into a sustainable industry

[6]. Emphasized in their research that leadership plays a role in influencing individuals and collectives to achieve the desired goals [24].

In order to accelerate certification, the government cannot only rely on strong leadership [6], accelerating certification also requires a deep understanding of why oil palm smallholders are not very interested in the certification program. According to rational choice theory (RCT), in every decision making, every farmer is always based on calculations regarding the benefits and risks that will be obtained [25], including when they participate in certification. However, for [26], RCT is limited in explaining the factors that determine an individual farmer to make a decision. In reality, there are many other reasons behind why farmers decide to participate in sustainability instruments, such as certification. The RCT did not consider the influence of other social elements such as society's particular historical, cultural, and institutional influences on individual actions. The study from [27], stated that many experts and scientists' postulate that a person's behavior is partly shaped and controlled by the influence of the social system and one's cognitive capacities (e.g., expectations, beliefs) [27]. Studies related to farmer participation in Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) conducted by [28], prove that there are four influential elements including, "his views on the economic benefits of certification," the strength of interaction social relations between farmers that foster a strong belief in adopting; and "Shared Identity, related to the central characteristics, durability and characteristics that distinguish a community. Shared identity can form a collective action that allows obtaining more complete and useful information related to certification, as well as transparent and clear Communication Discourse regarding certification carried out by extension workers. So that right now, according to [29] literatures criticizing of various weaknesses and defending rational choice theory (RCT) are very large, and still growing and becoming heated debate of social and political theorists

A lot of research has been conducted on palm oil certification. For example, [Widyatmoko \(2019\)](#) focused on ISPO's link to conflict resolution and individual land formalization, and [30], a study on the application of ISPO criteria by smallholders and knowledge of production governance. The study from [31] examined the positive impact of meeting the ISPO sustainability criteria on demand for Indonesian palm oil exports to the European Union for the 2009–2014 period. A study of [32] tries to explain the role of actors and alliances in palm oil producing countries, Indonesia and Malaysia, in responding to the implementation of the RSPO and the black campaign in Europe and the emergence of ISPO certification as a rival.

Varkkey's (2016) study focuses on the relationship between oil palm expansion and government patronage politics. In contrast to previous research, this study focuses more on accelerating oil palm certification at the smallholder level, both from a policy perspective and from the experience of implementing certification at the smallholder level. This research would like to address some research questions: 1) Why does the policy on palm oil certification for small holders, especially independent smallholders not work well in the policy implementation level? 2) How does smallholders perceive the policy? 3) How does the local government view the policy? 4) Are there any corrective actions and how do they work?

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses mixed-qualitative methods [33-37]. Data collection was carried out through literature reviews, key informant interviews and Focused Discussions (FGD) [38] at provincial level organized in Riau involving more than 30 participants. The focus discussion participants in Riau consisted of policy makers at the provincial and district levels, farmer groups and NGOs. The objectives of FGD were to explore perspectives of different stakeholders on the certification acceleration program following the issuance of the government regulation (Presidential Decree No. 44 Year 2020 and Ministerial regulation No. 38 Year 2020). At the village level, we organized FGD involving more than 20 farmers. The aims of FGD at village level is to understand problems and experiences of farmers in pursuing palm oil certification. The findings discussed in this article also based on survey carried out in Riau involving 95 palm oil farmers. To equipped this study, we also conducted key informant interviews with some key stakeholders (i.e., Provincial Forestry Services, Provincial Estate Crop Services, District Agricultural services, NGOS facilitators, some key board of farmer institutions and farmers). We used open-ended questionnaire and the interviews process took more or less 1-2 hours per respondent. We conducted data analysis using SPSS application.

For case study sites, we selected three farmer groups. Those are Amanah Independent Oil Palm Farmer Association, Palm Oil Independent Smallholders Association (PPSKS), and Gemah Ripah Cooperative as illustrated in the Table 1. The justification of the site selection as follows:

1. Amanah farmer group has been certified RSPO
2. PPSKS farmer group has been certified both RSPO and ISPO
3. Gemah Ripah farmer association has not been certified as a controll

Items	Case Studies 1	Case Studies 2	Case studies 3
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Name Farmer Association	Amanah Independent Oil Palm Farmers Association	Palm Independent Smallholders Association (PPSKS)	Gemah Ripah Cooperative (KUD)
Location	Trimulya Jaya, Bukit Jaya, and Air Emas Villages, Pelalawan District	Rambah Village, Rambah, Rokan Hulu District	Rimba Jaya Village, Pagaran Tapah Darusallam, Rokan Hulu District
Year of Establishment	2012	2018	2000
Farmer members	501 Households	717 Households	553 Households
Group members	17 small farmer groups	10 small farmer groups	28 small farmer groups
Size of land	1,048 ha	1334 ha	1106 ha
Seed origin	Varies (Certificate and non-certificate)	Varies (Certificate and non-certificate)	Marihat
Partnerships	PT. Inti Indosawit Subur (Corporation), and WWF	PT Musim Mas (Corporation)	PT. Perkebunan Nusantara V (State owned company)
Palm oil cetification type	RSPO	RSPO/ISPO	Not yet certified

An overview of the sample site from the profiles of the three oil palm farmer groups consisting of two independent farmer groups and one village unit cooperative. One farmer group has obtained the RSPO certificate, the other is ISPO as described in the table. The profile of respondents, especially oil palm farmers, generally they do not have problems with land legality. Based on data from structured interviews, farmers' land ownership status is mostly owned by themselves (96.8%), family owned is 1%, third party (boss) is 1% and others less than 2%.



3. Results

3.1. Palm oil in Riau: the largest area of palm oil and its complexities

Riau Province is the province with the largest area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, namely 3.38 million ha or 20.68% of the total area of oil palm plantations spread across 26 provinces (Source: Kepmentan No. 833 of 2019). An FGD resource person stated that around 1.8 million oil palm plantations exist in forest areas. In Riau alone, around 1.1 million hectares of oil palm plantations are managed by smallholders, of which 76 percent are managed by independent smallholders [39]. The area of RSPO Certified Palm Oil reaches 416,860 ha. There are certification of partnership or plasma smallholders and independent smallholders. A total of 34,844 individual plasma smallholders have received RSPO certification with an area of 75,106 ha of oil palm plantations with the same certificate [40]. Meanwhile, for ISPO certification, there are only two farmer groups with an area of around 18,000 ha (Riau ISPO Data 2019).

Oil palm plantations managed by the smallholders, according to the FGD informants, generally have a limited land area of between 1-10 ha. Meanwhile, the productivity of farmer's gardens is also still quite low. Assuming a yield of 20%, the productivity is only around 10 tons of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) per hectare per year. Even in Ukui Pelalawan, the productivity of crude palm oil (CPO) is only 1.88 tons per hectare per year. In production marketing, farmers generally have to sell FFB through village-level traders who are close to the plantation location or through the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD), then continue to wholesalers up to the processing industry. The low productivity is also caused by the fact that many farmers use seeds that are not superior or certified and that the intensity of plant maintenance is not optimal.

The results from the field in Riau, particularly in Pelalawan and Rokan Hulu, show that the level of knowledge of farmers towards certification is still relatively not optimal. Farmers who have high knowledge of certification are still 60%, while the rest are still low. However, the high interest of farmers to do certification is (80%), while the rest are less interested. The majority of farmers considered the cost of certification are expensive (58%). Regarding the administration process, the majority of farmers consider it is easy (66%). This can happen because generally there is facilitation by field facilitators or partners.

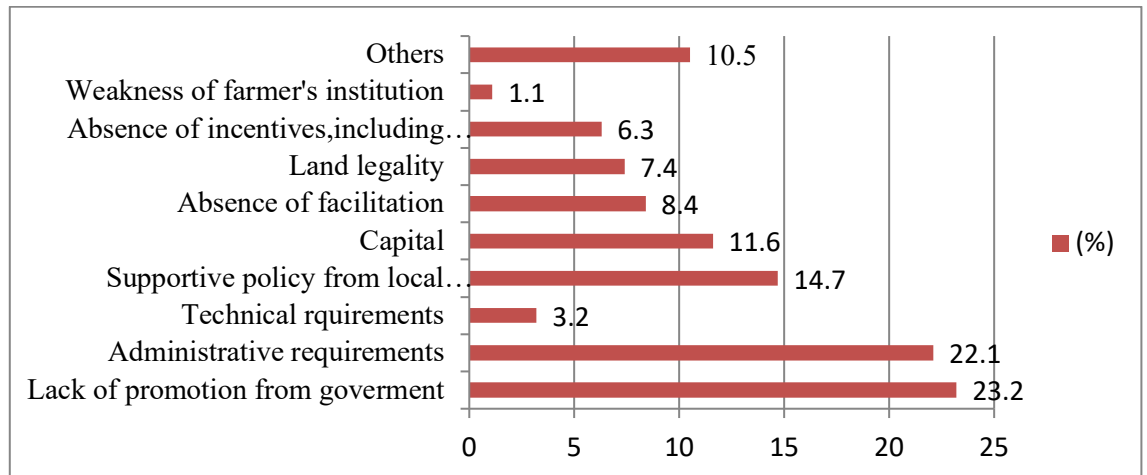


Figure 1. Obstacles of the acceleration of palm oil certification based on respondent's perspectives (n=95)

Lack of promotion of certification place at the highest ranks as an obstacle to the process towards certification (23%), followed by administrative barriers (22%), limited supportive policy from local governments (15%), and weak capital (12%), and the absence of facilitation (8%) and even land status (7%). Handicaps of palm oil certification acceleration described at the Figure 1.

What are the views of the farmers towards certification barriers in the three study villages? From the three study locations, for the Amanah Association the main obstacle according to respondents (100%) was the weakness of farmer institutions, followed by administrative requirements (91%) and technical requirements of 67%. For locations in PPSKS, the absence of premium prizes was the main obstacle (100%), followed by limited capital (82%), others (60%) land legality (57%), limited real support from local government (43%), then the absence of incentives and facilitation. Meanwhile for Gemah Ripah Cooperative, the main obstacles are the lack of facilitation (75%), limited promotion (68%), no incentives (50%), limited real support from local government (21%), and others (20%) as illustrated in Table 2.

Handicaps	Base	Asosiasi Amanah Ukui	PPSKS Rambah Hilir	KUD Gemah Ripah
Lack of promotion from government	23.2	13.6	18.2	68.2
Administrative requirements	22.1	90.5	0.0	0.0
Lack of real supportive policy from local government	14.7	35.7	42.9	21.4
Capital	11.6	9.1	81.8	9.1
Absence of facilitation	8.4	0.0	25.0	75.0
Land legality/status	7.4	42.9	57.1	0.0
Absence of incentives	4.2	25.0	25.0	50.0
Technical requirements	3.2	66.7	33.3	0.0
Absence of premium price	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
Weakness of farmer's institution	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.0

Others	10.5	20.0	60.0	20.0
No. response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2. Handicaps of palm oil certification based on perspectives of farmers in the three different sites

3.2. Settlement of oil palm plantations in forest areas: As pathway to ensure legality and certification?

One of the complex problems that is difficult to solve and hinders the acceleration of certification of oil palm plantations is that many smallholder oil palm plantations are located in forest areas. Meanwhile, land legality issues form the basis for the next stage in the administrative process of managing STDB and SPPL. A plantation media report (2017) notes that most farmers in Riau Province only have a land certificate (SKT) from the village head or sub-district head. So that by only having an SKT, they experience difficulties or cannot arrange their land certificate to become a Certificate of Land Ownership (SHM). For Riau, a source from the LHK service revealed that an estimated 1.8 million hectares of oil palm plantations are located in forest areas where more than 50% of the total national area of plantations are in forest areas, which is around 3.4 million ha. Of the 1.8 million ha, according to a key informant from the Environment and Forestry Service, 200,000-300,000 ha areas of palm oil plantation located in state forests are controlled by farmers. For the Provincial Plantations Office, oil palm plantations located in forest areas are highly dependent on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, because the authority lies with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The FGD resource person admitted that an oil palm plantation located in a forest area definitely violated spatial planning and it would be impossible to obtain land legality (SHM/HGU).

Currently, the government has legal instruments to deal with oil palm plantations located in forest areas, namely the Job Creation Law (UUCK) or the Omnibus (No. 11 of 2020) and its implementing regulations (PP No. 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry and PP No. 24 concerning procedures for imposing administrative sanctions). The spirit of this regulation is to prioritize the imposition of administrative sanctions (Ultimum Remedium) so that plantation activities that have been established prior to the enactment of UUCK are not subject to criminal sanctions. In particular, people's gardens with a maximum area of five hectares based on Article 110b will not be subject to administrative sanctions.

Two articles in the Omnibus Law, namely Article 110a, apply to activities with a business permit but without a forestry activity permit, and Article 110b, apply to activities without a business license or forestry activities. The problem is that the identification and verification of data since UUCK was enacted has been slow and centralized. "Currently there

is a request for a settlement based on the Job Creation Law, articles 110 A and 110 B. However, we do not know the exact number of the area requested. Another problem is that some community lands cover an area of 20 ha or more, while what is accommodated in Article 110 B is only a maximum of 5 ha and Social Forestry is only 15 ha,” said a key informant from the Environment and Forestry Service.

In the process of settling oil palm plantations in forest areas, the central government, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has formed an inventory and verification team (Inver) by referring to the mandate of the Job Creation Law and its derivatives. One year after being promulgated, the team was expected to start working, but according to a source from the Environment and Forestry Service, the fact was that after two years it had only started working. If the inver team is required to be budgeted from the APBD, the question is what does the province get from this activity? If generating regional income from palm oil commodities, for example, how many tons per ton, then maybe the provincial government will be willing to provide a budget for the inver team. Another key informant from the plantation service in Riau wanted delegation of authority to inventory and verify or validate smallholder oil palm plantations by the local government. In this process, the local government wants financial support from the central government considering that Riau is also a model for settling oil palm plantations in forest areas. Without a delegation of authority and financial support it will be difficult to accelerate the completion of smallholder oil palm plantations in forest areas, where this settlement will also have an impact on the accelerated program of sustainable palm oil certification.

Jangka Benah Policy is an option for solving smallholder oil palm plantations in conservation areas. Jangka Benah means the concept of the improvement period. According to [41], jangka benah defined smallholders are given a period of 15 years to develop oil palm, in which this period is known as the transition period to agroforestry, by requiring smallholders to plant forestry crops until a productive forest structure is achieved. After that the farmers must return their land to the state. **LHK** Regulations Numbers 8 and 9 of 2021 contain regulations regarding the term of repairs. This option certainly does not allow smallholders to obtain certification. Moreover, the government itself has issued a regulation which states emphatically that oil palm is not a forestry plant. In **Permen LHK** P.23/2021, palm oil is not included as a forest and land rehabilitation plant (RHL). This means that oil palm cannot be developed in forest areas. A possible option for smallholders to obtain certification is for smallholders who are in production forest areas and are on the indicative map of Lands Subject to Agrarian Reform (TORA), where

smallholders can be removed from forest areas through a program of structuring and changing forest functions. "While the TORA indicative map is only 400 ha away from the 1.8-1.9 million ha of oil palm plantations in the Riau Forest area. On the other hand, not all of the indicative maps of Social Forestry are included in the map," emphasized the key informant from the Department of Environment and Forestry. This means that even though the oil palm is located in a production forest, if it is not included in the TORA indicative map, then it will only be given access to management within a period of 25 years through the Social Forestry program. Another fact on the ground is that most of the people do not know the process of completing or proposing their oil palm plantations. As a result, it is certain that the completion of plantations in forest areas will take longer than the target set.

3.3. Lessons from the APSAA case study

As a lesson from the Association of Amanah Independent Smallholders (APSSA) regarding their experiences on the certification process (ISPO, RSPO), we held an interactive dialogue with a number of APSSA officials. This interactive dialogue is aimed at exploring the experiences of the Amanah Farmers Association in obtaining RSPO and ISPO certification, including the problems and challenges they face. The following are the results of field visits and FGDs with Farmers' Associations which were attended by 20 administrators and at the same time representatives from 14 Farmer Groups who are members of APSSA from three villages namely Air Mas Village, Bukit Jaya Village and Trimulya Jaya Village, Ukui District, Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province. "Our complaint regarding certification was when we received the STDB certificate and the Environmental Monitoring Statement (SPPL). At that time, we experienced difficulties, so that it took about 1-2 years to complete," said one of the APSSA administrators. The process of obtaining STDB is carried out through a long process to the relevant agencies. The first is taking care of STDB first and second, after getting STDB, farmers apply to get SPPL. Meanwhile, an informant from the Riau Plantation Office acknowledged the limited budget in facilitating STDB arrangements. The budget for managing STDB is only 100-400 letters per year from the APBN. These costs are for STDB management including field data collection, mapping or taking coordinates and administrative scans and printing (office stationery) with more than 500 farmers. In the management of STDB there is field verification. so that the land does not enter the forest area. The informant from the management added that the requirements for obtaining an STDB were a photocopy of a KTP and a photocopy of a land title certificate (SHM). "After STDB, we submit an SPPL for environmental management".

This management is also verified, so that permits are not issued in forest areas," (Interviews with a head of farmer group).

In this process, farmers need land certificates that stated that their lands located in the outside of state forest or within the area for other uses (APL). The complexity of the certification process is not only the issue of STDB, land legality and SPPL, but also the seeds, especially those related to the origin of the seeds. Many farmers in Riau use non-superior seeds. According to the APSAA management, if 2025 farmers have to be certified, especially ISPO, it will be difficult to achieve. The problem is that there are still many farmers, especially those who have been gardening for the last 20 years, still using seeds that are not superior. Because, at that time there were not many superior seeds available. At that time the seeds that were planted were only marihat types. Producers of high-yielding seeds only appeared around 2004. "All were bought to companies and they were reluctant to sell to farmers," said another key informant from Estate Crop Services.

In the dialogue, the APSAA management and other participants suggested that in order to accelerate ISPO, it must eliminate difficult requirements, such as the matter of seeds. For example, the government could issue a kind of technical guide regarding the use of high-yielding seeds, where oil palm farmers who have already planted use non-ripe seeds in 2001 such as APSAA farmers, these provisions are not a major requirement. There must be a disclaimer, for example the use of high quality or certified seeds only for farmers who plant after 2011. Informants from the Plantation Office stated that certified seeds cost Rp. 40,000 (US\$ 2.5) per seedling, while seeds that are not certified are only Rp. 15,000 (US\$ 1) per seedling.

ISPO-certified plantations cover an area of around 756 ha, out of a total area of 1,048 ha. According to farmers, another problem after ISPO certification, for example, is how they are able to maintain ISPO. This is because they have to conduct audits or surveillance every year and the costs are very expensive. The RSPO audit fee is around Rp. 125 million per year (including VAT), for ISPO it is around Rp. 70 million per year (Value Added Tax/VAT is charged to the association, including operational costs). Every year it is audited, the results of the audit will be in addition to fulfilling the criteria, we will have an audit to estimate production for one year later. APSAA's experience shows that the existence of the RSPO greatly assists financially for audits. For example, for 1,000 ha of farmers' gardens, it is estimated that production will reach 26 thousand tons, of which the physical production (FFB) they sell to companies or off-takers. Of the production of 26 thousand tons, it is estimated that Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) will reach 400 tons, while CPO will reach 5,000 tons (20% of 26 thousand tons).

For example, if a certificate worth 5,000 tons is sold to Unilever at a price of USD 15/ton, it will generate a premium price of Rp. 800 million. Then PKO 400 tons x USD 70 per ton, resulting in Rp. 700 million. Thus, the total premium price for farmers is Rp. 1.5 billion. Of the Rp.1.5 billion, 30% is distributed to farmers of around Rp. 500 million. Each farmer out of 500 farmers will earn around Rp. 1 million/year. While the rest is for group strengthening and others. So, this premium price is obtained through sales contracts for RSPO certification by companies such as Nettle, Unilever and other companies.

In terms of time to obtain certification, what about the RSPO and ISPO? The management of ISPO completeness takes longer than the RSPO. For ISPO, all documents must be available. If the RSPO still has a grace period. RSPO preparation around 8 months. Meanwhile, the preparation for ISPO is around 4 months, one month later the main audit, then about 8 months for the certificate to be issued. Farmers hope that the acceleration of certification goes well, the government makes regulations that require Palm Oil Mills (PKS) to guide smallholders to sell their palm oil to these companies. This is an advantage for independent smallholders who are close to the company. Without assistance, farmers will experience difficulties. Their APSSA experience was facilitation from World Wide for Nature (WWF) in obtaining the RSPO. RSPO facilitation has been carried out since 2012

3.4. Factors accelerating palm oil certification for smallholders

Based on the respondent's perspectives (n=95) on the certification acceleration, most of the respondents answered the administrative requirements should be made easier by 41.1%, then land legality is 23.2%, incentives are 9.5%, capital is 8.4%, there is concrete support from the local government is 5.3%, technical requirements are 5.3%, and other answers are below 5%, who did not answer there were 15.8%. Administrative problems are the main problem that should be made easier for farmers as described in the Figure 2.

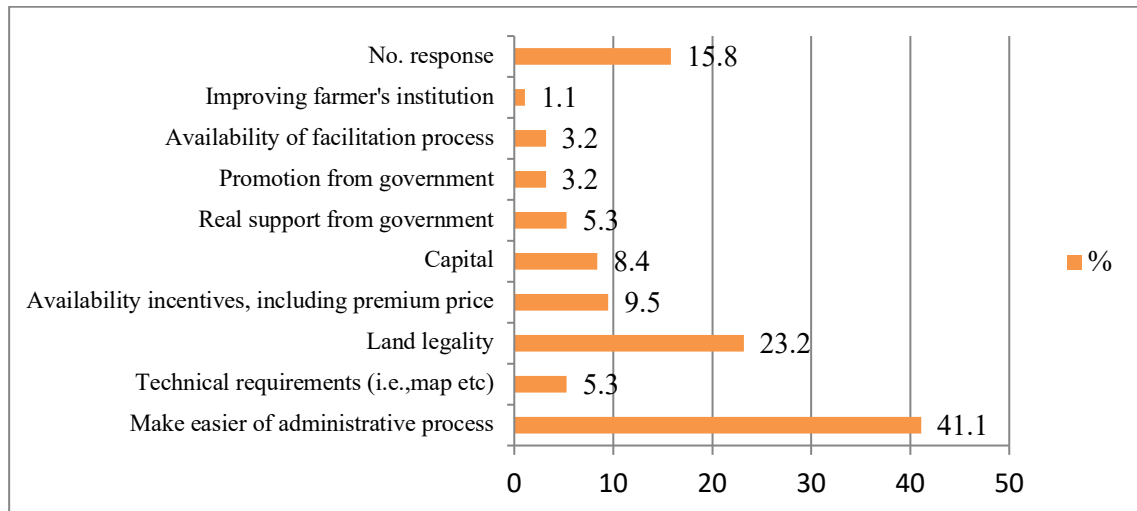


Figure 2. Acceleration of certification according to respondents (palm farmers) (Source Primary data n=95)

In the certification process, the role of the parties is very important. For example, the central government should develop an incentive system for oil palm smallholders who will carry out certification, especially ISPO. Then in the management of STBD and SPPL should be facilitated by the local government, as well as the local government can be an assistance in strengthening the capacity of farmers. For assistance, the government can also collaborate with NGOs, universities, and companies. One of the breakthrough efforts made by the Estate Crop Plantation Service in Riau is through the institutionalization of certification which can be carried out by the Center of Certification and Quality of Goods under the Office of Industry and Trade Services. The provincial government of Riau has issued a Circular Letter and the Estate Crops Plantations Services is also pushing for the Center of Certification and Quality of Goods to act as a Certification Body (LS). As a Certification Body (LS), it requires some human resources, such as certification auditor or assessor and is currently in the educational process. Imagine, all this time for ISPO certification requires funding of Rp. 115 million and that is big enough for the smallholders. These costs are usually allocated for travel, accommodation and the daily costs of the assessors since all of the certification bodies located in the Capital City of Jakarta. If there is a Certification Body at the province or districts, it will significantly cut or save certification costs. "This means that Rp. 115 million can only be for one group with the Regional Certification Center. then the funds can be for three groups. Not to mention that the annual surveillance fee is not small," (Interview with a respondent from Estate Crop Plantation Services). Another key informant in Pelalawan stated that the acceleration of palm oil certification in Riau is depended heavily on:

(1) Government policy in determining spatial planning.

(2) Synergy between the Ministry of KLH, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the National Land Agency.

(3) Synergy between Central, Provincial and District Governments.

(4) Requirements for superior seeds should not be applied to oil palm plantations planted before 2004 because their availability locally is difficult for smallholders to access.

(5) The budget to fulfill requirements related to legality through the National Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), and palm oil funds (BPDPKS) according to Minister of Agriculture No.38/2020 article 53 should be realized immediately to accelerate ISPO certification.

In accelerating the certification of both RSPO and ISPO schemes for Riau, learning from the case in Pelalawan District, there are many factors that must be considered. The resource person from the Pelalawan District Office stated that the factors that need to be considered in supporting the acceleration of certification include technical, socio-economic. Technical factors include: (1) handling of oil palm cultivation; (2) road infrastructure to plantations for ease of marketing, and; (3) level of adoption and ability of farmers to apply technology such as the use of inputs of fertilizers, herbicides and others. While the socio-economic factors include: (a) the prevailing price system starting from the price of FFB to CPO; (b) convenience in terms of marketing, and; (c) prices for production inputs that are more affordable for farmers.

4. Discussion

Acceleration of certification is an imperative regulatory mandate for smallholder oil palm smallholders, both plasma and independent. Giving a five-year time limit for smallholders to complete certification seems to be difficult to achieve. The government's political and legal commitment, which is reflected in Presidential Regulation 44/2020 and Permetan 38/2020, will not help much and move farmers to carry out certification. The many challenges and obstacles faced by farmers, while inadequate facilitation and financial support will be the main obstacle to the process of accelerating certification. Not to mention, the availability of accurate data base on related to smallholder palm oil plantation is not yet available both in outside of the state forest (APL) and within the state forest areas.

The emergence of options for settling smallholder oil palm plantations that are already operating in forest areas has also not helped much to accelerate palm oil certification. There is no delegation of authority and financial support for local governments in identifying and validating data on smallholders in forest areas, making settlements for oil palm plantations in forest areas sluggish.

The cases of the three farmer groups also teach us that accelerating certification requires a more intensive promotion process. The promotion process such as a one-day meeting model, which has been the main approach of several related actors, will not help much and convince smallholders to carry out certification. Many smallholders want the role of plantation or agricultural extension workers to be intensified, because they feel they are closer and used to them. But of course, when involving extension workers, we are of the opinion that it is necessary to develop the capacity of extension workers related to certification. Field facilitators from NGOs added that in the certification promotion process the state could also employ local champions or organic facilitators from villages who already had knowledge and experience in certifying their plantations.

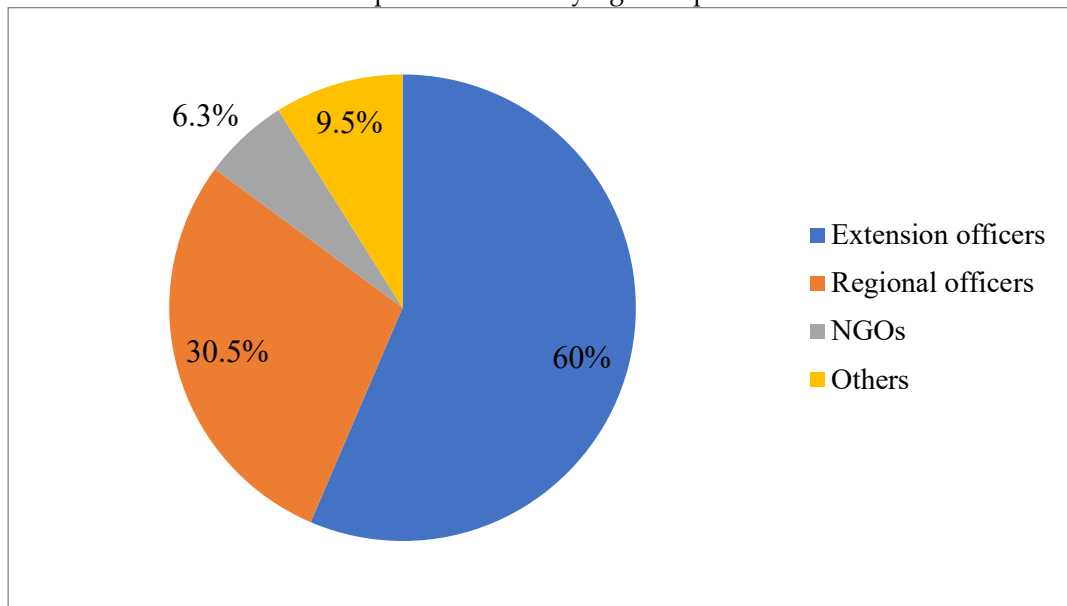


Figure 3. Respondents' perspectives on the desired socialization actor (N=95)

Based on Figure 3, it is explained that most farmers (60%) want extension agents to be reactivated in providing certification counseling within the framework of accelerating sustainable palm oil certification. Second, respondents (30%) wanted plantation service officers to be more active in playing the role of socializing certification, followed by other actors such as academics and other facilitators. Lastly, as many as (6%) of respondents wanted from NGOs.

Many farmers actually lack knowledge related to certification. Many of them question what are the advantages of certification. In addition, the complicated certification process makes them reluctant to do certification. Farmers are generally not familiar with the complicated and complex modern administration system of certification models. Thus, mentoring is one of the important factors and keywords for acceleration. We concluded that most of the smallholders are still reluctant to certify their plantation due to unclear of

what they could get in term of certification benefits, such as money, and better price and market access). As postulated by [25] according to rational choice theory (RCT), in every decision making, every farmer is always based on calculations regarding the benefits and risks that will be obtained. In addition, differently with [25], this study found that limited understanding of the smallholders on modern administrative system of certification process that tend to be stringent and rigid is one of important elements why they are reluctant to certify they plantations. Other elements are lack of capacity in working on technical aspect such as mapping their lands and plantations, weakness of communication discourse, and shared identity [28].

Based on field findings from cases in Riau, particularly in Siak, it shows that the process of obtaining certification cannot be carried out quickly. The experience of NGOs shows that the certification process, especially the RSPO, covering an area of 1500 ha managed by five farmer groups, takes five years. According to facilitators from NGOs, the pre-conditions and requirements of the RSPO and ISPO are not much different. From interviews with several administrators of cooperative groups who have obtained ISPO, they also stated relatively the same thing. For example, to get land legality (land certificate) it takes 12 months while ideally it takes three months, getting STDB takes one month, getting SPPL takes 12 months. For respondents from the villages of Tinerajaya and Sawit Jaya and (Siak) Setia Rukun, the process took too long.

A key informant from the Agriculture Services stated, for example in the case in Siak, Riau, the local government was only able to facilitate STDBs covering an area of 1,500-2,000 ha per year, so if the target is calculated to be STDB with an area of around 190 thousand ha, it will take 96 years. in terms of achieving the national target of certifying all plantations by 2025. Without financial support from the center, accelerating certification for smallholders will become a utopia

Indeed, we views that accelerating certification requires at least three aspects: 1. Bureaucratic reform; 2. Mobilization of resources, both human and financial; 3. Development of incentives. This bureaucratic reform can be carried out at the technical level regarding problems related to long administrative requirements and complicated technicalities. In addition, bureaucratic reform can be carried out through institutional deployment of certification bodies that are centralized, to become more decentralized. It is necessary to support the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture to try to institutionalize a certification body at the provincial level, and if necessary, reach the district level so that it will cut the huge budget for certification that burdens smallholders. Meanwhile, the mobilization of human resources by increasing the capacity building of farmers and assistants

and local certification agency staff is urgently needed. The mobilization of assistants needs to be optimized by recruiting organic assistants from groups of farmers who have had long experience in certification. The development of incentives for smallholders, both market-based, such as premium prices, and state incentives, such as fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, will convince farmers and of course the local government to accelerate certification. For this reason, the government needs to immediately take corrective action before the 2025 target gets closer. Comprehensive reforms as stated by Subakti and Arquisola (2021) [6] need a strong leadership and commitment at multi-layered government agencies

5. Conclusions

The study shows that the results from the field in Riau, particularly in Pelalawan and Rokan Hulu, show that the level of knowledge of farmers towards certification is still relatively not optimal. The process of getting prerequisite requirements (land certificate, Plantation Cultivation Registry Letter/STDB), Environmental Management Statement Letter/SPPL) tends to be very slow. Base on Siak, Riau case, if there is no. substantial policy correction it needs 96 years to fulfill the achievement targets. In addition, there is no different between smallholders who have owned the ISPO certification and smallholders have not owned yet, especially towards the price of Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) received by farmers. Local government does not have a policy capacity to support and response the policy since there is political barriers (political agreement with District or provinces House of Representatives) and budgeting limitations.

We concluded that accelerating certification requires at least three aspects: 1. Bureaucratic reform; 2. Mobilization of resources, both human and financial; 3. Development of incentives. For this reason, the government needs to immediately take corrective action before the 2025 target gets closer. Without corrective action followed by comprehensive reforms, both from an institutional and technical-administrative perspective, the acceleration of certification will only become something utopian for farmers.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Figure S1: title; Table S1: title; Video S1: title.

Author Contributions: For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used “Conceptualization, X.X. and Y.Y.; methodology, X.X.; software, X.X.; validation, X.X., Y.Y. and Z.Z.; formal analysis, X.X.; investigation, X.X.; resources, X.X.; data curation, X.X.; writing—original draft preparation, X.X.; writing—review and editing, X.X.; visualization, X.X.; supervision, X.X.; project administration, X.X.;

funding acquisition, Y.Y. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.” Please turn to the [CRediT taxonomy](#) for the term explanation. Authorship must be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work reported.

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Appendix A

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text—for example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data. Mathematical proofs of results not central to the paper can be added as an appendix.

Appendix B

All appendix sections must be cited in the main text. In the appendices, Figures, Tables, etc. should be labeled starting with “A”—e.g., Figure A1, Figure A2, etc.

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Lampiran 3 Manuscript yang akan dipresentasikan di Tokyo dan saat ini sedang proses penyempurnaan

Is Palm Oil Certification in Riau and Kalimantan Barat Really Meeting Its Promise?

by

Iman K Nawireja, Lukas R Wibowo, Rahman Kurniadi, Dewi Ratna Kurniaswari, Fuad Zaenal, Erdi

Abstract

Sustainability is crucial for important and widely produced commodities such as palm oil. Oil-palm sustainability certification is increasingly becoming an important form of standard over palm oil production. Over the last several decades, voluntary certification programs have become a key approach to promote sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities. The Indonesian government has stipulated and enforced a standard for the development of sustainable palm oil plantations in Indonesia since 2011 through the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification system. ISPO can be said to be a 'rival' to RSPO and represents the spirit of nationalism amidst intense international trade competition. Certification usually provides benefits to their participating producers—most importantly through premium price and/or improved market access and trade relationships. The premium price can provide a safety net in times of low world market prices. Farm income tends to increase, but sometimes with only marginal effect. Some of the research questions to be answered in this study include: 1) To what extent does certification, particularly the RSPO and ISPO schemes, fulfill its purpose to increase farmers' welfare, protect the environment and increase social cohesion and group capacity in managing oil palm cultivation and land in a sustainable manner? 2) Why are the ISPO and RSPO certification schemes not yet optimal in fulfilling their promises? 3) How to enhance the role of certification schemes in optimizing social, economic and environmental impacts? This study uses mixed-qualitative methods. The results of the study show that certification of both RSPO and ISPO provides a transformative path for more sustainable management of oil palm plantations, and for the welfare of smallholders. Promises from various certification instruments, in terms of social, economic and environmental have been partly proven, but the case in one of the farmers' cooperatives in Siak Riau, shows that ISPO's promise to bring a better price and a premium price has not been proven. Prices that are even lower than the price of palm oil from non-certified farmers have become one of the stumbling blocks for smallholders to certify their uncertified plantations.

Keywords: Palm Oil, Certification and Impacts

Current State of Certification

The demand for palm oil is steadily increasing where global consumption in 2020 has reached 77 million metric tons or equivalent to 7 kg of palm per capita usage (Ahmad Rizal et al., 2021). The production of lucrative cash crops such as palm oil in developing countries has offered potential opportunities to spur rural economic development (Gatto et al., 2017). Palm oil production holds an important role to Indonesia's economy as it is Indonesia's source of foreign exchange and employment opportunities. Within Indonesia's agriculture products, palm oil is one of the most important commodities, accounting for 1.5-2.5 percent of Indonesia total GDP (Darmawan, 2019).; Darmawan, 2019). So that, palm oil is one of the prestigious commodities in Indonesia (Maskun et al., 2020). However, the industry is under critics for unsustainable production practice and environmental degradation due to unscrupulous deforestation (Ahmad Rizal et al., 2021; Brandi et al., 2013; Carlson et al., 2013). The palm oil sector is under scrutiny when it comes to its environmental and social impact. For many years, palm oil sector in Indonesia have received many criticism as it plays a role in deforestation and hurting the natural habitats of many endangered species. Deforestation have also resulted in making local communities vulnerable as their livelihood is affected. Such criticism has been widespread, coming from both national and international actors (Darmawan, 2019).

Indeed, sustainability is crucial for important and widely produced commodities such as palm oil. Oil-palm sustainability certification is increasingly becoming an important form of standard over palm oil production (Ahmad Rizal et al., 2021). Over the last several decades, voluntary certification programs have become a key approach to promote sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities (DeFries et al., 2017). Organizations like the RSPO, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Bonsucro, and the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) use private standards to affect prices, production costs, or market access in an attempt to internalize environmental externalities (Pirard, 2012). The Indonesian government has stipulated and enforced a standard for the development of sustainable palm oil plantations in Indonesia since 2011 through the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification system (Fahamsyah and Pramudya, 2017). ISPO can be said to be a 'rival' to RSPO and represents the spirit of nationalism amidst intense international trade competition (Erman, 2017).

In the Indonesian case, the development of sustainable oil palm plantations is not only a market demand, but it has also become a mandate of the Law Number 39 of 2014 about plantations states (Pasimura et al., 2022), and it has become a mandatory of the presidential regulation (Perpres No. 44/2020). It is believed that the ISPO certification is capable to be an improving instrument for the behavior of oil palm plantation business actors, so that it can be a solution to overcome the negative impacts of palm oil plantation (Pasimura et al., 2022). Various stakeholders involved with sustainability certification are interested in knowing whether certification really fulfills its promises (Jawtush et al., 2011). It raises the question, whether the certified palm oil plantation companies can guarantee improvements to overcome problems caused by oil palm development. Eventhough for instance in relation to reducing deforestation in Indonesia is not enough if only being implemented through ISPO certification policies because ISPO certification can only be

implemented in operational business units so that it functions to improve the governance of palm oil plantations for the better (Pasimura et al., 2022).

Smallholders participation and marginal effects

Despite the existence of several different sustainable certifications, all of them face the challenge in obtaining participation by smallholders (Schleifer and Sun, 2020; Teng et al., 2020). Out of all Indonesia's production, smallholder farmers make up a large share of the palm oil production in Indonesia and Malaysia, the world's main palm oil producing countries (FAO, 2018). They owned or managed around 3.1 million ha of palm oil, accounting more than 40% of the total palm oil area in the nation (Darmawan, 2019). It is believed that the participation of smallholders in sustainability standard systems and certification could generally accelerate a transformation toward more sustainable palm oil production and simultaneously improve smallholders' livelihoods (Hidayat et al., 2015). Certification usually provide benefits to their participating producers—most importantly through price premiums and/or improved market access and trade relationships. The minimum price can provide a safety net in times of low world market prices. Farm income tends to increase, but sometimes with only marginal effect (Jawtush et al., 2011).

Carlson et al., (2018) noted that deforestation has higher rate before SPO certification initiative, although deforestation still continues even after SPO certification implementation (Gatti et al., 2019). Significance statistics shows that SPO certification contributed to a 33% reduction of deforestation. Cattau et al., (2016) asserted that forest fire reduction due to SPO certification cannot found on peatlands and dry years. Noojipady et al., (2017) found that after Indonesia's first plantation received RSPO certification in 2009, fire-related deforestation decreased in certified plantations but did not stop completely. Oil palm expansion in Malaysia rarely involves fires. However, total fire activity on certified plantations was 75% and 66% lower than on non-certified plantations during the 2009 and 2015 El Niño events, respectively. In summary, Gatti et al., (2019) found three facts: a) from 2001 to 2016 about 40% of the area located in RSPO concessions suffered from forest loss (either from deforestation, fires, or other tree damage); b) we detect significant tree loss prior to and following the initiations of the RSPO agreements (in 2004) and POIG initiative (in 2013); and c) certified concessions do not differ much from non-certified ones (and show, sometimes, even higher levels) in terms of percentage of tree removal. Thus, we conclude that certified productions of palm oil still lead to severe deforestation and may be no more sustainable than non-certified productions. Concerning environmental impacts, (Jawtusch et al., 2011) said there is overwhelming evidence for wide-ranging benefits of organic agriculture in comparison with conventional agriculture. Higher biodiversity is seen in plants, earthworm, and arthropod populations (30 percent more species, 50 percent higher abundance), water and air quality is shown to be better, lower greenhouse gas emissions, less energy use, less soil erosion, higher soil organic matter content and stocks as well as biologically more active soils. Organic farming avoids chemical/synthetic inputs (herbicides, pesticides, and synthetic fertilizers) and allows only a limited use of veterinary pharmaceutical products. These bans immediately and greatly reduce adverse environmental impacts.

The social benefit of sustainable certification for smallholders is their ability to improve their quality management system [van Putten et al., 2020; Rueda and Lambin, 2013]. Good management not only saves costs, but also saves time for producers, and provides end consumers with greater transparency. The capacity of small farmers in socializing, communicating and negotiating in the field of agricultural commodities has also become more proficient (Brandi, 2016). Social improvements due to certification (e.g. contentment of farmers and improved cooperation) are difficult to measure and quantify. It is therefore not surprising that anecdotal evidence prevails here. According to the available information, participation in a functioning producer group with Western world partners—often with external support such as paid training—is usually associated with positive social effects, such as team spirit, motivation, satisfaction, improved access to education, and empowerment. The most evidence available concerning social benefits is seen with fairtrade. Many reports analyzing fairtrade describe higher producer confidence and satisfaction, improved access to knowledge and education, higher democracy and participation in producer organizations (Jawtusch et al., 2011)..

Concerning economic impacts on farmers in the South, research finds that the certification schemes analyzed usually provide benefits to their participating producers—most importantly through price premiums and/or improved market access and trade relationships. Farm income tends to increase, but sometimes with only marginal effect. Some critical papers question whether certification schemes really reach the poorest and whether they might negatively affect non-participating producers in the same or neighboring rural communities. Fairtrade, the only scheme offering a guaranteed minimum price, does not seem to necessarily outperform the other schemes when the market prices for the products are generally good. However, the minimum price can provide a safety net in times of low world market prices (Jawtusch et al., 2011). The RSPO certificate was found to be insignificant in affecting downstream development in this study. It can be concluded that the RSPO certificate is still beneficial to support palm oil export, especially in maintaining the company's good image towards its sustainability initiative (Maretna et al., 2020). Smallholders also have full access to the current crop yield selling price (Aziz, Chamhuri, and Batt, 2021).

Literature Reviews

Palm oil production is currently the focus of much contentious debate (Brandi et al., 2012). Oil palm's global demand was around 90% supplied from Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia and Malaysia (Maretna et al., 2020). In Indonesia's case, palm oil represents 17% of total agricultural revenues, making it the most important agricultural product of Indonesia (Tan and Lim, 2019). On the one hand, palm oil production has a substantial, positive (socio-) economic impact in countries which produce it, like Indonesia, and is a powerful engine of rural development. On the other hand, palm oil production has a severe negative impact regarding ecological and social sustainability. This is due above all to its large carbon footprint, reduced biodiversity, and its potential for triggering land rights conflicts. The growing world demand for and rising production of palm oil underlines the relevance of sustainability questions in this regard (Brandi et al., 2012).

Tropical crops, such as palm oil are a particular focus for certification programs. Several tropical crops are widely traded commodities and certification programs could have a large effect on international supply chains (DeFries et al., 2017). Certification programs cover a large number of products, including forestry products and many crops (Lernoud et al 2016). Early certification programs were based on ecolabeling to distinguish products that excelled in terms of the environmental sustainability of their production (Potts et al 2014). The number of certification programs has multiplied over the last several decades and broadened to include criteria related to economic, social and environmental sustainability (DeFries et al., 2017). Sustainability concerns have spurred numerous efforts to introduce standards and certification schemes for sustainable palm oil production (Brandi et al., 2012). As the sustainability awareness becomes a public agenda, one of the solutions to keep this controversial commodity trade competitive and secure is obtaining sustainable certification (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil or RSPO and International Sustainability and Carbon Certification or ISCC for voluntary-based certification, Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil or MSPO and Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil or ISPO for government-led mandatory national certification) (Santika et al., 2019; Brandi et al., 2012). In general terms, ISCC is addressed a larger share of the environmental objectives of EU and UN instruments, RSPO is more socially-objectives driven, MSPO in an intermediate state while ISPO generally addressed less EU and UN instruments (Maretna et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, two of these standards are particularly relevant: ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) and RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) (Brandi et al., 2012). Certification programs generally use a multi-stakeholder process to establish general principles, supported by detailed guidelines and checklists of practices to achieve these principles (these checklists are available in the individual websites for certification programs). To be certified, producers are required to follow these guidelines and undergo a verification process carried out by auditors (DeFries et al., 2017).

Established in 2004, the RSPO aims to reduce the above-mentioned negative impact of oil palm cultivation. It also aims to generate socioeconomic benefits, such as increased yield and improved production quality through good agricultural practices (GAP), knowledge distribution through training, and the prevention and resolution of conflicts through a dispute resolution mechanism (Brandi et al., 2012). The RSPO aims to reduce the above-mentioned negative impact of oil palm cultivation. It also aims to generate socioeconomic benefits, such as increased yield and improved production quality through good agricultural practices (GAP), knowledge distribution through training, and the prevention and resolution of conflicts through a dispute resolution mechanism (Brandi et al., 2012).

Research Gaps

Many researchs have been conducted on the impacts of certifications. For instance (Pasimura et al., 2022), investigated the impact of the ISPO certification on the environmental behavior of palm oil plantation companies that can affect deforestation and land fires in concession areas. Some scientists (DeFries et al., 2017), assessed evidence to evaluate whether voluntary certification of tropical agricultural commodities (bananas, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, and tea) has achieved environmental benefits and improved

economic and social outcomes for small-scale producers at the level of the farm household. Other scientists (Maretna et al., 2020) examined the Effect of Sustainable Palm Oil Certification on Export and Downstream Industry Development. This research aims to examine the impacts of RSPO and ISPO certification of smallholders on socio-economic and environmental elements that are different from the previous research. In term of environmental impacts of certification, this studies explored smallholders' perceptions on protected area under certified palm oil concession and outside the concession area, sustainable land use management, pollution level of plantation. In terms of economics, we focused on the certification impacts on farmers' income and farmer groups' welfare and palm oil productivity. Lastly in terms of social benefits, we examined on social cohesion, level of land conflict and the level of farmer;s confident on managing sustainable plantation.

Beberapa pertanyaan penelitian yang ingin dijawab dalam penelitian ini antara lain: 1) Sejauh mana sertifikasi, khususnya skema RSPO dan ISPO, memenuhi janjinya untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani, melindungi lingkungan dan meningkatkan kohesi sosial dan kapasitas kelompok dalam pengelolaan budidaya sawit dan lahan secara berkelanjutan? 2) Mengapa skema sertifikasi ISPO dan RSPO belum optimal dalam memenuhi janjinya? Bagaimana meningkatkan peran skema sertifikasi dalam mengoptimalkan dampak sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan?

Research Approaches

This study uses mixed-qualitative methods (Edlund & Nichols, 2019; Leavy, 2017; Strijker, Bosworth, & Bouter, 2020; Creswell, 2014; Bryman, 2006). Data collection was carried out through literature reviews, key informan interviews (Bryman, 2016), and Focused Discussions (FGD). Wawancara mendalam dilakukan dengan melibatkan 25 orang (antara lain dan Dinas Lingkungan dan Kehutanan Provinsi Riau, Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Riau, Kepala Bidang Perkebunan di Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Siak, LSM, Ketua Asosiasi Kelompok Tani Amanah, dan Pengurus Asosiasi Kelompok Tani Amanah, Ketua dan pengurus Kelompok Setia Rukun Siak, Ketua dan pengurus Kelompok Tani Sawit Jaya, Siak dan Ketua dan Pengurus Kelompok Tani Tinerajaya Siak, dan para anggota kelompok tani). Selain itu, kami juga melakukan FGD dengan Kelompok Tani Amanah melibatkan sebanyak sekitar 20 partisipan dan FGD kecil dengan kelompok Tani Tinerajaya, Siak, melibatkan 6 partisipan, baik pengurus dan anggota. Sedangkan survai dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dengan melibatkan 455 petani baik di Riau dan Kalimantan. Ada tiga variable dependen (antara lain dampak sertifikasi terhadap lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi) dan satu variable independent, yaitu sertifikasi ISPO atau RSPO yang akan diuji. Analaisis akan menggunakan metode reresi linear multivariat. Perangkat analisa data akan menggunakan aplikasi SPSS.

Hipotesis

Hipotesis penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

H0 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) tidak berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

H1 = variabel sertifikasi (ISPO atau RSPO) berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

	Variables	Measurable indicators
Y	ISPO or RSPO Certification schemes	
X1	Certification impacts on environments	
X2	Certification impacts on environments	
X3	Certification impacts on environments	

Rumus persamaan

$$Y = -1.019 + 0.097 X_1 + 0.045 X_2 + 0.312 X_3$$

Findisngs

Berikut ini hasil dari pengujian statistik dari gabungan kasus di Kalimantan Barat dan Riau. Kalau di lihat dari hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa Hasil menunjukan nilai sig (0.00) < 0.05 dapat disimpulkan bahwa tolak H0 menandakan variable sertifikasi berpengaruh terhadap dampak lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.471 ^a	.222	.217	.4422

a. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.162	3	8.387	42.894	.000 ^b
	Residual	88.187	451	.196		
	Total	113.349	454			

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

b. Predictors: (Constant), DAMPAK EKONOMI, DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN, DAMPAK SOSIAL

Dampak positif terhadap lingkungan, menurut persepsi petani adalah dimana petani saat ini menjadi lebih memiliki kesadaran terhadap pengolahan lahan yang lebih hati-hati dengan tidak membakar. Kemudian, para pekebun juga semakin peduli terhadap perlindungan areal areal yang harus dilindungi seperti wilayah yang memiliki nilai konservasi tinggi (HCV/HCS) dan wilayah sempadan sungai. Mereka umumnya juga lebih tahu terkait dengan batas kawasan hutan yang harus di jaga. Dalam budidaya sawitnya

mereka juga kebanyakan menerapkan praktek pengelolaan pertanian yang baik (GAP) dan pengelolaan sampah di kebun dengan baik serta menggunakan pakaian APD.

Sedangkan dampak positif sertifikasi dari aspek ekonomi, menurut petani adalah terlihat dari peningkatan produktivitas kebun, kemudian juga dari penjualan kredit sertifikasi RSPO. Pendapatan dari kebun meningkat sejak sertifikasi karena akses pasar menjadi lebih mudah dan ada juga dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan harga sawit (TBS). Petani saat ini juga semakin mampu membiayai anaknya untuk melanjutkan studi ke jenjang lebih tinggi.

Dampak positif dari sisi sosial, menurut petani, lebih terlihat dari sisi kelembagaan petani dan kapasitas petani yang semakin meningkat. Petani menjadi lebih terorganisir dan secara administratif dan teknis lebih rapi. Keberadaan Internal Control system pada kelompok tani yang sudah RSPO menjadikan pemenuhan prinsip dan kriteria sertifikasi menjadi lebih terarah. Kemudian dari sisi kapasitas petani juga meningkat dalam konteks manajemen kebun dan soliditas kelompok. Para petani juga semakin memiliki akses lebih besar ke fasilitas kesehatan, seperti puskesmas dan asuransi kesehatan.

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-1.019	.230		-4.430	.000
DAMPAK LINGKUNGAN	.097	.044	.093	2.222	.027
DAMPAK SOSIAL	.045	.044	.043	1.014	.311
DAMPAK EKONOMI	.312	.029	.461	10.920	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SERTIFIKASI (ISPO ATAU RSPO)

Di bandingkan dengan ISPO, RSPO tentunya lebih maju dalam konteks perkembangannya mengingat telah berdiri sejak 2004, sementara ISPO sejak 2011. Mengingat RSPO terbukti telah menghadirkan premium price bagi petani, maka menurut seorang responden dari LSM internasional, petani binaannya lebih memilih RSPO terlebih dahulu dengan harapan akan membantu kelompok tani menapatkan dukungan biaya surveillance. *“ Ini hanya soal strategi RSPO atau ISPO dahulu. ”* Menurutnya RSPO di awal akan lebih baik dan bisa membuat petani lebih mandiri. Setelah itu, petani sawit baru memproses untuk mendapatkan sertifikasi ISPO. Menurutnya antara RSPO dan ISPO saling komplementer. Sebenarnya ISPO juga menjanjikan adanya Peremajaan Sawit

RSPO Impacts	ISPO Impacts
Environmental impacts	Environmental impacts
Farmers receive training and set agreed standards in cultivation gardens and records of pesticide use).	Management and cultivation of agriculture in a sustainable manner improved

Farmers are also used to managing pesticide residues and this has been regulated by the RSPO.	Changes in awareness and logic for managing oil palm plantations. The old logic: the more fertilizer the better. Changing awareness that over fertilizer can damage soil nutrients.
Mostly farmers also know not to develop their oil palm in prohibited locations such as river banks, lakes and peat areas and forests	Increasing ecological awareness in the use of pesticides
The farmers are able and practice sustainable agriculture	
Increasing farmers's awareness to protect biodiversity	
Economics impacts	Economics impacts
Increased income from production, namely from selling FFB to companies	May apply for facilities and infrastructure assistance to the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS)
Better market access	Easy to apply for replanting to government
Farmers get a new source of income where they can sell certification certificates to big companies (nestle, danon and others). Farmers get income from the conversion of FFB to CPO at a yield of about (Rendemen) 20% where per tonne can be US\$ 15-25 and from FFB to PKO where per tonne can be US\$ 65-125. In one group can get IDR 500-700 million	Many of the banks that offer cooperation such as BRI here and outside Siak Regency such as Mandiri Banks. (payment of payroll salaries, loans and capital). The loan is 500 million and if farmers don't use it, they will only be charged with interest.
Farmers are able to pay VAT (PPn) IDR 7.5 billion for four groups of 1500 ha and they get taxpayer identification number (NPWP).	Since the program resulted in an increase in the community's economy
Revenue from the sale of certificates to downstream companies based is used for surveillance, a portion is distributed directly to members, used for productive businesses, for social activities such as helping high achieving children, health insurance and not employing underage employment and protecting biodiversity.	Financial institutions in the region have started to pay attention, especially banks and palm oil companies with international standards. For banks, because cooperative members who have ISPO standards already have legality over their land, including NPWP. Meanwhile, from large oil palm plantation companies, it is considered that their production has passed good quality standards.
	Funding support for replanting. This is also a consideration for smallholders who have ISPO. In this cooperative, the replanting fee that has been received is 2 billion, with details of 25 million/ha.
Social impacts	Social impacts
Collaboration with the puskesmas to obtain health check-up services for workers and farmer groups in the plantations	Self confident and trust from third parties increased
Have health insurance (work accident)	Get good image
Not employing underage employment	Increased awareness of the safety of oil palm cultivation. Acquaintance with safety standard equipment such as APD, etc.,
Get health insurance	Awareness of the importance of farmer organizations. Because the main requirement for ISPO is to have strong organizational institutions with the aim of increasing production, plantation management and distribution, but also increasing knowledge and skills.

A further effect of the RSPO is that farmers who certify one plot of land then include their other plots of land and invite their relatives to participate.	
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Rakyat untuk beberapa plasma dan inovasi di kelompok (WRI).

Terkait dengan dampak RSPO terhadap sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan, menurutnya sejauh ini sangat signifikan. Salah satu lesson learn penting, menurutnya, dapat diambil dari kasus pendampingannya terhadap Koperasi Sawit Jaya, di Desa Benteng Hulu, Riau. Koperasi Sawit Jaya dibentuk sejak 2010 dengan anggota 121 petani dengan luasan 258 ha. Proses fasilitasi oleh sebuah lembaga internasional untuk mendapatkan RSPO dilakukan sejak 2018 dan mendapatkan RSPO pada tahun 2021. Salah seorang ketua kelompok menyatakan bahwa petani sawit memilih RSPO karena sangat tergantung pada strategi dan pemahaman pendampingnya. Dampak RSPO, kelompok pernah mendapatkan 300 juta rupiah yang digunakan untuk surveillance.

Proses dari 2019 di lapangan semua 3 tahun 2021 mendapatkan RSPO. Memilih RSPO karena tergantung yang mendampingi. Karena yang mendampingi ingin RSPO maka kita RSPO. Kalau ISPO dari pemerintah. Dari RSPO, dengan produksi kebun sebanyak 8000 ton, mendapatkan 300 juta rupiah yang digunakan untuk audit pertama dan bantuan pembelian sarana produksi bagi kelompok tani. *'' Kita dapat premium price dari unilever dan kita kontrak sertifikasi dengan Unilever pada 2021. Dengan RSPO semakin banyak bank yang mendekati. '' Katanya.* Dia menambahkan bahwa dengan berfungsinya Koperasi Petani dalam membantu penjualan hasil kebun anggota koperasi, maka koperasi mendapatkan keuntungan kotor 300 rupiah dan kalau bersihnya sebesar 100 rupiah per kg FFB. Responden dari Estate Crop Services juga mengakui kalau RSPO dampak ekonominya jelas dan dari profitnya kelompok tani sebenarnya dananya dapat untuk mengurus ISPO jika bersedia. Dengan banyaknya benefit yang didapat petani sawit, maka banyak petani yang mengkonversi lahan arek menjadi sawit, Kebun karet mulai habis dikonversi sekitar tahun 2000.

Dampak RSPO dari aspek lingkungan salah satunya para petani dalam setiap minggu diharuskan melakukan pengecekan ketinggian muka air dan sekat kanal, berhubung umumnya kebun-kebun sawit mereka di lahan gambut, *'' Peningkatan produksi 80-98% karena kita menjaga airnya, karena dalam keadaan basah pupuk langsung diserap, '' kata ketua kelompok tani.* Menurut, sebelumnya RSPO produksinya hanya 300-600 kg per kapling per 10 hari dan setelah RSPO menjadi setiap 10 hari 1.2 -1.5 ton per kapling dan ada yang 3.6-4.5 ton per kapling. Dengan RSPO, menurutnya pengelolaan lingkungan menjadi lebih baik dan para petani merasa mendapatkan tambahan pengetahuan dan lingkungan terhadap lahan gambut. Selain itu, saat ini kebakaran menurun, dibandingkan sebelum mendapatkan sertifikasi RSPO. *''Hampir tiap tahun kebakaran, '' katanya.* Menurut, seorang fasilitator lapangan, menyadarkan masyarakat untuk tidak berburu dan mau menggunakan APD adalah tugas terberat. *''Karena Siak ini panas, mereka awal-awalnya enggan menggunakan APD, ''*

Source: Summerised from the interviews with a local facilitators from Internasional NGOs, and two head of farmer group

Para petani anggota kelompok koperasi tani sawit ada yang naik haji dan membeli baran mewah seperti mobil dari sawit. Rata rata mereka memiliki lahan seluas 2 ha, namun kalau di luar kebun sawit ada yang memiliki lahan 15 ha. Kami juga membuktikan ke desa tersebut dimana hampir tidak ada rumah yang jelek. Semua rumah bagus dengan halaman luas dan kendaraan ada di depan rumahnya. Para pekebun ini umumnya berasal dari migran dari Jawa. Bahkan, menurut responden tersebut, kebanyakan petani sawit mampu menyekolahkan anaknya ke perguruan tinggi ternama di Jawa. Menurutny ke depan kelompok tani akan memasukan petani lain yang belum menjadi anggota, sebab semakin banyak anggota maka premium price akan semakin besar. Satu koperasi terdiri dari enam kelompok dan anggota satu kelompok ada 20-25 orang. Potensinya kebun untuk disertifikasi ke depan lebih 10.000 ha.

Sedikit berbeda dengan Koperasi Sawit Jaya, Koperasi Tinerajaya Desa Teluk Masjid Siak, adalah sebuah koperasi yang terdiri dari 10 kelompok dan anggota satu kelompok ada 20-25 orang. Koperasi ini difasilitasi oleh LSM lokal pada 2016-2018. Koperasi ini memiliki 225 anggota petani dengan luas rata-rata per anggota 2.8 ha. Saat ini dibina Dinas Perkebunan dan Pertanian. Legalitas lahannya sebanyak 178 sertifikat hak milik dan sisanya SKGR (Sporadik). Proses fasilitasi oleh LSM lokal terhenti karena ada sesuatu hal, kemudian di fasilitasi oleh korporasi besar yang beroperasi di bidang perkebunan. Di koperasi ini 50% anggotanya penduduk lokal suku melayu sisanya para migran. Lahan kebun sawit ini sebagian dari lahan terlantar bekas HPH, dan ketika itu ada janji dari pihak perusahaan untuk menanam sagu seluas 611 ha, tetapi tidak dilaksanakan. Sejak koperasi berdiri, sebenarnya berawal program pemerintah daerah Siak, Riau melalui pengembangan kelapa sawit untuk masyarakat. Pengembangan sawit sendiri telah dilakukan masyarakat sejak 2005, namun masih bersifat sporadis.

Hasil panen dari kebun disalurkan ke koperasi, kemudian disalurkan ke Pabrik Kelapa Sawit PT PERSI. Dalam penjualan uangnya di transfer ke PT Persi (BUMD). Sedangkan perusahaan yang menerima hasil FFB adalah PT Siak Sakti. Dan Koperasi Tinerajaya mendapatkan SPO pada bulan Desember 2019.

Fasilitasi yayasan elang 2016-2018 tetapi berhenti di tengah jalan dan karena dana terbatas kemudian dikenalkan dengan wilmar sehingga terjadi fasilitasi. 2018 bulan 8 untuk menyadarkan masyarakat 125 orang petani tidak mudah apalagi pernah tidak jadi fasilitasi. Yang rumitnya pertama kita masalah laporan semua jenis pekerjaan harus ada laporan dan ada kendala-kendala dari awal. 2019 bulan desember terjadi ISPO. Sebelum pandemi COVID-19, sudah merencanakan RSPO, namun kemudian terhenti. Setelah ISPO, dampaknya yang masih menjadi keluhan petani adalah dari sisi harga, dimana harga FFB antara petani yang sudah bersertifikat tidak ada bedanya. *''Bahkan kadang-kadang harga justru lebih murah dari hasil produksi petani yang tidak bersertifikat. Selisihnya bisa 150 rupiah per kg, Kita inginya Wilmar membeli 100 rupiah per kg lebih tinggi dari petani biasa. ''* keluh anggota koperasi.

Namun demikian secara umum, dampak ISPO relatif positif, seperti adanya perbaikan budidaya kebun sawit secara berkelanjutan, petani dapat mengajukan relanting ke BPDPKS, dan banyak lembaga keuangan yang mulai menawarkan kemudahan pinjaman. Selain itu kepercayaan petani juga meningkat dan citra koperasi juga semakin baik.

Saat ini masih ada 14 desa dengan lebih sekitar 7.000 ha, yang belum bersertifikat ISPO atau rata-rata per desa sekitar 500 ha. Untuk proses sertifikasi, petani memerlukan para pendamping karena akan sulit bisa tidak ada pendampingan. Saat ini petani mulai mengandalkan sawit, yakni sebesar 70% sedangkan 30% dari sumber lain seperti karet dan tanaman lain serta sumber lainnya. Untuk Desa Teluk Masjid masih ada petani yang memiliki sawah tetapi tidak banyak dan bahkan mulai ada yang mengkonversi karetnya dengan sawit.

Diskusi

Dampak dari sertifikasi, baik RSPO maupun ISPO menunjukkan signifikansi yang relatif baik. Khususnya RSPO telah mampu secara ekonomi memberikan benefit yang signifikan bagi kelompok petani atau koperasi sawit. Dari sisi produktivitas pun sebagian besar petani mengakui ada peningkatan produktivitas kebunnya setelah mendapatkan sertifikasi. Namun khusus ISPO, dari studi kasus di lapangan belum mampu memenuhi janjinya untuk memberikan premium price dan harga yang lebih tinggi dari pada hasil dari kebun yang belum tersertifikasi. Dengan adanya sertifikasi akses pasar bagi komoditas yang dihasilkan pun meningkat dan bahkan menumbuhkan kepercayaan lembaga keuangan untuk melakukan kolaborasi dengan kelompok tani. Kemudian kemudahan untuk mendapatkan dana replanting dari BPDPKS.

Dari aspek lingkungan, dengan adanya RSPO dan ISPO telah mampu mendorong transformasi sistem budidaya petani yang lebih ramah lingkungan. Tindakan kolektif untuk melakukan perlindungan terhadap keanekaragaman hayati pun meningkat dan pemahaman petani tentang pentingnya satwa dan wilayah dengan nilai konservasi tinggi juga semakin meningkat.

Sedangkan dari aspek sosial, petani menjadi lebih solid dalam mengorganisir diri dan melakukan tindakan kolektif untuk meningkatkan praktek budidaya berkelanjutan dan kapasitas dalam pengelolaan komoditas dan bernegosiasi dengan pasar. Dampak sosial yang terus meningkat dan dirasa semakin penting bagi petani adalah tumbuhnya kesadaran akan pentingnya organisasi petani. Organisasi petani menjadi salah satu pilar penting dalam memobilisasi sumberdaya agar pengelolaan kebunnya lebih efisien dan efektif dan berkelanjutan dan menyejahterakan petani.

Tantangan Pra dan Pasca Sertifikasi

Harapan dan sekaligus kritik utama kelompok petani swadaya yang sudah mendapat ISPO adalah tidak ada korelasi langsung antara capaian mendapat standar ISPO dengan kenaikan harga produksi sawit petani. Sehingga petani dan koperasi petani membutuhkan sebuah “insentif” dan “fasilitasi” dari pemerintah untuk memastikan bahwa para petani swadaya yang telah mendapat ISPO mendapatkan “nilai plus” dibandingkan yang belum. Di beberapa kasus kelompok tani “bubar” karena tidak ada jaminan kestabilan harga sawit mereka. Adanya insentif dan “pembeda” perlakuan terhadap kelompok tani yang telah memiliki sertifikat ISPO, terutama dalam soal akses ke pasar, bantuan, dan pendampingan serta kestabilan harga.

Tantangan lainnya adalah masih adanya gap pengetahuan dan kesadaran antara petani senior dan petani muda. Selama ini sosialisasi ISPO masih banyak dilakukan oleh para petani atau mentor berusia muda, yang dianggap belum memiliki jam terbang yang cukup dibanding “petani senior”. Masalah lain adalah belum ada bukti bahwa dengan ISPO bisa lebih baik dibanding “pengelolaan” yang sudah bertahun-tahun dilakukan oleh petani senior itu, sehingga proses sosialisasi ISPO membutuhkan pendekatan baru untuk mengatasi gap tersebut.

Transisi dari “Kebiasaan Lama” ke “Kebiasaan Baru” memerlukan waktu yang tidak instan. Cara pengelolaan kebun sawit lama yang sudah bertahun-tahun dilakukan dan seolah sudah ‘mandarah daging’ dan dianggap “benar”, maka ketika ada model pengelolaan baru, berikut dengan syarat-syaratnya, petani akan tidak mudah langsung mempraktikannya. Bukan saja pada teknik pengelolaan kebun, tapi juga peralatan dan teknologi baru yang digunakan sebagai syarat ISPO tidak akan langsung diadopsi mereka. Misalnya, penggunaan baju APD dalam pengelolaan kebun sawit, seperti harus memakai kacamata, baju proteksi dan helm, maka petani hanya menggunakannya ketika ada inspeksi dari pihak ketiga seperti Lembaga Sertifikasi.

Syarat-syarat administrasi dan Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) yang menjadi syarat ISPO menjadi satu hal baru bagi para petani swadaya yang belum memiliki pengalaman dalam administrasi keuangan, pelaporan, dll. Sehingga dibutuhkan pendampingan dan fasilitasi untuk memastikan adaptasi proses administrasi dan pelaporan. Secara spesifik syarat ISPO yang dianggap paling berat adalah: (a) SPPL (lama waktu pengurusan, mahal dan urusan pajak sulit); (b) Legalitas tanah; (c) Kelengkapan kelembagaan.

Catatan lain, yakni tidak adanya “kewajiban” keterikatan dengan perusahaan untuk penjualan sawit mereka, meskipun telah ada kontrak. Mereka masih bebas mendistribusikan dan menjual sawit mereka ke perusahaan mana saja yang memiliki standar harga yang lebih tinggi dan terjangkau transportasinya. Sebab kadang, pertimbangan pilihan tujuan penjualan bukan saja harga, tetapi juga ongkos transportasi dan potongan-potongan harga dari kualitas sawit.

Fasilitasi dan pendampingan untuk pemenuhan syarat-syarat ISPO dan RSPO perlu dipermudah, jika memungkinkan, dengan mempertimbangkan keragaman kemampuan dan akses pengetahuan kelompok tani. Pendampingan dan fasilitasi bagi kelompok tani, perlu dikhususkan untuk mendapatkan legalitas kelompok (berbadan hukum), juga soal-soal lain terkait syarat administrasi dan legalitas.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Sertifikasi baik RSPO dan ISPO memberikan jalan transformatif bagi tata kelola perkebunan sawit yang lebih berkelanjutan, dan menyejahterahkan petani. Janji-janji dari beragam instrumentasi sertifikasi, dalam artian sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan telah sebagian terbukti, namun kasus di salah satu Koperasi petani di Siak Riau, menunjukkan bahwa janji ISPO untuk mendatangkan harga yang lebih baik dan premium price belum terbukti. Harga yang bahkan lebih rendah dari harga

sawit dari petani yang belum bersertifikat, menjadi salah satu batu sandungan bagi petani untuk mensertifikasikan kebun-kebun mereka yang belum bersertifikat.

Fasilitasi dalam proses sertifikasi dari pra kondisi, sertifikasi dan paska sertifikasi akan menjadi salah satu kunci program sertifikasi akan mampu ragam sertifikasi memenuhi janjinya. Pengalaman dari LSM internasional untuk memfasilitasi empat kelompok petani mendapatkan RSPO dengan membutuhkan waktu lima tahun, maka untuk lebih mempercepat proses sertifikasi memerlukan strategi pendampingan yang baru dengan melibatkan local champion dan pendamping organik. Pengembangan kapasitas para fasilitator menjadi kunci utama dan peran perusahaan, pemerintah dan BPDPKS dari sisi dukungan dana pelatihan menjadi penting.

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GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN BARAT PERATURAN DAERAH

PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT

NOMOR ... TAHUN

TENTANG

RENCANA AKSI DAERAH PERCEPATAN SERTIFIKASI ISPO PADA KEBUN
KELAPASAWIT RAKYAT KALIMANTAN BARAT TAHUN 2022–2025

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN BARAT,

Menimbang: a. bahwa perkebunan berperan penting dan memiliki potensi besar dalam pembangunan perekonomian daerah untuk mewujudkan kemakmuran dan kesejahteraan masyarakat;

b. bahwa pembangunan perkebunan merupakan salah satu prioritas kebijakan dan program Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat di bidang pembangunan ekonomi berbasis kerakyatan dan sumber daya lokal;

c. bahwa dalam rangka menindaklanjuti Instruksi Presiden Nomor 6 Tahun 2019 tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia Tahun 2020–2024, perlu disusun Rencana Aksi Daerah Percepatan Sertifikasi ISPO pada Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat;

d. bahwa Perpres No. 44 tahun 2020 tentang Sistem Sertifikasi Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (ISPO) mewajibkan kebun kelapa sawit; baik korporasi maupun pekebun rakyat bersifat mandatory pada tahun 2025.

e. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, dan huruf c, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat tentang Rencana Aksi Daerah Percepatan Sertifikasi ISPO pada Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Tahun 2022-2025;

Mengingat: 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 167, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3888) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2004 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 86, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4412);

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 67, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4725);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 140, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5059);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 82, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5234) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2019 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 183, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6398);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 244, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5587) sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 9 Tahun 2015 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 58, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia 5679);
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 308, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5613);
6. Undang-undang No. 9 tahun 2022 tentang Provinsi Kalimantan Barat (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2022 No. 69; Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6780);
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47 Tahun 2012 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan dan Lingkungan Perseroan Terbatas (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 89, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Nomor 5305);
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut. (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia

Tahun 2014 Nomor 209, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5580);

9. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelayanan Perizinan Berusaha Terintegrasi Secara Elektronik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 90, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6215);
10. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 98/Permentan/ OT.140/9/2013 tentang Pedoman Perizinan Usaha Perkebunan (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 1180) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 29/Permentan/KB.410/5/2016 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 98/Permentan/ OT.140/9/2013 tentang Pedoman Perizinan Usaha Perkebunan (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 826);
11. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 80 Tahun 2015 tentang Pembentukan Produk Hukum Daerah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 2036), sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Dalam Negeri Nomor 120 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 80 Tahun 2015 tentang Pembentukan Produk Hukum Daerah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 157);

Dengan Persetujuan Bersama DEWAN PERWAKILAN

RAKYAT DAERAH

PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT

Dan

GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN BARAT MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: PERATURAN DAERAH TENTANG RENCANA AKSI DAERAH PERCEPATAN SERTIFIKASI ISPO PADA KEBUN KELAPA SAWIT RAKYAT KALIMANTAN BARAT TAHUN 2022–2025

BAB I KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Daerah ini yang dimaksudkan dengan:

1. Daerah adalah daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
2. Pemerintah Daerah adalah Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
3. Gubernur adalah Gubernur Kalimantan Barat.

4. Kabupaten adalah Kabupaten se-Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
5. Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat adalah Perangkat Daerah yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang perkebunan.
6. Instansi Penanggung Jawab adalah dinas/lembaga/unit pelaksana teknis yang menjadi kunci (*leading sector*) dalam pelaksanaan sebuah aksi dan menjalankan fungsi koordinasi.
7. Instansi Pendukung adalah lembaga yang memberikan kompetensi teknis, dukungan pendanaan atau kontribusi lainnya dalam pelaksanaan sebuah rencana aksi.
8. Asosiasi adalah lembaga yang mewakili pekebun dan perusahaan perkebunan.
9. Pekebun adalah perorangan warga negara Indonesia yang melakukan usaha perkebunan dengan skala usaha kecil kurang dari 25 hektar.
10. Usaha perkebunan sawit rakyat adalah usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit yang dilakukan oleh pekebun secara swadaya maupun plasma.
11. Pelaku usaha perkebunan adalah perusahaan perkebunan milik warga negara Indonesia dan/atau badan hukum yang didirikan menurut hukum Indonesia dan berkedudukan di Indonesia yang mengelola usaha perkebunan dengan skala tertentu.
12. Tenaga Kerja adalah setiap orang yang bekerja dengan menerima upah atau imbalan dalam bentuk lain.
13. Perkebunan kelapa sawit adalah segala kegiatan pengelolaan sumber daya alam, sumber daya manusia, sarana produksi, alat dan mesin, budidaya, panen, pengolahan dan pemasaran tanaman perkebunan.
14. Usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit adalah usaha yang menghasilkan barang dan jasa perkebunan kelapa sawit.
15. Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) yang selanjutnya disebut ISPO adalah sistem usaha di bidang perkebunan kelapa sawit yang layak ekonomi, layak sosial, dan ramah lingkungan didasarkan pada peraturan perundangan yang berlaku di Indonesia.
16. Sertifikat adalah surat tanda bukti hak sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 19 ayat (2) huruf c UUPA untuk hak atas tanah, hak pengelolaan, tanah wakaf, hak milik atas satuan rumah susun dan hak tanggungan yang masing-masing sudah dibukukan dalam buku tanah.
17. Surat Tanda Daftar Usaha Perkebunan untuk Budidaya yang selanjutnya disebut STD-B adalah keterangan budidaya yang diberikan kepada pekebun.

18. ISPO adalah suatu kebijakan yang diambil oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dalam hal ini Kementerian Pertanian dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan daya saing minyak kelapa sawit Indonesia di pasar dunia dan ikut berpartisipasi dalam rangka memenuhi komitmen Presiden Republik Indonesia untuk mengurangi gas rumah kaca serta memberi perhatian terhadap masalah lingkungan.
19. Kawasan Hutan adalah kawasan hutan yang ditunjuk oleh Menteri Kehutanan sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan penunjukkan terakhir tentang kawasan hutan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
20. Lahan Kritis adalah lahan yang telah mengalami kerusakan baik secara fisik, kimia maupun biologi yang disebabkan oleh alam dan perbuatan manusia sehingga tidak mampu menjadi media tumbuh tanaman/pohon (budidaya).
21. Rencana Aksi Daerah Percepatan Sertifikasi ISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat, yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai RAD–PSISPO Kalimantan Barat, adalah dokumen rencana aksi untuk mempercepat pelaksanaan berbagai kegiatan dalam rangka meningkatkan kapasitas dan kapabilitas pekebun, penyelesaian status dan legalisasi lahan, pemanfaatan kelapa sawit sebagai energi baru terbarukan, meningkatkan diplomasi untuk mencapai perkebunan kelapa sawit Indonesia yang berkelanjutan, dan mempercepat tercapainya perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan di Kalimantan Barat.

Pasal 2

- (1) Peraturan Daerah ini disusun dengan maksud sebagai pedoman bagi Pemerintah Daerah untuk mengintegrasikan RAD–PSISPO Kalimantan Barat ke dalam Rencana Aksi Daerah Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan (RAD-PKSB) dan Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD).
- (2) Peraturan Daerah ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan Kalimantan Barat menjadi lebih terarah, terintegrasi dan pelaksanaannya mendapat dukungan para pihak.

BAB II

RAD-PSISPO KALIMANTAN BARAT

Pasal 3

Dengan Peraturan Daerah ini ditetapkan Rencana Aksi Daerah Percepatan Sertifikasi ISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2022-2025

Pasal 4

- (1) RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 terdiri atas:

- a. Penguatan data, penguatan koordinasi, dan infrastruktur.
- b. peningkatan kapasitas dan kapabilitas pekebun.
- c. pengelolaan dan pemantauan lingkungan.
- d. tata kelola perkebunan dan penanganan sengketa.
- e. dukungan percepatan pelaksanaan sertifikasi perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil/ ISPO) dan meningkatkan akses pasar produk kelapa sawit.

Pasal 5

- (1) RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2022–2025 berasaskan:
 - a. manfaat dan berkelanjutan;
 - b. keterpaduan;
 - c. kebersamaan;
 - d. keterbukaan;
 - e. keharmonisasian; dan
 - f. berkeadilan.
- (2) RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat dilaksanakan berdasarkan tugas, fungsi dan kewenangan masing-masing, sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 6

- (1) Pelaksanaan RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat dilakukan secara koordinatif oleh Tim Pelaksana Daerah yang terdiri dari Instansi Penanggung Jawab dan Instansi Pendukung dan dapat mengikutsertakan peran masyarakat, pelaku usaha dan para pihak terkait (stakeholders) perkebunan kelapa sawit sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.
- (2) Tim Pelaksana Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh Gubernur.
- (3) Sekretariat Tim Pelaksana Daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) berada di Dinas.

BAB III

STRATEGI DAN ARAH PERCEPATAN SERTIFIKASI ISPO KEBUN SAWIT RAKYAT

Pasal 7

Strategi Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Kalimantan Barat meliputi:

- a. Mengimplementasikan regulasi terkait pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan;
- b. Menyelesaikan masalah legalitas lahan perkebunan berdasarkan

peraturanperundang-undangan;

- c. Menerapkan prinsip-prinsip keberlanjutan untuk optimalisasi hasil kebunmasyarakat secara jangka panjang sekaligus menjaga kelestarian alam;
- d. Meningkatkan produktivitas dan pendapatan pekebun denganmemanfaatkan teknologi budidaya perkebunan tepat guna;
- e. Memberikan kepastian hukum dan kebijakan daerah yang memberi jaminan

berusaha di sektor perkelapa sawitan;

- f. Meningkatkan kemitraan kelembagaan perkebunan kelapa sawit mandiriyang saling menguntungkan dengan perusahaan perkebunan dan badan usaha lainnya;
- g. Membangun keterbukaan akses terhadap informasi, pendanaan, pasar dan investasi bagi pekebun;
- h. Menciptakan hubungan industrial yang harmonis, dinamis dan berkeadilan di sektor kelapa sawit;
- i. Membangun sinkronisasi dan koordinasi lintas lembaga/sector untuk pembangunan daerah secara optimal.

Pasal 8

Arah Kebijakan RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat bertujuan untuk:

- a. menjadi dokumen acuan bagi berbagai pemangku kepentingan dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan di Kalimantan Barat dan mendukung pemerintah mencapai target 100% produksi minyak sawit bersertifikat ISPO di tahun 2024.
- b. sebagai alat untuk memperkuat koordinasi dan sinergitas berbagai pihak dalam mencapai tujuan Pembangunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
- c. sebagai alat untuk meningkatkan pemantauan dan pengelolaan pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.

BAB IV PEMBINAAN DAN PENGAWASAN

Pasal 9

- (1) Gubernur melaksanakan pembinaan dan pengawasan dalam pelaksanaan RAD–PSISPO Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat.
- (2) Pembinaan dan pengawasan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilaksanakan secara teknis oleh Dinas.
- (3) Dinas melaporkan hasil pelaksanaan capaian RAD–PSISPO Kebun

Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kalimantan Barat kepada Gubernur secara berkala setiap 6(enam) bulan atau sewaktu-waktu diperlukan.

BAB VI PENDANAAN

Pasal 10

Pendanaan pelaksanaan RAD–PSISPO Kalimantan Barat bersumber dari:

- a. Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah.
- b. Sumber pendanaan lain yang sah dan tidak mengikat sesuai peraturanperundang-undangan.

BAB VII KETENTUAN LAIN-LAIN

Pasal 11

Hal-hal yang belum diatur dalam Peraturan Daerah ini, sepanjang menyangkutdengan pelaksanaannya akan diatur lebih lanjut dengan Peraturan Gubernur.

BAB VIII KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 12

Peraturan Daerah ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.

Ditetapkan di Pontianak
pada tanggal 2022

GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN BARAT,

ttd.

SUTARMIDJI

Diundangkan di Pontianak pada tanggal 2022
SEKRETARIS DAERAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT,

ttd HORIZON