Analysis of pre-certification of palm oil protection implementation for forest protection at PTPN XIV Persero unit malili

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Abstract. This research was conducted to analyze the extent to which the input of palm oil certification policy at PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) XIV Persero Unit Malili on aspects of forest protection, and to see the certification system applied by PTPN XIV Persero Unit Malili whether it uses ISPO standards and RSPO standards. In this study, several data sources were used relating to the principles, criteria, and indicators of the ISPO and RSPO certification standards. Data were collected using interviews, observation, and literature study from some related literature. From this research, it is known that PTPN XIV Unit Malili has not been verified by ISPO or RSPO but in its implementation, it is currently preparing to be certified ISPO. Forest protection from the aspect of biodiversity protection is fulfilled, however, several plantation areas have become disputes with the community and there are claims of forest areas managed by PTPN XIV where the area has not been released. Form of forestry supervision, namely KPH Larona Malili, in the claim of this area by conducting patrols and visits to plantation sites and cooperation. Transparency from the company, the community, and related institutions can be a driving force for the realization of appropriate and sustainable plantation practices.

1. Introduction

The oil palm (Elaeis guineensis jack) is one of the most important plantation crops in the agricultural sector. This is because palm can produce the greatest economic value per hectare compared to oilseeds or other fats. Indonesia is one of the countries in which palm oil is growing rapidly worldwide in the last two decades. Areal increased at a rate of about 11% per year, accompanied by an increase in production, which reached 9.4% per year, in addition to domestic consumption and exports also increased rapidly at a rate of 10-13% each year [1].

Social and environmental impacts increase due to expansion oil palm plantations are fast and have caught the eye in its scope national and international. Peat swamps that can be said as environmentally sensitive have been converted into plantations, ecosystem services such as water supply and decreased carbon sequestration, and in some cases communities affected by and loss of their livelihoods and welfare and received only a few benefits [2]. In Indonesia, forest types of tropical forests that are rich in biodiversity and peat swamps, and rich in carbon have been targeted to...
be used as agricultural land. It is estimated that around 12-15 million ha of this area are under development permits palm oil. About 80% of Indonesia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are generated by land use and land cover changes thus making the development of oil palm has been the main driver of this forest loss in 10 years last. But in reality, the expansion and development are revitalized oil palm plantations are believed to have led to widespread land conversion. It is feared that the increase in the expansion of oil palm plantations is ignored sustainable principles that can then give rise to occurrence deforestation (conversion of forest land to non-forest), and has a major impact on 2 loss of biodiversity, disruption of ecosystem balance, and increasing greenhouse gas emissions and the emergence of social conflicts with community [3]. As for the possibility of deforestation due to expansion. There is great concern that oil palm could threaten the reduction of forest areas threatens forest protection and biodiversity preservation therein.

One of the things that need to be considered in the oil palm plantation business is the protection of forest areas in which there is various biodiversity in the form of protection of flora and fauna contained in plantation areas, preservation of hydrological functions, and protection of primary natural forests and peatlands. In this study, two types of palm oil certification that promote sustainable palm oil production practices include regulating how the forest protection system should be implemented, namely RSPO (Roundtable and Sustainable Palm Oil) and ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) [4,5].

One of the areas in Indonesia that has considerable potential for oil palm is in East Luwu regency, precisely in the village of Mantadulu, Angkona sub-district, South Sulawesi. This oil palm plantation is one of the branch units of PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV Persero known as PTPN XIV Persero, the Malili Plantation Business Unit. This study discusses how the certification policy affects Forest Protection in the area and looks at the certification system used whether it refers to the ISPO or RSPO standards.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Location and time research
This research was conducted in September 2020 in the PT. Perkebunan Nusantara Malili Plantation Business Unit located in the village of Mantadulu, Angkota District, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi.

2.2. Sources of data
The sources of the data analyzed in this study include primary data and secondary data.

2.2.1. Primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the field. This data was obtained through direct observation and interviews to a resource based on the guidelines of interviews made by researchers. The informant in this research is the Secretary Manager of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara Malili Plantation Business Unit and Head of KPH Larona Malili.

2.2.2. Secondary data. Secondary data in this study were obtained by reading literature books, documents, and writings that are considered researchers pleasing to the issues being studied. This study using the management audit of several books palm plantation PTPN XIV and attachment of a book about the study of equations ISPO and RSPO, journals, and other relevant literature.

2.3. Data collection
This study uses 3 methods to obtain the required data or information, including:
2.3.1. Interview. Data collection techniques through direct question and answer with informants to get additional information related to this research. In this study, researchers conducted interviews with the Secretary of the Unit Manager.

2.3.2. Observation. Observing directly (without a mediator) an object to see closely the activities carried out by the object. Observation activities include making systematic observations and recording events, behaviors, objects seen, and other things needed to support the research being carried out.

2.3.3. Documentation. Collecting data by reading literature, writings, and documents that the researcher considers pleased with the research being researched. Researchers in this study used literature from the audit results book regarding the 2018 Management Report by the PTPN audit team, appendix one and two attachments to the ISPO and RSPO certification system equation study, and documents regarding a map of plantation location and plantation area.

2.4. Data analysis
The data analysis used in this research is descriptive qualitative data. The data obtained in the study was obtained from interviews with the authorities related to the implementation of a certification system and authorities of forest protection.

3. Result and discussion
3.1. PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV
PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV (Persero) is a state-owned holding company that was founded on March 11, 1996, based on Government Regulation Number 19 of 1996 dated February 14, 1996, concerning the merger of PT Perkebunan XXVIII (Persero), PT Perkebunan XXXII (Persero) including ex-Projects. PT Perkebunan XXIII (Persero) Development Project in South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi [6]. Meanwhile, the area that is managed by the Malili Plantation Business Unit is 1680 ha based on Business Use Rights (HGU). But over time, the area of the plantation until now reduced to 1332 ha.

Currently, the oil palm business managed by PTPN XIV, the Malili Plantation Business Unit, does not have a factory to process palm oil into CPO. The Malili Plantation Business Unit collaborates with a private company that is also engaged in the oil palm business to manage palm oil yields, namely PT. Bumi Maju Sawit (PT.BMS). PT BMS owns a palm oil processing factory located beside the Plantation area of PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit. The collaboration between the two companies is known as the "Titip Pola" collaboration.
3.2. Implementation of ISPO certification in forest protection at Pt Perkebunan Nusantara XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit

Through a ministerial decree, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil or ISPO initiative (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) as mandatory regulations for all palm oil companies in Indonesia to carry out the certification below ISPO before the end of 2014 (Ministry of Agriculture Regulation 19 2011) [4]. Because the Ministry of Agriculture does not have full control over land use, a coalition with other competing national bureaucracies that do also not have rights to the RSPO initiative, formed. National Land Agency, the bureaucracy the nucleus that provides land for oil palm plantations, has been defined as one of the main contributors to the ISPO legality indicator. Ministry Forestry also contributes to indicators in the release of forest areas for oil palm plantations [7].

ISPO become mandatory certification by the Regulation of 11/Permentan OT.140/3/2015 on Sustainable Palm Oil Certification Systems Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) or ISPO [8]. Ministry of Environment strengthening of responsibility for environmental problems in oil palm plantations through ISPO mechanism that sets the Environmental Impact Assessment, which is regulated by the Ministry of Environment as the primary indicator of legality to conservation and protection of endangered species, threatened, and endangered species.

In its implementation are still a few industries that apply the principle of ISPO. In 2017, only 346 out of 1,592 palm oil companies had ISPO certificates [9]. PTPN XIV is one of the oil palm cultivation and plantation products but does not have a certificate of ISPO. ISPO has 7 principles, 45 criteria, and 141 indicators. The 7 principles are the legality of plantation business, plantation management, protection of the use of primary natural forests and peatlands, environmental management and monitoring, responsibility for workers, social responsibility and social empowerment and community economic empowerment, and improvement of sustainable businesses.

The analysis regarding the application of the ISPO principles and criteria carried out by PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit is as follows:

![Figure 1. Location Map of the Plantation Malili Plantation Business Unit](image)
| Principle                          | Criteria                                             | Description |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Plantation Business Legality**  | Location Permission                                 | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Plantation Location Permit                          | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Land Rights                                         | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Facilitation of Local Garden Development            | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Plantation Location According to RTRW              | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Abandoned Land                                      | -           |
|                                   | Land Disputes                                       | Not Fulfilled |
|                                   | Legal Form                                          | Fulfilled   |
| **Plantation Management**         | Plantation Planning                                 | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Land Clearance                                      | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Hatchery                                            | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Planting on Mineral Land                            | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Plant Maintenance                                   | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Control of Plant Pest Organisms                    | Not Fulfilled |
|                                   | Harvesting                                          | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Transport                                           | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Acceptance                                          | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | FFB processing                                      | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Waste treatment                                     | Not Fulfilled |
|                                   | Waste Utilization                                   | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Overlapping Mining Land                             | -           |
|                                   | Plantation Plan and Realization                     | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Provision of Data and Information to Related Agencies | Fulfilled   |
| **Environmental Management and Monitoring** | Environmental Management and Monitoring | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Environmental Permit                                 | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) and B3 Waste | Not Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Interference from a stationary source               | -           |
|                                   | Fire Prevention and Management                       | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Biodiversity Conservation                            | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Conservation of Water Sources and Quality           | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Protected area                                       | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Conservation of Areas with High Erosion Potential   | Fulfilled   |
|                                   | Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigation                  |             |

Based on the analysis carried out, in the implementation of the PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit, several criteria have been met by the company and no mining areas have been found. So that the criteria overlap with the mining area cannot be used as criteria for compliance with the principle. Criteria in the ISPO standard principles that are not met include:
Table 2. ISPO Criteria are Not Fulfilled

| Criteria                          | The Cause is Not Fulfilled                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Actions                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land Disputes                    | So far, PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit has been involved in a land dispute with the community around the plantation area because of claims that the area is considered by the indigenous people of Margolembo to be the land belonging to their ancestors. | PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit has attempted to resolve land conflicts/disputes in court and filed an appeal according to the consideration of the company board of directors. |
|                                  | There is a forest area that is claimed to be a plantation area by the company.                                                                                                                                               | Through Larona FMU Forest Service has taken legal action to make a report on this issue and now it is processed.                                                                                           |
| Control of Plant Pest Organisms  | Plantation Area Malili plantation business unit is an area close to residential areas of people who live around the forest, often found species of wild boar and pigs belonging to residents, also encountered rice snakes and rats that disturb plants and there is no effort to control the company and do not have a list wildlife species around the garden. | Employees and the company allow nuisance animals, without listing the types of nuisance animals and there is no socialization to the public regarding the presence of nuisance animals considering that these nuisance animals may enter residents' settlements. There is also no collaboration between the company and the local BKSDA if there are protected flora and fauna around the plantation area. |
| Waste treatment                  | Waste oil palm processing results in a CPO being processed in the plant produces unpleasant odors commonly wafted through residential areas                                                                                     | The company, PTPN XIV, the Malili Plantation Business Unit, is not involved in the processing process and leaves it to its partner, namely PT BMS, where the processing plant has its standards in waste processing. On the other hand, in PTPN's plantations, it is common to find dried and black fruit bunches that are left lying on the side of the road. |
| Management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) | The PT BMS factory which was given the authority by PTPN XIV to process palm oil products in the form of FFB produces liquid waste and black smoke that rises around employee housing. On the other hand, the liquid waste from washing palm oil has the potential to pollute rivers. | PTPN XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit has an AMDAL document and PT BMS usually re-manages waste from FFB into fertilizer but has not seen any significant efforts in handling liquid waste and smoke from processing. |

Principle 3 in the ISPO standard on the protection of the use of primary natural forests and peatlands states that according to the ISPO standard a company must meet two standards, including:
1. Have a document of releasing the area if the land being used originates from a forest area
2. A location permit document is available from the regent/mayor

The Malili Plantation Business Unit manages a plantation on 15 ha of peatland in the working area of the village of Mantadulu. However, based on data by KPH Larona Malili, that there has been no release of the area by the PTPN company. The oil palm plantation area in the village of Mantadulu
still has the status of a limited production forest area with an area of 2,800 ha. Meanwhile, the management by PTPN is deemed by the SOP owned by the Company based on statutory regulations.

Peatland management in the plantation area by employees is made of a ditch of approximately 3 m and oil palm is planted on thin peat that is less than 50 cm thick. In peatland management, the Malili Plantation Business Unit makes terraces for planting oil palm on peatlands.

Criterion 2.2.1.4 concerning planting on peatlands. Plantation companies planting on peatland must pay attention to the characteristics of the peat so that it does not cause environmental damage. The rules in it state that:

1. SOPs or work instructions are available for planting on peatlands and refer to statutory regulations.
2. Planting is done on peatland in the form of stretches with a depth of <3 m and the proportion covers 70% of the cultivated peat area. The mineral soil layer under the peat is not quartz sand or acid sulfate soils and on peatlands with mature maturity (capric).
3. Setting the groundwater level (water level) between 60-70 cm to inhibit carbon emissions from peatlands.
4. Documented records of planting implementation.

Forest areas that have been converted into plantations cannot be immediately implemented, they must obtain approval from various stakeholders. Forest monitoring carried out by related parties can be lax so that it is easy for some interested parties to be able to do business by clearing new land. Some things that need attention are areas with High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) or areas with High Conservation Value (HCV), including protection of biodiversity, environmental services, and socio-culture. This concept of protection must be supported by various parties including the government.

The East Luwu district government, in this case, the Forestry Service through Larona Malili FMU, monitors PT. Perkebunan Nusantara XIV Malili Plantation Business Unit by forming a team of 14 people to conduct patrols, patrols are carried out at least once every two months in the plantation area of the Malili Plantation Business Unit. This is done to monitor the form of plantation business carried out by PTPN XIV so that no forest area is taken into a plantation area.

3.3. Implementation of RSPO Certification in Forest Protection at PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV

The Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is an association of several countries that supports sustainable palm oil production. The RSPO Principles and Criteria adhere to the principles of Planet, People, and Profit (P3) which are strengthened by fulfilling the legality and transparency aspects of the business unit. The RSPO Principles and Criteria Standards adopt the High Conservation Value (HCV) concept, use a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process in terms of transferring rights from communities, including indigenous peoples, and regulating the opening of new plantations through the New Planting Procedure (NPP). Given the large number and role of oil palm smallholders, the RSPO also allows oil palm farmers to play a role in sustainable palm oil production through the application of the RSPO Principles and Criteria for oil palm smallholders and its certification system so that farmers can take advantage of the sustainable palm oil market [3.5-7.9].

Similar to Indonesian Roundtable Palm Oil (ISPO), RSPO also has several principles and criteria governing how to manage and produce palm oil sustainably. RSPO has 8 (eight) principles, including:

- **Principle 1**: Commitment to transparency
- **Principle 2**: Compliance with relevant laws and regulations
- **Principle 3**: Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability
- **Principle 4**: Use of best and appropriate practices by growers and mills
- **Principle 5**: Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity
- **Principle 6**: Responsibility to workers, individuals, and communities from oil palm plantations and mills
Principle 7: Responsible development of new plantations

Principle 8: Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity.

In the application of certification standards, both RSPO and ISPO have their standards in the delivery of palm oil certification. Some of the RSPO standard known yet / or unregulated in ISPO standards, and vice versa where some ISPO standard is yet set in the RSPO standard. Based on the analysis of the second system is the standard certification that discusses the protection of forests and the environment, the following comparison between the standards of the RSPO and ISPO standards in the protection of the forests.

Table 3. Comparative Analysis of ISPO and RSPO in Forest Protection Efforts

| Criteria                          | ISPO Standard                                                                 | RSPO Standard                                                                 | Implementation of PTPN Unit Malili                                      |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planting on Peatlands            | Standard operating procedures (SOP)/ work instructions are available for planting on peatlands by the law (planting at a depth of <3 m and the proportion covering 70% and mineral soil layer under peat instead of quartz sand or acid sulfate soil) as well as documented records of planting implementation. | There must be a Garden SOP (from land clearing to harvesting). Factory SOP (from receiving FFB to sending CPO & PKO), there should be an assessment of drainage capacity by gravity on peatlands and a documented plan. Peatland subsidence, water management program must be optimized and monitored and documented. | PTPN is currently managing the oil palm plantation area of 15 ha with cultivation by the relevant SOP. |
| Waste Treatment                  | There is an SOP regarding the treatment of waste, solid-liquid, and air. There is a document for measuring the quality of liquid waste according to quality standard parameters, a document for measuring air quality, a document for reporting monitoring and processing of waste to the competent authority, and a permit for discharging wastewater to a water body from the authorized agency. | There must be an SOP, a documented and implemented waste treatment plan, monitoring records, especially BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) factory wastewater, and efforts to comply with the requirements. There must be the identification of sources of pollutants and significant greenhouse gas emissions and a plan document, there must be a record of the results of periodic monitoring and there must be relevant legal compliance. | PT. BMS, which is a factory processing oil palm from PTPN's plantations, was proven to have polluted the river by finding white foam in the river as a result of the use of chemicals in the process of washing the fruit. |
| Protection Of The Use Of Primary Natural Forest | Principle 3 There is a document for releasing the area if the land used is from a forest area and | There shall be evidence of compliance with laws and regulations that are relevant where there | PTPN pays attention to areas with high conservation value but there are plantation |
| Criteria | ISPO Standard | RSPO Standard | Implementation of PTPN Unit Malili |
|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Location | a location permit document is available from the regent/mayor | should be evidence that there is no development of new plantations which replace primary forests or HCVs since November 2005 and had provided documents showing possession or ownership and exploitation of the land according to the legislation in force. | areas that still have the status of limited production forests (state forests). |
| Biodiversity | There is a list of plant and animal species in the garden and around the garden before and after the start of the plantation business, reporting the existence of rare plants and animals to the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) and conducting outreach to the surrounding community about the existence of rare plants and animals. There needs to document whenever discovered or an incident occurs with wildlife | Records of the results of the HCV assessment shall be available covering both the planted area and the wider relevant landscape (such as animal corridors). There is a program to socialize the status of protected, rare, and endangered species to all workers and there is a record of sanctioning each individual if it is proven that they captured, harmed, collected, or killed the species. If there are areas that overlap with the HCV rights of local communities identified shall be provided evidence of the achievement of an agreement to protect the NKT optimally. | In oil palm plantations managed by PTPN, there are often wild boars that become pests of oil palm plants, especially oil palm on new land. However, the company did not report this animal species to the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA). |

From this table, it can be seen how the protection is applied in the ISPO and RSPO standards in forest protection efforts. Planting criteria on peat, ISPO, and RSPO require that there must be an SOP (Standard Operational Procedure) in planting on peatland. However, the RSPO standard emphasizes that there must be an assessment of gravity drainage capacity and a monitored and documented water management program. Meanwhile, the ISPO standard only discusses the rules and regulations for planting oil palm on peatlands. PTPN is currently managing an oil palm plantation area of 15 ha by cultivating it according to the related SOP.

Criteria regarding waste management where the ISPO and RSPO equally require the availability of SOP in the processing of waste from palm oil, followed by monitoring efforts are documented, but in default ISPO attention to the waste of the three aspects of pollution are waste liquid, solid and air while the RSPO tend to emphasize the BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) liquid waste and identification of pollutant sources and greenhouse gas emissions. PTPN XIV itself was proven to have violated Law No.32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management because it polluted the river from the liquid waste from washing palm oil in the mill.
Protection of primary forest, where the ISPO standard states that there must be area release if the land used comes from forest areas and a location permit document is available from the regent/mayor. RSPO is the application of natural forest protection criteria where the standard states that no new plantation developments replace primary forest or areas with high conservation value (HCV). PTPN's plantations did not develop new plantations or attempt to replace primary forest, but it is suspected that there are areas where the area has not been released so that they still have the status of state forest so they have not implemented ISPO standards regarding forest area release.

The next criterion is regarding the preservation of biodiversity which includes the protection of protected animals and plants. The ISPO standard states that there must be a list of species of animals and plants in the garden and around the garden before and after the start of the plantation business and if rare animal and plant species are found, then it must report the Conservation and Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA). The RSPO standard does not yet regulate the reporting of related institutions if these endangered species are found, but it requires records of the results of HCV assessments both in planted areas and relevant landscapes such as wildlife corridors. On the other hand, there are RSPO and ISPO standards that both strive to disseminate information to the public and workforce regarding these protected, rare and endangered species. The RSPO further discussed the imposition of sanctions for every individual found to have captured, harmed, collected, and killed the species.

The implementation of RSPO and ISPO standards as well as various certification standards out there could lead to positive competition that offers each other the most sustainable certification standards so that every oil palm actor, whether cultivating, processing, or both, can apply a certification system that is by sustainable and sustainable principles. the most important thing is not to do environmental damage and maintain a balance of biodiversity and avoid social conflicts in the implementation of the oil palm plantation business.

3.4. Conclusions and Suggestion

3.4.1. Conclusion

From the research conducted, it can be concluded that:

1. In the implementation of the oil palm plantation business, PT Perkebunan Nusantara implements efforts to protect forests by the SOP and provisions on planting on peatlands, however, there are plantation areas that are claimed to still have the status of state forest areas (limited production forests) which are suspected to have not yet released the area. forest and there has been no effort in handling factory liquid waste and there is no coordination between the company and the BKSDA if protected animals or plants are found in the plantation area.

2. PTPN XIV The Malili Plantation Business Unit does not yet have an ISPO or RSPO certificate as a standard for palm oil certification but has made preparations for the application of the principles and criteria in the ISPO certification system where ISPO is mandatory for all oil palm business actors in Indonesia.

3.4.2. Suggestion

3.4.2.1. Advice for Companies

1. The company PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV should accelerate the preparation process in implementing the ISPO certification system so that an evaluation can be carried out in the application of the principles and criteria to see the efforts being made to maintain a balance between environmental and social issues.

2. There needs to be transparency, from the company to the community and local government, both village government and government officials, namely the Forest Service through KPH Larona in resolving conflicts that occur because there are parties who feel disadvantaged. Also,
the company should be able to reach out to the community in its efforts in the plantation business.

3.4.2.2. Suggestions for the government and policymakers regarding licensing and monitoring of oil palm management.

1. The district government through the East Luwu National Land Agency (BPN) with a good coalition with the local forestry office should be able to conduct a review of the boundaries of the PTPN XIV company area so that no conflicts occur because there is a forest area that is claimed to be a plantation area and cases of land disputes with communities do not happen again.

2. The village government, through village-owned enterprises (BUMDES), should manage the budget as much as possible so that they can collaborate with the company to manage company assets that can be used as a source of income and an effort to distribute the economy of the surrounding community.

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