



Contribution of Vegetable Oils towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

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Sustainable Palm Oil Contribution towards SDGs Achievement: Academic and Practitioners'
Perspective
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Highlighting Indonesia's Commitment and Progress in Attaining SDGs

A Study titled "Contribution of Vegetable Oils towards Sustainable Development Goals: A Comparative Analysis" found that Vegetable Oils contribute to at least 9 (nine) goals:*

Provide evidence on the contribution of Vegetable Oils to the SDGs

Provide a comparative analysis of 4 major vegetable oils:

- Palm Oil
- Soybean oil
- Sunflower Oil
- Rapeseed oil

Measuring 9 SDGs, with 3 aspects of sustainable development:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

SDG icons shown: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15



Poverty alleviation for around 30 million local community and intra-territorial equity. More than 40% oil palm plantation owned by smallholder farmers → global community



Job opportunity for 16.2 million people (4.2 million direct and 12 million indirect).



Around USD 19 billion annual export revenues and palm oil high yield per hectare → efficient use of land and the plantation store and sequester carbon



Foreign exchange revenues continues to increase since 2016, on the contrary, significant reduction of forest fire and deforestation. Development of bio fuel also attributed to support emission reduction (Indonesian Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): 29 % and 41 % with international support by 2030)

*Study can be obtained via www.kemlu.go.id

Indonesia: *Leading by Example*

554 unit 27
Million Ha
Conservation Area

Indonesia has updated its NDC to reduce emission by **29 - 41%** with international support, to enhance the capacity of climate adaptation and resilience.

Indonesia is accelerating its pilot projects for Net Zero Emission, including in the construction of Indonesia Green Industrial Park covering an area of 12,500 ha in North Kalimantan, which will become the largest in the world.

Through policies, empowerment, and law enforcement, the rate of deforestation in Indonesia is at its lowest in the last 20 years.

The moratorium on natural forests and peatland conversion has covered 66 million hectares

14,9 Million
Ha Peatland Area

(MOA, 2015)



8th Forest
Area in the
world

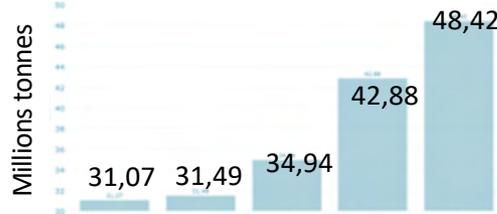
(FAO 2015, FAO)

95 Million Ha
Forest Cover (MOEF, 2017)

Forest fires have fallen by 89 percent, at a time when some regions in the Americas, Australia and Europe experience the largest increase.

We are rehabilitating 620,000 ha of mangroves by 2024, the largest in the world, with 4 times carbon absorption compared to tropical forests.

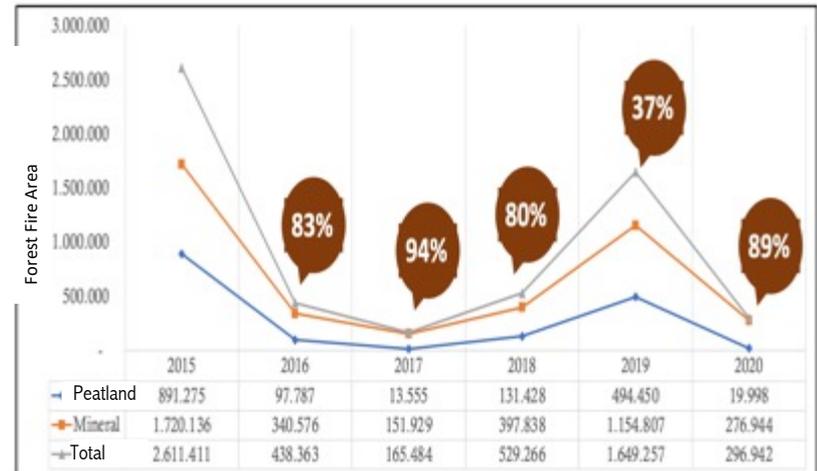
Oil Palm Production 2015-2019



Deforestation Rate 1990-2020



Forest and Land Fire Rate 2015-2020



Achieving Sustainability through an Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)



Support the 12 Sustainable Development Goals:

- 1- No Poverty,
- 2- Zero Hunger,
- 3- Good Health & Well-Being,
- 4- Quality Education,
- 7- Affordable & Clean Energy,
- 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- 9- Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure,
- 10- Reducing Inequality,
- 12- Responsible Consumption and Production,
- 13- Climate Action,
- 15- Life on Land,
- 17- Partnership for the Goals.

Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification System

Indonesian President Joko Widodo has enacted a Presidential Regulation No. 44 Year 2020 to support Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification system.

The Objectives



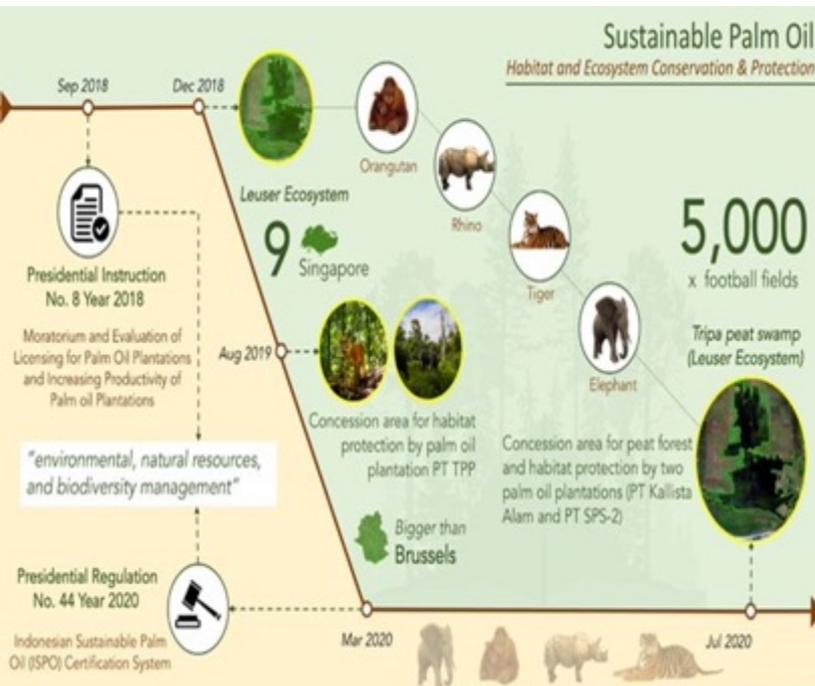
To assure and improve management and development of oil palm plantations according to ISPO principles and criteria.



To improve acceptance and competitiveness of Indonesian oil palm plantations products either in national or international market.



To improve accelerated efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



ISPO is the Indonesian oil palm plantations management system that is economically viable, socioculturally viable, and environmentally friendly in accordance with regulations.

The National Action Plan (NAP) for Sustainable Palm Oil



- Developed together by all the stakeholders: government, private sector, civil society
- A comprehensive road map towards improvement of sustainable palm oil production.
- As reference and guidelines for government, private sector civil society and international development organisation in supporting the development of sustainable palm oil throughout 2019-2024.

Five Components of National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO)



**STRENGTHENING
DATA,
COORDINATION &
INFRASTRUCTURE**



**IMPROVING
SMALLHOLDERS'
CAPACITIES and
CAPABILITIES**



**ENVIRONMENT
MANAGEMENT AND
MONITORING**



**GOVERNANCE
AND CONFLICT
MEDIATION**



**ACCELERATION OF
ISPO
CERTIFICATION
AND MARKET
ACCESS**



- Indonesia is against discrimination of palm oil and support sustainability of all vegetable oils;
- Indonesia supported the work of the ASEAN-EU Working Group on Sustainability of Palm Oil (Vegetable Oils), including the work of the FAO on sustainability standard of all vegetable oils in accordance with the SDGs;
- Palm oil has contributed significantly to poverty reduction, improving the livelihood of more than 2 million small holders' farmers and sustainable development goals;
- Unfair and discrimination treatment to palm oil will only contribute to socio-economic conditions of small farmers, attainment of the SDGs and reduction of deforestation, wildlife conservation and emission reduction.



Thank you



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