Producer country profiles



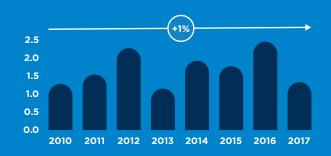
## Indonesia

#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**

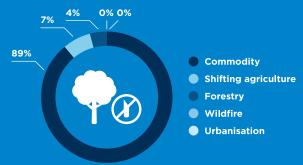


## **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**

#### **TREE COVER LOSS, 2010-2017** Millions of hectares



## **DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION** 2010-15



## **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

## **NATIONAL LEVEL**

- Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) mandatory certification
- Palm oil license moratorium announced in in 2018 by President Jokowi for three years
- LTKL: Sustainable District Association, under APKASI
- **UN REDD+**: 30 planned or ongoing initiatives; FCPF member

#### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

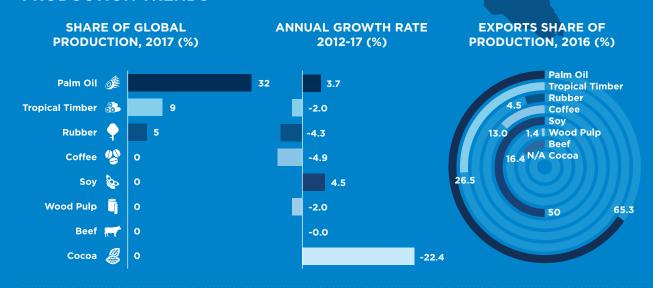
- O 11 provinces in Indonesia currently have developing or active jurisdictional programs at various administrative levels. Initiatives include:
- Central Kalimantan: Smallholder RSPO certification in Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat districts
- O Riau: Green Regency Initiative in Kab. Hijau; "Coalition" of seven palm oil suppliers in Siak and Pelalawan
- O South Sumatra: South Sumatra Eco-Region Alliance large PPP with donor and NGO support
- O Jambi: BioCarbon Fund Initiative (ISFL)

<sup>(</sup>A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable So Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

# Malaysia

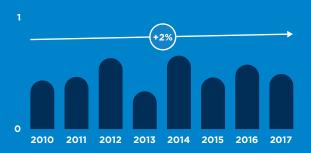


#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**

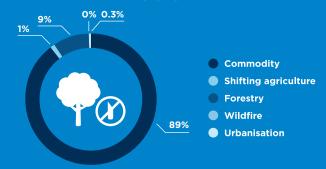


#### **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**

#### **TREE COVER LOSS, 2010-2017** Millions of hectares



## **DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION** 2010-15



## **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL**

- O Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO): mandatory smallholder certification
- O Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS): <u>assessment</u> of forest management practices
- O UN REDD+: observer country; "National REDD+ Readiness in Malaysia" plan
- Conference of the Parties (COP): pledged to reduce carbon intensity by 40% by 2020

#### **SUBNATIONAL LEVEL**

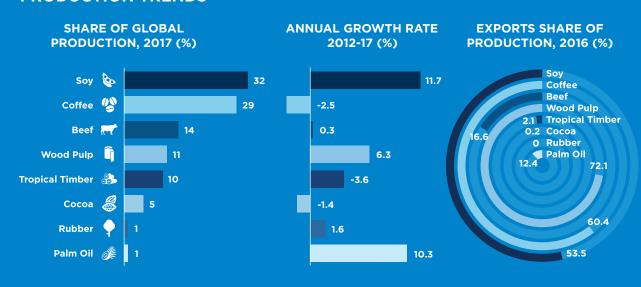
- Sabah: Sabah is home to Malaysia's only jurisdictional programme. Initiatives include: REDD+ Roadmap; smallholder RSPO certification (2025 target); increasing totally protected areas (TPAs); EU's 2-year REDD+ demonstration; The Sustainable Palm Oil and Traceability in Sabah (SPOTS) programme with L'Oréal, Wilmar and Clariant; Forever Sabah
- O Sarawak: The Borneo Project; pledges by Wilmar and Unilever to ensure sustainable production sourcing

(A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable So Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

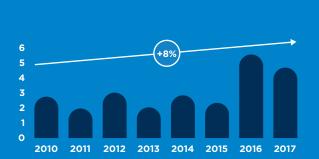




#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**



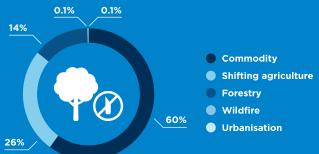
## **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**



**TREE COVER LOSS, 2010-2017** 

Millions of hectares





## **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL**

- O Amazon soy moratorium signed in 2006; including Cargill, Bunge, Amaggi
- Cargill's South America Sustainable Soy Policy covers Brazil
- Green Climate Fund: received first results-based payments in 2019 to launch Floresta+
- World Bank Forest Investment Programme (FIP): pilot country
- The Amazon Fund: compensation

#### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

- O 9 states in Brazil have developing or active jurisdictional programmes at various administrative levels. Initiatives include:
- Mato Grosso: Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy (PCI) strategy jurisdictional programme; Programa Mato-Grossense de Municipios Sustentaveis (PMS); Project Gigaton with Unilever and Walmart
- Pará: Pará 2030 jurisdictional programme
- Minas Gerais: 3-year sourcing programme by USAID. Walmart. TransFair USA and SEBRAE
- Bahia: Soja Plus Programme by Cargill; Bahia is part of the MATOPIBA region in the Cerrado - key soy production frontier

<sup>(</sup>A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable So Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

## **DR Congo**

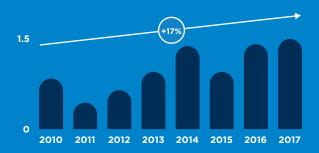


#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**

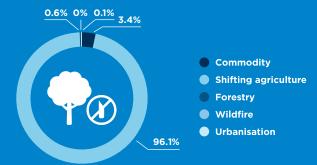


## **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**

## TREE COVER LOSS, 2010-2017, Millions of hectares



## DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION, 2010-15



## **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

## NATIONAL LEVEL

- O UN REDD+ national strategy adopted in 2012
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) member; Readiness Fund package endorsed
- O **The Congo Basin Program** is a large-scale PPP led by IDH aiming to increase the responsible production and trade of tropical timber. The program supports concession holders on their way to sustainable forest management and the certification thereof. Key partners are WWF/GFTN, ICCO and Fair Tropical Timber.

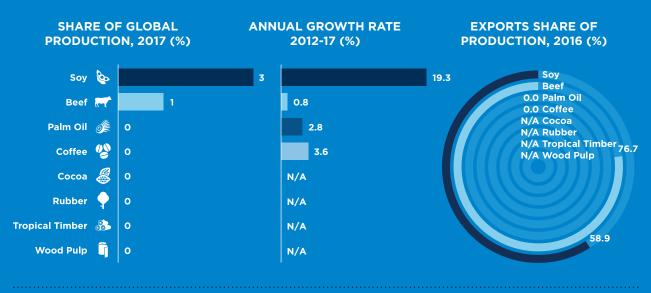
#### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

- O **8 geographically integrated REDD+** pilot projects with NGOs and private companies
- O Starbucks Reserve Eastern DR Congo Lake Kivu coffee program: works with smallholder farmers to ensure ethical souring of coffee. Part of global commitment to train 200k farmers by 2020

(A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

## **Paraguay**

#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**



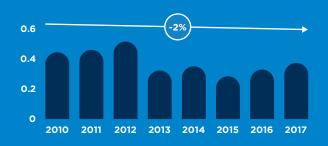
#### **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL**

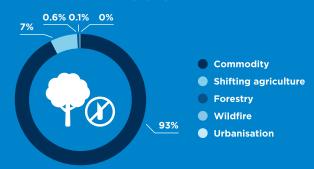
- O Government of Paraguay legislation to protect natural forests, prevent deforestation and forest restoration
- Collaboration for Forests and Agriculture (CFA) is a joint effort between National Wildlife Federation and NGO partners for sustainable beef supply
- Cargill commitment (with WRI support) to manage deforestation risk in soybean supply chain; also covered by South America Sustainable Soy Policy
- UN REDD+ framework adopted in 2008; several initiatives promoted by UNDP including PROMESA Chaco. Green Productive Landscapes, etc.
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) member

## **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**





## **DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION** 2010-15



#### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

- O Atlantic Forests/ Chaco biome: jurisdictional approach by UNDP Green Commodities Programme for soy and cattle through Roundtable for Sustainable Finance with partners including ADM, Bunge, Cargill, Dreyfus, JBS, USAID;
- **COFCO** implemented 100% sustainable soybean sourcing programme

(A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable So Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

## **Bolivia**



#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**



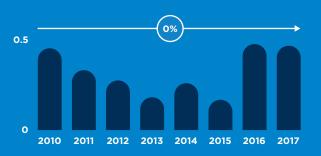
#### **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL**

- Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism (JMA) for sustainable management of forests under the national programme (REDD+ alternative)
- National timber certification system under Authority for Social Control and Control of Forests and Land for 100% legal timber production by 2020
- WWF partnering Bolivia in <u>exchange programme</u> with Acre, Brazil to develop management of forest information flows
- O **ArBolivia** smallholder farmers <u>initiative</u> for reforestation of pasture and farmland with native tree species
- O Cargill's South America Sustainable Soy Policy covers Bolivia

## **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**





#### DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION, 2010-15



#### **SUBNATIONAL LEVEL**

- La Paz department: <u>JMA pilots</u> in Ixiamas and San Bueanventura municipalities
- O Santa Cruz and Beni departments: Key regions for Forests of the World in supporting indigenous people develop sustainable forest management, environmental surveillance and education of young climate activists

(A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (ITO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.

## **Argentina**

#### **PRODUCTION TRENDS**

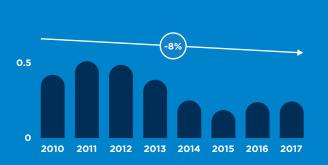


#### **EXAMPLES OF ONGOING INITIATIVES**

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL**

- Cargill South America Sustainable Soy Policy commits to sustainable soy supply chains in South America, including in Argentina
- O Louis Dreyfus and US EPA program drove 40% of their soybean (for biodiesel) sourced from Argentina to be sustainable
- O UN REDD+ national strategy "National Action Plan on Forests and Climate Change (PANByCC)" finalised and presented to UNFCCC in January 2018, progress report on Forest Reference Emissions Level submitted in January 2019. National target to reduce 27MTCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) member; participation agreement signed in 2018

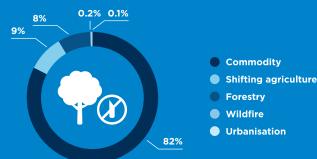
#### **DEFORESTATION TRENDS**



**TREE COVER LOSS, 2010-2017** 

Millions of hectares

## **DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION** 2010-15



#### SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

O Salta and Tucuman: Bunge sustainable sourcing program for 100% traceable, deforestation-free palm oil in the Gran Chaco regions of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil in 2017

<sup>(</sup>A) Production data is sourced from the UN Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), United States Department of Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable So Organisation (ITTO), UTZ, and existing AlphaBeta research. Palm oil data for 2017 is projected using annual growth data in production from 2010-14 i.e. latest available FAO data. Latest data available for tropical timber is 2016. (B) Data on deforestation trends is sourced from the Global Forest Watch (GFW). (C) Data on ongoing initiatives is non-exhaustive. Data is sourced from a literature review of key sources of jurisdictional programs including the FCPF, Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCF-TF), IDH Sustainable Landscapes initiative, existing Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA2020) and AlphaBeta research, and expert interviews.



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