

Particulars

Organisation Name	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Corporate Website Address	http://www.fauna-flora.org
Primary Activity or Product	Environmental NGO
Related Company(ies)	None
Country Operations	Australia, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China - People's Republic of, Congo - Democratic Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Union Of Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St Lucia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Membership Number	6-0016-07-000-00
Membership Type	Ordinary Members
Membership Category	Environmental and Conservation NGOs
Primary Contacts	Anna Lyons Address: 354 Tanglin Road, Tanglin International Centre, #01-15 Tanglin Block Singapore United Kingdom 247672
Person Reporting	Anna Lyons

Related Information

Other information on palm oil:

FFI website:

Initiative

[Click here to visit the URL](#)

Factsheet

[Click here to visit the URL](#)

Blog

[Click here to visit the URL](#)

ZSL Sustainable Palm Oil Platform:

Case Study from West Kalimantan, Indonesia [Click here to visit the URL](#)

Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Programme:

Grant information

[Click here to visit the URL](#)

Reporting Period	01 July 2012 - 01 July 2013
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Environmental and Conservation NGOs

Operational Profile

1. What are the main activities of your organisation?

Fauna & Flora International is the world's longest established international conservation organisation. FFI has over 140 projects in 40 countries mostly in the developing world working to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take into account human needs. Our approaches include strategic corporate engagement and partnerships, working with governments to inform policy and increase capacity for sustainable natural resource use and forest protection, environmental markets (including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+), threatened species and habitats programmes.

2. Does your organisation use and/or sell any palm oil?

No

3. Activities undertaken to promote sustainable palm oil, the RSPO and/or members in the reporting period

1. Indonesia:

1.1 International Finance Corporation - Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Programme funded project 'Development of Carbon-finance Mechanisms for High Conservation Value Forests and Peatlands in Oil Palm-dominated Landscapes of Kalimantan' March - December 2012. Relevant outputs include: a) Draft District Government Regulation (PERDA) for Ketapang District to legalise protection of conservation areas in 'other use areas' APL, b) Draft guide on REDD and HCVA Management in Oil Palm Concessions c) poster shared at RT10 d) Draft REDD+ PDD for two RSPO member companies e) training on HCV management and monitoring for one of the RSPO member companies f) support to community forest development

1.2 Case study of BACP project included on Zoological Society London web-based 'Sustainable Palm Oil Platform'

2 Myanmar:

2.1 Proposal submitted and approved to European Union on 'securing long-term protection of Key Biodiversity Areas in the Sundaic sub-region of Myanmar'. This includes objectives on introducing HCV to palm oil and rubber landscapes and government engagement on sustainable plantations (funding for 2014).

3. Liberia and Sierra Leone:

3.1 HCV National Interpretation, Liberia. Collaboration between Proforest Initiative and FFI - Multistakeholder Workshop held on 5-6 July 2012 in Monrovia with the Draft Report published on the HCV Resource Network website 1 May 2013

3.2 Liberia Study conducted for a DfiD funded assessment in partnership with Forest Trends. 'Initial Assessment: Mitigating the Environmental Impacts of Oil Palm Concessions on Forests in Liberia'. Not published

3.3 FFI becomes formal RSPO convenor for the National Interpretation of the RSPO P&C for Liberia and Sierra Leone with funding from IFC. This is to support the sustainable development of the palm oil sector in both countries.

4. Engagement:

4.1 SHARP Advisory Board members

4.2 RSPO Smallholder Working Group member

4.3 Participation in Workshop on Implementing the RSPO Compensation Guidelines, March 2013

4. Did members of your staff participate in RSPO working groups/taskforces in the reporting period?

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

FFI became an ENGO member of the RSPO Smallholder Working Group in May 2012 and has had representation at every meeting held during the project period.

Participation in Workshop on Implementing the RSPO Compensation Guidelines, March 2013, Singapore.

5. Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards CSPO?

Yes

If yes, please explain how:

See section 3 above.

6. What percentage of your organization's overall activities focus on palm oil?

10

7. How is your work on palm oil funded?

Various sources including statutory funding, private sector, International Finance Corporation, and staff time from core reserves.

Time-Bound Plan

8. Date started or expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces

2007

9. Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification and/or good standing RSPO members

2007

10. What are your interim milestones towards achieving your commitments to promote sustainable palm oil?

FFI already has a position statement on engagement with the palm oil sector indicating support of sustainable palm oil and the RSPO. We will endeavour to continue putting this in to practice.

An extract of our position statement is here:

'By engaging with the palm oil and biofuels sectors, FFI can help to mitigate the impact of these industries on biodiversity and promote the management of High Conservation Value areas. FFI recognises that multi-stakeholder and landscape planning approaches are needed to address the complex drivers of biodiversity loss. We are thus working directly with governments, civil society and companies to ensure that oil palm and biofuels are grown in a sustainable way.

FFI is a member of the Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) supporting its activities, principles and criteria. FFI remains involved and critical of the RSPO's progress towards sustainable palm oil production but believes it currently provides the best forum and framework for addressing the environmental issues relating to palm oil production. As a RSPO supporter we also support the development of the GreenPalm certificates as an effective mechanism to promote the market for sustainable palm oil.

We will only work with those companies that are signatories to the RSPO and prove that they are willing to improve their practices. We are a "critical friend" of our corporate partners, able to withdraw should they demonstrate they are not committed to sustainability.

We believe that palm oil companies who are not RSPO members need to be influenced by proving best practice, the business case for biodiversity protection, raising sector standards and influencing legal frameworks. We believe that by working with leading palm oil companies who are RSPO members, we can help inform innovative solutions and increase the extent of our impact to all sectors, not just palm oil, operating within a palm oil dominated landscape.'

In addition, FFI established an 'Agricultural Landscapes' Team in June 2013 representing institutional strategy to focus on sustainable land use practices. Palm oil will continue to be a commodity of focus in landscapes of strategic interest to FFI.

11. Which countries that your institution operates in do the above commitments cover?

Australia, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China - People's Republic of, Congo - Democratic Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Union Of Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St Lucia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

Actions for Next Reporting Period

12. Outline actions that will be taken in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil

1. Indonesia:

1.1 Continue promoting PERDA Konservasi to get it approved by parliament.

1.2 Continue to support implementation of the HCV management and monitoring plan for one RSPO member company in West Kalimantan and continue to facilitate the development of final PDD for REDD project.

1.3 SHARP, support to co-ordination and review of Asia-Pacific baseline study on models for smallholder development.

2. Myanmar:

2.1 Develop proposal for funding national and provincial level activities to support sustainable development of plantations (rubber and palm oil) in Tanintharyi Division, including awareness of HCV approaches and RSPO primarily to government.

2.2 Start implementation of activities, including relationship building with key government departments, RSPO secretariat, organisations with relevant technical input. If appropriate invite to RT11.

3. Liberia and Sierra Leone

3.1 SHARP, leading baseline study on models for smallholder development in West Africa (Liberia and Sierra Leone focus).

3.2 Formation of Technical Working Group for RSPO NI Principles and Criteria. National information-sharing meeting on RSPO held in both Liberia and Sierra Leone to increase awareness and understanding of role and processes for certification October/November 2013. Completion of small-producing country NI by December 2013. Draft produced of full NI by June 2014.

4. Engagement:

4.1 SHARP, in addition to baseline studies, FFI is now an Executive Board member and will fulfill duties associated with this role.

4.2 RSPO Smallholder Working Group fulfill duties associated with this role

4.3 Respond to any new opportunities on a case by case basis for support with HCV assessment, management and monitoring in geographies where FFI is active and has biodiversity conservation interest, knowledge and capacity.

Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information

13. If you have not disclosed any of the above information please indicate the reasons why

Data Unknown

- Other reason:

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Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors

14. Do you have organisational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C

- Ethical conduct
- Labour rights
- Stakeholder engagement

Energy and carbon footprints policy

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Ethical conduct policy

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Labour rights policy[EN-Policies-to-PNC-laborrights.pdf](#)

For administration purpose, attachment files are renamed automatically

Stakeholder engagement policy

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14.1. If none of the above, please specify if/when you intend to develop one

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15. What steps will your organization take to realize ethical conduct in business-applicable regulations and industry practices?

FFI's position statement (August 2006) for private sector engagement states that 'FFI will partner with private sector organizations that show a commitment to developing and adopting policies, strategies and practices that; minimize their impact on the environment, support a precautionary approach to environmental issues management and are transparent and open in their dealings. Business entities that are complicit in human rights abuses, corruption, tolerate forced or compulsory labour or are involved in the sale or manufacture of armaments or their components, companies that trade in CITES Appendix 1 listed flora and/ or fauna or products that are specifically aimed at the destruction of biodiversity are not eligible for partnership.'

FFI is a signatory to the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights [[Click here to visit the URL](#)]

Through our engagement directly with palm oil companies and sector initiatives (for example in Liberia and Sierra Leone) we promote ethical conduct inline with FFI's internal position statements and approaches, as well as inline with RSPO P&C. In addition, for our work on REDD+ our teams implement an FPIC process in order to comply with international voluntary standards.

16. Has your company supported any community programmes, related to palm oil, on its own or through partnerships? How do you benchmark the impacts of these programmes?

Yes. Under the BACP funded project 'Development of Carbon-finance Mechanisms for High Conservation Value Forests and Peatlands in Oil Palm-dominated Landscapes of Kalimantan' there was a large component of work on securing legal community forest areas (Hutan Desa), developing HD management institutions and additionally investigating the feasibility of REDD+ and the potential community benefits, training and community participatory assessment on HCV.

The project followed M&E reporting requirements of BACP and also the nature of the work involved meeting international standards such Verified Carbon Standard and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (requiring approaches such as FPIC)

17. What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided to facilitate production and consumption of sustainable palm oil? What languages are these guidelines available in?

During reporting period:

1. Draft guidance 'REDD and HCVA Management in Oil Palm Concessions: A practical guide for using REDD to support the management of HCVA in Indonesia's Oil Palm Concessions'. English. [still to be finalised]
2. Draft regulation PERDA Konservasi for Ketapang District, Indonesia. To protect high conservation values in APL'Other Land Use areas' Bahasa Indonesia [not publicly available]
3. In partnership with Proforest Initiative, 'High Conservation Values - Draft National Interpretation for Liberia'. English. Available here: [Click here to visit the URL](#)
4. In partnership with Forest Trends report and recommendations - 'Initial Assessment: Mitigating the Environmental Impacts of Oil Palm Concessions on Forests in Liberia'. English. Not published

18. Has your organization partnered with any RSPO members in the implementation of or benchmarking against the Principles and Criteria?

Yes

Challenges

1. Significant economic, social or environmental obstacles

1. There is currently little incentive for companies in Indonesia to protect HCVAs and therefore meet RSPO requirements:
 - a. The oil palm licensing process in Indonesia effectively leaves many HCVAs in limbo, with HCVAs regularly being removed from potential concessions prior to achieving the final concession licence, or HGU status (Hak Guna Usahat), due to opposition from local communities.
 - b. HCVAs remaining within the concessions may also be excised from the estate and reassigned to another company by the local district head if the plantation concession holder does not convert the HCVAs into plantations and therefore be clearly seen to 'use' the land. As a result of this, palm oil producers have few incentives for managing HCVAs and obtaining secure management rights from local people
 - c. FFI and partners developed a District level policy in Kalimantan to legalise the protection of HCVAs within any concession
2. Likewise, in Liberia, responsibility for HCV management has really not been broached by any party (Company, State or non-State actors). Currently, two RSPO member companies are stating that once they have identified areas of HCV they would only be responsible for their 'net' concession areas – i.e. those areas converted to Oil Palm and liable to taxation under contract with Government of Liberia. This effectively removes the HCV from the concession and is not considered the oil palm companies problem anymore, absolving the companies of any obligation for any active management and opening the HCV areas up to huge risk of conversion by displaced farmers.
3. A concern we are also facing in Liberia is relating to quality concerns with regards to HCV reports and approved auditors, and an unclear complaints procedure for addressing these issues within the RSPO. FFI welcomes recent work towards developing an independent HCV assessors accreditation system together with the HCV RN and looks forward to understanding how this scheme will work.

2. How would you qualify RSPO standards as compared to other parallel standards?

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Cost Effective:

Yes

Robust:

Yes

Simpler to Comply to:

No

3. How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets?

Yes, through supporting improved production. Through engagement with key stakeholders, influencing policy, supporting National Interpretations of P&C and HCV.
