

Particulars

About Your Organisation

1.1 Name of your organization

Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

1.2 What is/are the primary activity(ies) or product(s) of your organization?

- Oil Palm Growers
 - Palm Oil Processors and/or Traders
 - Consumer Goods Manufacturers
 - Retailers
 - Banks and Investors
 - Social or Development Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
 - Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)
 - Affiliate Members
 - Supply Chain Associate
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1.3 Membership number

6-0016-07-000-00

1.4 Membership category

Ordinary

1.5 Membership sector

Environmental or Nature Conservation Organisations (Non Governmental Organisations)

Environmental and Conservation NGOs**Operational Profile****1.1 What are the main activities of your organization ?**

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.

1.2 Does your organization use and/or sell any palm oil?

No

1.3 Activities undertaken to publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members during the year.

Indonesia:

1. Indonesia

1.1 FFI engaged with and supported the Government of Ketapang District in its bid to ensure the PERDA Konservasi was not "withdrawn" by Central Government. It was a surprise when local regulations (PERDA) including the PERDA Konservasi were "withdrawn" by Central Government due to categorised as "non-supporting" regulation to support investment. The PERDA Konservasi is the District Government Regulation for legalising protection of conservation areas in 'other use areas' (APL) which had been enacted by Parliament in 2014. The PERDA represents a breakthrough in Indonesian regulation, where The Bupati (Head of District) allow the company or community to protect their area for conservation and it will not be classified as abandoned land and reallocated to another concession.

1.2 FFI and an oil palm company partner conducted a SMART Patrol training and developed a field guide book for the patrol teams. The SMART patrol training is conducted intensively and followed by evaluation after 6 months implementation. The field guide book contains full color pictures of species identified in the concessions and how to identify those species. In addition, FFI collaborated with local university to develop recommendations to improve peat and water management in this oil palm company.

1.3 Engagement with several oil palm growers to facilitate the process of compensation under RSPO compensation mechanism. The compensation mechanism offered by FFI is linking the compensation fund to village forest through Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). Several FFI facilitated village forests are ready for the payment phase under Plan Vivo scheme and suitable and fit under RSPO compensation criteria.

2. Myanmar

2.1 FFI published a report on the productivity and sustainability of oil palm plantations in the Tanintharyi Region of southern Myanmar which found that poor policies and practices in the sector are fuelling unsustainable development of this highly biodiverse landscape. We called for a moratorium on oil palm expansion in the country until a thorough environmental and social assessment of impacts has been carried out, and policies have been put in place to ensure that oil palm plantations do not compromise Myanmar's vital forests. This received good national and international media coverage. The Government put a moratorium in place and reviews of policy are underway.

2.2 National staff from Myanmar attended the 2016 RSPO RT.

4. General

4.1 Engagement in RSPO Working Groups 4.2 Executive Board member of SHARP. 4.3 HCV Resource Network member.

1.4 What percentage of your organizations overall activities focus on palm oil?

10%

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

Yes

1.6 Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products?

Yes

1.7 How is your work on palm oil funded?

Various sources including statutory funding, foundations, private sector and staff time from core reserves.

Time-Bound Plan

2.1 Date started or expected to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces

2007

2.2 Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification, uptake of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products and/or good standing RSPO members.

2007

Actions for Next Reporting Period**3.1 Outline actions that you will take in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil along the supply chain**

1. Indonesia

- 1 Supporting Ketapang District Government to keep the PERDA Konservasi from being withdrawn by Central Government.
- 2 Facilitating the implementation of Compensation Plan for Oil Palm Companies through village forest scheme in Indonesia

2. Myanmar

2.1 Release of the HCV common guidance for the identification of HCVs, and common guidance for management and monitoring of HCVs, to private sector actors, primarily EIA practitioners, to further raise awareness of HCV in Myanmar. This will be unofficial translations. We will distribute and socialise these documents to improve understanding of the concepts of HCV in Myanmar.

2.2 We will be working with government to recommend the use of HCV Assessment and Management as a basis for development of the Palm Oil sector and more widely in Myanmar and are still engaging with the government to make the case for the use of sustainability standards to govern development and market transformation. We are co-funding a legal review and will look at developing EIA and environmental management plan guidelines, hopefully based on RSPO standards, to help the government better regulate the sector and provide a level playing field that doesn't penalise adoption of good social and environmental standards.

3. Liberia:

3.1 Potential engagement with the National Interpretation working group once it becomes functional again.

3.2 Continuing to engage with the Oil Palm Sector Technical Working Group (OPSTWG)

3.3 Through our REDD+ work in Wonegizi, engage with Ministry of Agriculture and the Land Authority to inform sustainable land use planning for agriculture in Lofa county.

3.4 Review the model and draft the toolkit for community forest management of Production Protection Agreements for IDH to de-risk investment into palm oil out grower schemes linked to community forest protection.

GHG Emissions**4.1 Are you currently assessing the GHG emissions from your operations?**

No

Please explain why

We do not currently systematically assess all GHG emissions globally, however, for flights reported in insurance travel plans carbon is calculated and offset. We have as a first step an organisational Environmental Policy that states 'FFI will minimise the natural resources we use, the waste we produce and emissions we generate as we undertake our day to day activities as far as is possible without compromising our ability to address our mission and aims.'

Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors**5.1 Do you have organizational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C, such as:**

- Energy and carbon footprints
- Land Use Rights
- Ethical Conduct
- Labour rights
- Stakeholder engagement
- None of the above

5.2 What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided in the past year to facilitate production and consumption of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and oil palm products? What languages are these guidelines available in?

Uploaded files:

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Challenges

1 What significant economic, social or environmental obstacles have you encountered in the production, procurement, use and/or promotion of CSPO and what efforts did you make to mitigate or resolve them?

The Government of Indonesia has a policy to revoke any local regulations that can produce an unfavourable environment to investment in 2016. Local regulations that are classified under that category are local regulations that become barriers for local economic development, that complicate the processes to obtain investment permit, hamper the ease of conducting business, and that contradict with higher legislations. About 3000 regulations, including Perda Konservasi in Ketapang District that promotes conservation and sustainability in other land use (APL) were revoked, because it was assumed by central government as regulations that fall into one or more of those four categories. We supported the Ketapang District Government by exploring mechanisms and finding evidence to counter their withdrawal by Central Government.

2 How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets? (e.g. Funding; Engagement with key stakeholders; Business to business education/outreach)

Liberia - Participation in the Oil Palm National Stakeholders processes aim at making companies RSPO compliant (mostly during meetings).

3 Other information on palm oil (sustainability reports, policies, other public information)

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