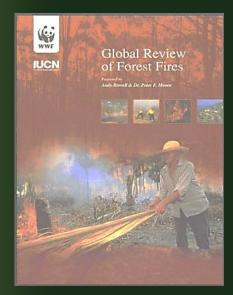


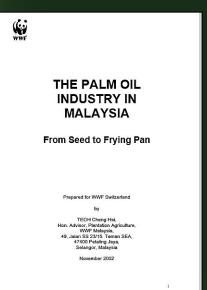
RT2024 | PARTNERS FOR THE NEXT 2

Looking Back, Looking Forward to the Next 20

Teoh Cheng Hai Former First Secretary-General, RSPO

Pre-RSPO – NGOs' Action





2000-2002: WWF Forest Conversion Initiative (FCI) to address increasing threats from expansion of oil palm and soy

• WWF studies on land use and supply chain in Malaysia

2002 (Nov), **Zurich**: NGO workshop by WWF Switzerland to address concerns over palm oil and soy and formulate a strategic action to reduce deforestation

- Focus on markets and financial institutions
- Boycott or engagement of the key players?
- Key output (Markets): "To launch a multi-stakeholder roundtable for palm oil, including producers, traders and NGOS in mid-2003 in a SEA venue"
- Formation of the Roundtable Organising Committee (RTOC) after engagement of key actors, including MPOA to organize RT1



Pre-RSPO – RT1: Ground zero

ProForest

Palm oil, forests and sustainability

Discussion paper for the Round Table on Sustainable Oil Palm



S8 St Aldates Oxford OX1 1ST United Kingdom Triuptom +44 (0)1865 243439 Small infolliproforest.net

STATEMENT OF INTENT

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

This Statement of Intent is a non-legally binding expression of support for the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, a business Initiative by Aarhus United, Golden Hope Plantations Berhad, Malaysian Palm Oil Association (MPOA), Migros, Sainsbury's, Unilever and WWF.

Kuala Lumpur, 22 August 2003

. Preamble

matories of this Statement of Intent recognise that:

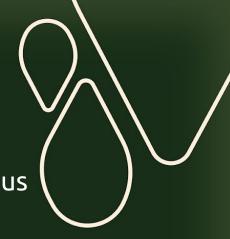
- the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil is a leading example in the general brend towards sustainable agriculture;
- oue to its winness quainess, paint on its an important any versions raw macerial no both food and non-food industries, which contributes to the economic development of the producing countries and to the diets of millions of people around the world;
- sustainable production implies legal, economically viable, environmen appropriate and socially beneficial management and operation;
- susteinability must result from consultation and informed consent by all stakeholders, that may include residents in areas of production, palm oil plantation companies, smallholders, actors dong the entire supply chain, consumers, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations;
- most observers, from both the industry and outside, would agree that the best companies and smalthoders within the palm oil sector are models of sustainability, it terms of economic performance as well as social and environmental responsibility;
- not all palm oil is being produced sustainably at present, and there is a risk that expansion of oil palm plantations could be numing counter to sustainable development in various parts of the world;
- progress must be made to produce more palm oil sustainably, to make sure the expansion of oil palm plantations will take place on lands that do not have a his conservation value.

2003 (Aug): RT1

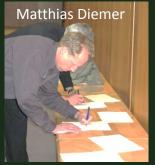
- Organized by MPOA with WWF, Unilever, MIGROS and Aarhus in KL; 200 delegates from 16 countries attended
- Discussion papers by Proforest
 - o Palm oil, forests and sustainability
 - o Defining sustainability in oil palm production
- No consensus but agreement to further the RT process
- RTOC mandated to develop the roundtable for SPO
- Statement of Intent (SOI); 44 signatories

2003-2004 (April 7): RTOC developed the governance structure, Statutes & By-laws and roadmap for RSPO

- Agreement on composition of EB most challenging
 - 16-member EB for 7 sectors; 25% Growers, 25% NGOs, 12.5% each for Processors, FMCGs, Retailers, Banks and FIs
- April 7, 2004 Last RTOC meeting
 - o Interim EB and SG appointed



8 April 2004, Zurich



















MIGROS



- Who founded RSPO?
- First Interim RSPO EB meeting
 - Approval of SG's workplan
 - Approval of RSPO logo
 - Planning for RT2 and projects





First 6 months



- No office, no staff, no members!
- Location: Mont Kiara, KL issues of neutrality & mistrust
- Core activities
 - Outreach Engagement of stakeholders + communication (website)
 - Recruiting members (SOI) Target 50 OM
 - Supporting CWG on P&C development + projects
 - o Organization of RT2, Jakarta
 - Secretariat to RSPO EB







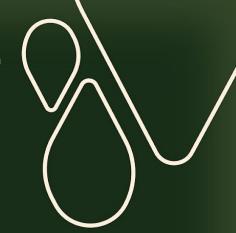
RT2 Jakarta 2004 –1st RSPO RT, October 2004





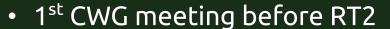


- Opened by H.E. Prof. Bungaran Saragih,
 Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia
 - "Perhaps the most applicable way to promote a sustainable palm oil industry is through a tightly disciplined application of good agricultural practices".
- Organizers
 - o IPOC, GAPKI, WWF Indonesia, RSPO
- Attendees 300 from 17 countries
- Main themes
 - Developments since RT1
 - Development of criteria for SPO
 - Projects on sustainable palm oil
- GA1 Election of first RSPO EB
- RT2 WWF
 - "Genuine goodwill and dialogue among stakeholders"



RSPO Principles & Criteria – CWG





- RT3 (2005): P&C adopted;
 2-year pilot testing by 14 companies
- RT4 (2006): Development of NIs of generic P&C
- RT5 (2007): Generic P&C approved at GA 4





DOEN FOUNDATION



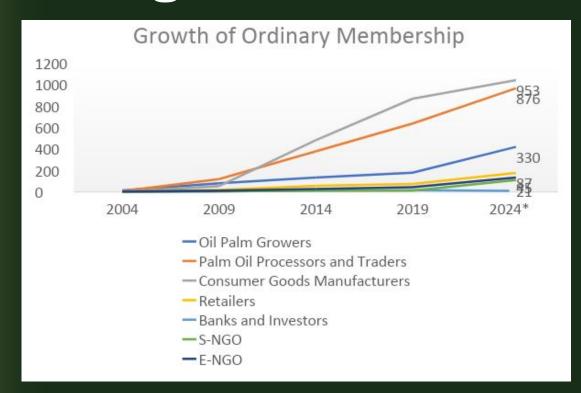
RSPO Governance for the Future - March 2011



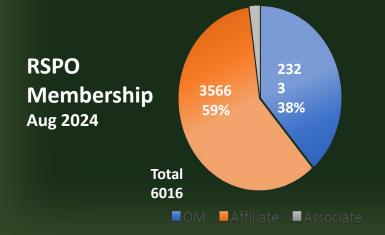


- Resolution 6e Ensuring Balance between Producer and Non-Producer Stakeholders adopted at RSPO GA7, Nov 11, 2010, Jakarta
- Recap: RSPO EB 16 members (25% Growers, 25% NGOs, 50% supply chain/banks)
- EB Retreat in Port Dickson to address Resolution 6e and review RSPO's long term vision, mission and strategies
- No consensus on Growers' proposal for more seats; no new EB structure; status quo
- Key output: New RSPO Vision
 RSPO will transform the market to make sustainable palm oil the norm

Looking back First 20 – Membership dynamics



Growth of RSPO OM Membership						
Sector	2019	2024	Increase			
Growers	181	330	+82.3%			
Processors	638	876	+37.3%			
Manufacturers	870	953	+9.5%			
Retailers	76	87	+14.5%			
Banks/Investors	17	11	-35.3%			
S-NGO	13	21	+61.5%			
E-NGO	45	45	0.0%			
Total OM	1840	2323	+26.3%			



- Impressive growth 51 to 6016 members in 20 years;
 Affiliate Members (AM) largest category since 2010
- Among Ordinary Members (OM), Growers early adopters, then Processors followed by CGM
- Increase in Growers in 2019/2024 due to entry of ISH group members; decline in Banks and Investors, in spite of ESG trend

The Next 20



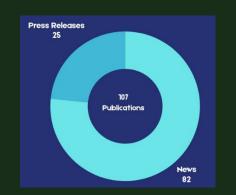
- New Vision, Mission and Theory-of-Change (ToC)
- Vision: A global partnership to make palm oil sustainable
- Mission
 - Collaboration
 - o Communication
 - Certification





Communication

RSPO clearly defines and communicates the benefits and positive impacts of sustainable palm oil in a relevant, engaging and measurable way.



What did RSPO communicate on? 2022-2024 (October)

How palm oil became the world's most hated, most used fat source
Published: June 24, 2021 1.10pm BST

MONGABAY

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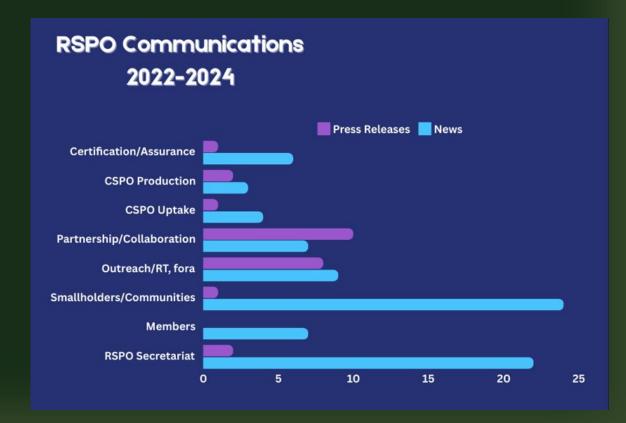
Sugarcane megaproject poses latest threat to Papua's forests, communities

HANS NICHOLAS JONG, SARJAN LAHAY
19 JUN 2024 ASIA

Comments Share article

The long shadow of palm oil

Activists say it's doubtful lessons are being learned, citing the palm oil affiliations of at least one of the companies now involved in the Merauke sugarcane project, and the fact that the seeds being planted now still aren't native to Papua.



Communication – Balanced narrative for oil palm



Negative narrative - NDPE











RSPO's definition

Sustainable palm oil production comprises legal, economically viable, environmentally appropriate and socially beneficial management and operations











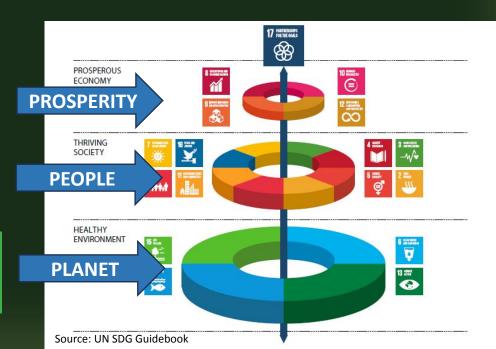






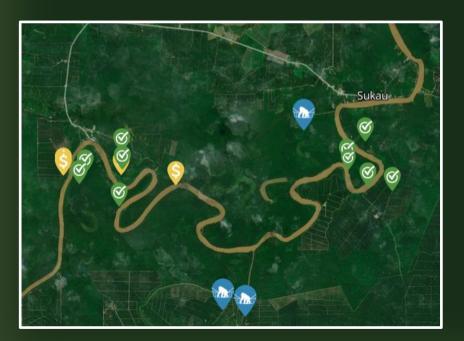






Communication – Telling members' stories







Saraya's Green Corridor with The Borneo Conservation Trust (BCT)

- Annual purchase of Credits: 2,372 MT PO/PKO derivatives, 757 MT PKO **Happy Elephant Green Corridor**
- Saraya's response to the plight of a single ensnared Bornean elephant (2004) **How?**
- 1% of sales for Happy Elephant for the purchase of land for connecting corridor

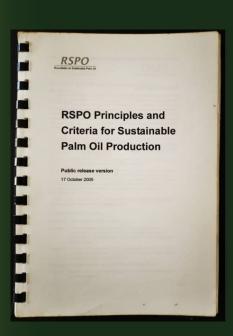
Actions to-date

- 10 parcels of land of 33.3 ha in Kinabatangan purchased and surrendered to Sabah Govt; +5 parcels to be purchased
- 7 wildlife suspension bridges for orangutans
- Established the Borneo Elephant Sanctuary (BES) programme (2012)
- Conducted awareness tours for Japanese consumers and media annually

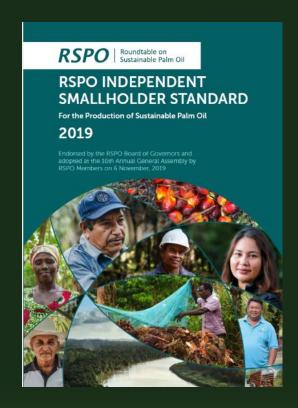
Certification

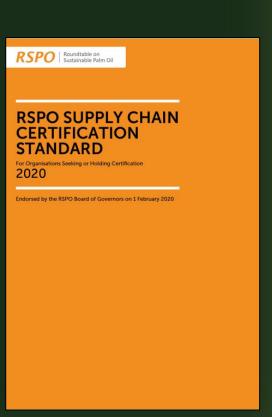
RSPO sets global standards for sustainable palm oil, met through certification of members by independent auditors, assured by education and constant monitoring, combined with a fair and transparent process for dealing with transgressions.













Intermediate (1-5 years) Outco

A global partnership to make palm oil sustainable

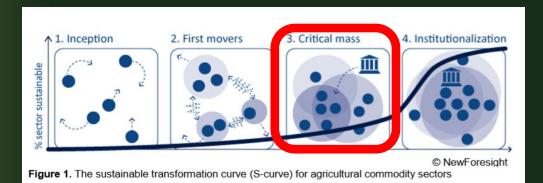
RSPO is a partnership for progress and positive impact, facilitating global change to make the production and consumption of palm oil sustainable

The palm oil value chain equitably balances the interests of People, Planet and Prosperity



Figure 3: The full Theory of Change

Certification – Transforming the market





Life cycle of a VSS

Challenges in scaling up CSPO production

- Current CSPO production
 - □ 80% top 25 growers+ 9% smallholders + others 11%
- Grower membership growth
- High entry requirements/cost (RaCP)
- Smallholders' capacity

Pyramid of change

2-tier CSPO market

- Premium RSPO market (20-25%)
- Mass SPO market

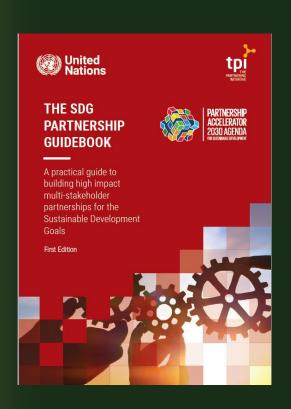
Future role for RSPO?

- o Gold standard (*de facto* EUDR standard?)
- Raising the floor for other standards
- > Partnerships for smallholder inclusivity

Collaboration

RSPO actively facilitates collaboration and a shared commitment across the value chain to drive demand and ensure sufficient supply of sustainable palm oil.







Partners exchange resources to deliver better benefits for each other

Partners combine complementary or similar resources to deliver traditional development impact more effectively

Multiple partners bring together essential complementary resources to create lever for system transformation

Tier 2 Partnership Case Study - IPODS



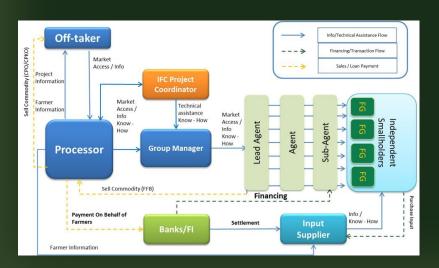


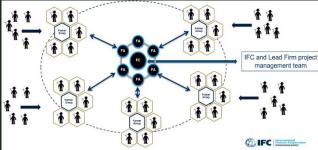


Indonesian Palm Oil Development for Smallholders (IPODS) - 2015/19

Objectives

- 1. Proof of IPODS concept for A_2T , A_2M , A_2F for ISH
- 2. Industry adoption of model Locations: Rantau Prapat, Pelalawan, Rokan Hilr, Rokan Hulu





Farmer Groups (FGs)



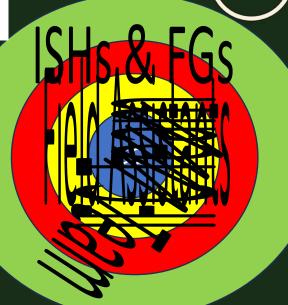
Field Assistants (FAs) - 80





KEY OUTPUTS

- 42,000 ISH trained
- 2092 ISH RSPO certified
- 30% increase in FFB/ha



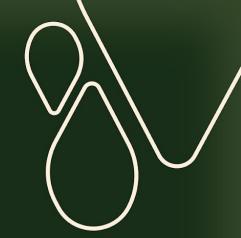
Post-IPODS Scaling-up

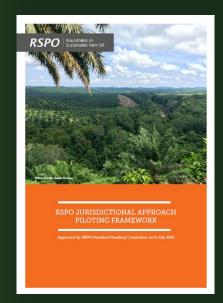


IFC Team

MM Team

Tier 3 Partnership Case Study – RSPO Jurisdictional Approach (JA)



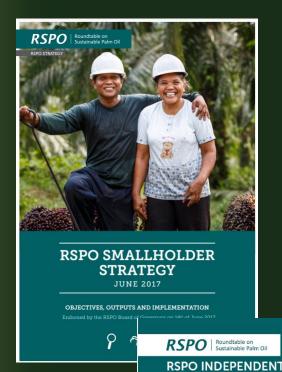


Secretariat of Jurisdictional Entity (JE)

Industry Participants (RSPO members & non-members)

- RSPO certification across jurisdictions, involving all key actors, players and stakeholders – Initiated by RSPO in 2015
- RSPO supported JA certification pilots 2021
 - Seruyan in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (District level)
 - Sabah, Malaysia (State level)
 - Ecuador (Country level)
- JA is Government-led, driven by a multi-stakeholder Supervisory Board
- Large scale group certification under a Jurisdictional Entity (JE)

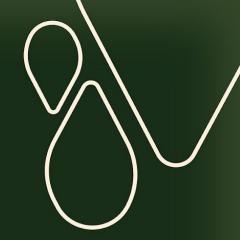
Challenges – Smallholder Inclusivity



- RT2 message "smallholders must not be marginalized"
- Smallholders are big producers 7 million globally
 - 35% to 40% of global production
 - Share of planted area Indonesia 42%, Malaysia 27%, Thailand 85%

Smallholder CSPO Production July 2024– RSPO						
	ISH	Scheme	Total			
No. SH certified	50,233	127,199	177,463			
Certified area (ha)	124,589	291,669	416,258			
CSPO ('000 MT)	376.1	1,075.8	1,451.9			
% of global CSPO	2.4%	7.0%	9.4%			

• But lack of clear business case for smallholder SPO production



Business case for smallholders in SPO production

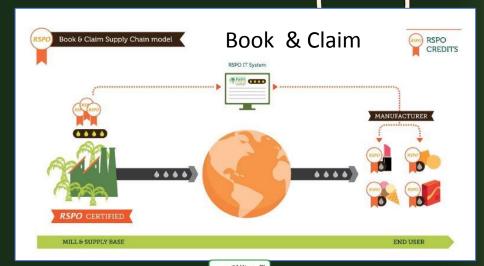
Overview of the palm oil value chain



Inclusive business models for smallholders

Book & Claim

- Book & Claim (Credits) is the main A₂M mechanism for independent smallholders
- More stringent sustainability requirements e.g. EUDR could lead to smallholder exclusion
- Smallholder inclusivity Ownership, Voice, Risks, Rewards
- Current focus on livelihood and 'living income'
 Smallholders deserve a better share of the value chain and profits!
- Need to develop inclusive business models
- Oxfam FAIR partnership model for business and community (2014): "Smallholders treated as entrepreneurs"





Regenerative agriculture







- Emerging global trend towards regenerative agriculture (RA)
- RA embraced by major FMCGs; public commitments to source only RA products. e.g. Nestle 50% key ingredients from RA by 2030
- Possibility of RA requirements as sourcing policy
- RA is a holistic approach to improve soil health, biodiversity and the environment
- BUT no universal definition of RA; risk of green washing
- SAI platform definition (2023):

"An outcome-based farming approach that protects and improves soil health, biodiversity, climate, and water resources while supporting farming business development".

Alignment between BMPs and RA practices

- What is the relevance of regenerative agriculture to oil palm?
- How well do oil palm BMPs align with RA principles?
- Overall, strong alignment of BMPs for sustainable palm oil production and regenerative agriculture
- Regenerative agriculture and sustainable agriculture should be taken as complementary systems and not mutually exclusive
- Potential role for RSPO?
 - Threat and opportunity
 - Alignment with RA principles, focus on soil health

			()		
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	IMPACT				
	Soil	Water	Biodiversity	Climate	
No planting of oil palm on forest land	•••	•••	•••	•••	
No planting on peat land of any depth	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Maintenance of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Carbon Stock (HCS) areas as set aside areas in plantations					
No planting on steep terrain or on marginal soils	•••	•••	••	••	
Zero burning technique of new plantings and replanting	•••	••	••	•••	
Contour terracing and planting	•••	•••	•	••	
Construction of conservation bunds and silt pits	•••	•••	•	•	
Planting of legume cover crops (LCC) during immature phase	•••	•••	••	••	
Intercropping during immature phase (Smallholders)	•••	••	••	•	
Integration with livestock (Smallholders)	•••	••	••	1	
Integrated weed management (IWM)	••	••	••	•	
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	••	••	•••	•	
Planting of beneficial plants for biological control of pests	••	••	•••	•	
Biological control of rats using barn owls	••	•	•••	•	
Biological control of Oryctes beetles using Metharhizium	••	•	•••	•	
fungus and baculovirus					
Biological control of <i>Ganoderma</i> basal stem rotting using	••	•	•••	••	
arbuscular mychorrizhizal fungi (AMF)					
Positive Impact: • Minor •	Moderat	te • •	● Major		

Conclusion





RSPO leads the global palm oil supply chain to achieve the UN SDGs through transformative partnerships by 2030



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Thank you Best wishes for RT2024