

Particulars

About Your Organisation

Organisation Name

Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Corporate Website Address

<http://www.fauna-flora.org>

Primary Activity or Product

- Environmental NGO
-

Related Company(ies)

No

Membership

Membership Number	Membership Category	Membership Sector
6-0016-07-000-00	Ordinary	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 promote sustainable palm oil, the RSPO and/or members in the reporting period**1. Indonesia:**

- 1.1 Collaboration with PT Cipta Usaha Sejati (PT CUS) in Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan, to help develop the company HCV management and monitoring plan.
- 1.2 Collaboration with PT CUS on REDD+, continue Project Design Document preparation.
- 1.3 Facilitated study tour of PT CUS staff to visit PT REA Kaltim plantations to learn best management practices for managing and monitoring HCV.
- 1.4 Engage government and palm oil companies surrounding the Pematang Gadung Forest Block in Ketapang District to learn how to block peat canals and develop a plan to block the canals. Without canal blocking the forest block will subside and the orang-utan habitat lost. The expertise and mentoring in canal blocking was provided by PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper (PT RAPP) from Riau, engagement was through meetings and a workshop. At least one company has shown willingness to block canals across their concession.
- 1.5 The District Government Regulation for legalising protection of conservation areas in 'other use areas' (APL) (namely PERDA Konservasi) has been enacted by Parliament on 8 September 2014. The PERDA development and process was supported by FFI in collaboration with local government. Starting in 2011, this represents a break through in Indonesian regulation. The Bupati will allow the company or community to protect the area for conservation and it will not be classified as abandoned land and reallocated to another concession.
- 1.6 FFI was selected to jointly lead the West Kalimantan Landscape Program (WKLP), one of six vulnerable landscapes identified globally by IDH to receive funding to develop financially viable governance models for sustainable land and water management under the Initiative of Sustainable Landscape Approach programme (ISLA) [<http://www.landscapesinitiative.com/en/west-kalimantan---indonesia>]. The ISLA in West Kalimantan is a joint programme of IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative, FFI and AidEnvironment. The aim is enabling economic development and maintaining natural forest and peat ecosystems for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and use by local communities. The project will help realise opportunities from recent corporate and government policies to achieve the aim and will engage the private sector and other stakeholders to do so.

2. Myanmar:

- 2.1 Engagement with palm oil companies and government to promote sustainable palm oil in Myanmar. This is part of a 'ridge to reef' project 'securing long-term protection of Key Biodiversity Areas in the Sundaic sub-region of Myanmar' funded by European Union, Segre Foundation and Helmsley Foundation. Activities in the period are:
- 2.1.1 Tanintharyi Inception Workshop, Dawei, February 2014. Introduction to HCV and Sustainable Palm Oil
- 2.1.2 Land Suitability for Oil Palm in Southern Myanmar, 17 July 2014. Saxon, E.C. and Sheppard, S.M. Working Paper No. 1 of the Fauna & Flora International Myanmar Programme.
- 2.1.3 Myanmar Sustainable Plantations Workshop, Yangon, June 2014. Key note speech given by Darrel Webber. Attended by palm oil companies, government and NGOs. Extensive national media coverage. Hosted by Union of Myanmar Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) and FFI.
- 2.1.4 Established a multi-stakeholder group with the aims of 1) investigating the costs and benefits to the oil palm sector in Myanmar of RSPO certification, 2) understand the practical steps required to meet RSPO standards, 3) pilot some of the necessary activities and review the lessons learned. In reality this has been an informal group.
- 2.1.5 Facilitated plantation management expert Patrick Baskett to visit Myanmar oil palm plantations to provide technical advice on RSPO best practices resulting in a report 'Developing Sustainable Oil Palm Plantations in the Tanintharyi Region of Myanmar: Report from a Rapid Field Assessment'. September / November 2014.
- 2.1.6 Myanmar Sustainable Plantations Workshop, Myeik, September 2014. Opening speech by the Chief Minister of Tanintharyi Region, attended by companies, government and civil society.
- 2.1.7 Hosted three Myanmar companies and two government representatives (MOECF and MOAI) to visit RSPO RT12 in Kuala Lumpur to learn more about RSPO and for networking with members, a schedule of private meetings was arranged. November 2014.

3. Liberia and Sierra Leone:

- 3.1 FFI acted as convener for the National Interpretation (small producing country) processes in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Following a series of awareness raising events and the formation of multi-stakeholder National Interpretation working groups in both countries draft SPC NI documents, in accordance with RSPO guidelines were submitted for approval to the Secretariat in March 2014.
- 3.2 FFI conducted an empirical study on smallholder palm oil production in Liberia, funded by Forest Trends.

4. General:

- 4.1 Representative on the Executive Board of the Smallholders Acceleration and REDD+ Programme (SHARP).
- 4.2 Paper authored by FFI, KPMG and ACCA 'Business and investors: providers and users of natural capital disclosure'. The paper demonstrates the advantages of reporting on natural capital impacts and dependencies, it includes a section on palm oil with examples from three RSPO companies. FFI provided advice and technical guidance.
- 4.3 Engagement in RSPO Working Groups.
-

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

Yes

Please explain how

1. ENGO member of RSPO Smallholder Working Group (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho)
 2. ENGO member of Biodiversity and High Conservation Value Working Group (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho)
 3. Co-chair of the Indonesia National Interpretation Task Force for the new Principles and Criteria (Darmawan Liswanto)
 4. ENGO member of the Indonesia HCV Working Group (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho)
 5. ENGO member of the RSPO Compensation Task Force (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho).
-

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

Yes

Please explain how

See report section 1.3 above.

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

10%

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 expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces**

2007

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

2007

2.3 What are your interim milestones towards achieving your commitments to promote sustainable palm oil (the production/uptake of CSPO)?

FFI continues to fulfill the RSPO requirements for an NGO to demonstrate support for the RSPO and certification.

1. We have a public position statement on our engagement with the palm oil sector indicating support of sustainable palm oil and the RSPO.
 2. We participate in RSPO Working Groups
 3. We undertake programmes and projects which support sustainable palm oil (using RSPO as an example of international best practice), support RSPO processes and help create an enabling environment for RSPO (policies and planning that consider landscape scale).
 4. We complete and submit our ACOP on time every year.
-

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

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

Actions for Next Reporting Period

3.1 Outline actions that will be taken in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil(along the supply chain)**1. Indonesia**

- 1.1 Engagement with PT CUS - Provide SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrol training for staff and continue to develop REDD+ for HCV protection.
- 1.2 Implement peat canal blocking in Pematang Gadung forest block and surrounding oil palm concessions in Ketapang District. Working with local government, oil palm concessions and communities.
- 1.3 Support implementation of the PERDA Konservasi
- 1.4 Inception Phase of the West Kalimantan Landscape Program (as described in point 1.6 of section 1.3 above).
- 1.5 Development of a collaborative management model between company and communities to protect conservation areas.

2. Myanmar

- 2.1 Training for companies on how to assess performance against RSPO principles and criteria (Daemeter Consulting).(January 2015).
- 2.2 Training for companies, social / environment experts and government on HCV, including on the job training (Daemeter Consulting with FFI). (February 2015)
- 2.3 First HCV assessment in Myanmar at South Dagon Oil Palm Company (Daemeter Consulting with FFI) (February 2015).
- 2.4 Establish network for HCV practitioners (February 2015).
- 2.5 Host study tour of palm oil companies and government to visit RSPO members in Thailand to see good practice (visit to Palm Elite and Univanich) (February 2015).
- 2.6 Host visit by CIRAD, SiamElitePalm and Palm Elite to Myanmar plantations to identify opportunities for support, collaboration and to gain understanding of the sector. Particularly investigate opportunities for smallholders (March 2015).
- 2.7 Recommendations to the oil palm sector (a follow up to the 2014 study including observations from the dry season), delivered as a report and in a workshop (August 2015).
- 2.8 Support RSPO Secretariat to investigate opportunities for engagement in Myanmar.
- 2.9 Translate the HCV Common Guidance document into Myanmar Language

3. Liberia

- 3.1 Submit proposal to NORAD for funding a project that engages with investors and agribusiness to ensure national and corporate policy and investment frameworks promote sustainable production and removes deforestation from agricultural supply chains, entitled 'Driving International and national REDD+ policy consensus through establishing integrated REDD+ and sustainable agriculture investment frameworks in Liberia'. Further activity depends on the success of this funding.

4. General

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

Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information**4.1 If you have not disclosed any of the above information please indicate the reasons why**

GHG Emissions**5.1 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.'

5.2 Do you publicly report the GHG emissions of your operations?

No 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

6.1 Do you have organizational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C, such as:

- Energy and carbon footprints
[EN-Policies-to-PNC-waterland.pdf](#)
- Ethical Conduct
[EN-Policies-to-PNC-ethicalconduct.pdf](#)

6.2 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
[http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/cihr_framework_e_sept2010_1.pdf]

Through our engagement directly with palm oil companies and sector initiatives 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.

6.3 What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided to facilitate production and consumption of CSPO? What languages are these guidelines available in?

1. KPMG, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and Fauna & Flora International (2014) 'Business and Investors: Providers and Users of Natural Capital Disclosure'. Available in English at <http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/acca/global/PDF-technical/sustainability-reporting/business-and-investors.pdf>
2. Saxon, E.C. and Sheppard, S.M. (2014) 'Land Suitability for Oil Palm in Southern Myanmar', 17 July 2014. Working Paper No. 1 of the Fauna & Flora International Myanmar Programme. Available in English at <http://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/Working-Paper-01-Oil-Palm-Suitability-in-South-Myanmar-July-2014.pdf>
3. Translation of Generic RSPO Principles and Criteria 2013 into Myanmar Language (draft)
4. Website for RSPO Liberia National Interpretation <http://rspo-liberia.org/>

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

Yes

Concession Map**7.1 This questions only applies for companies who would like to declare concession boundaries owned. (both RSPO Certified and uncertified)**

Do you agree to share your concession maps with the RSPO?

No

Please explain why

--

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?

1. There is currently little incentive for companies in Indonesia to protect HCVs and therefore meet RSPO requirements. FFI and partners developed District level policy in Kalimantan to legalise the protection of HCVs within any concession. However this process started in 2011, the draft was completed in 2013, but the lobbying towards enactment is time consuming. The national elections have also further slowed progress this year.
2. FFI engagement is funding dependent. International Finance Corporation is unable to provide funding to continue the Liberia National Interpretation processes as previously thought, therefore FFI is unable to continue as convener in the next report period.
3. Updating guidance of key processes is necessary but makes it hard for implementing organisations and hard to offer clear advice to in-country partners. For example, RSPO Small Producing Countries guidance: According to our team in Liberia National Interpretation guidance for Small Producing Countries changed, yet it was not and is not complete or publically accessible on the RSPO website. This is challenging if we wish to repeat the process in other countries (e.g. Myanmar).

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

--

Cost Effective:

Yes

Robust:

Yes

Simpler to Comply to:

Yes

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

As detailed in the activities section, our organisation has engaged with government, business and civil society to promote sustainable palm oil in new countries where the sector is growing (we are the first to introduce the concept of sustainable palm oil / RSPO in Myanmar), we are improving landscape level land-use planning processes, we facilitate study tours and training, we are changing policy to protect HCV in Indonesia, we have led National Interpretation processes in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

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

FFI website page on our palm oil work <http://www.fauna-flora.org/initiatives/palm-oil/>