

Particulars

About Your Organisation

Organisation Name

Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Corporate Website Address

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

Primary Activity or Product

- Environmental NGO
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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 FFI is continuing to engage Ketapang District Government to develop Peraturan Bupati (Bupati Regulation) in order to implement the PERDA Konservasi. 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. 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. Several companies are showing an interest to implement this PERDA. 1.2 FFI and partners carried out the inception phase of the Initiative of Sustainable Landscape Approach programme (ISLA) project in West Kalimantan. 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. As a result of the inception phase, several oil palm companies are showing an interest to carryout rehabilitation and restoration in several sub landscapes in Ketapang and Kayong Utara District. The implementation phase will be conducted in 2016. 2. Myanmar 2.1 Training and a 'mock RSPO audit' for several domestic companies on how to assess performance against RSPO principles and criteria (led by Daemeter Consulting) in February 2.2 Field training for about 20 representatives from PO companies, social and environment experts, government and civil society on HCV methods, leading to a draft HCV assessment for one plantation (led by Daemeter Consulting and FFI, also in February). 2.3 First HCV assessment in Myanmar for a proposed national park which at the time was under threat from PO expansion. The assessment was not ultimately certified due to inadequate social data, but the process was nonetheless valuable in terms of training, awareness and planning. 2.4 An informal Myanmar HCV Network established 2.5 Study tour of palm oil companies and government to visit RSPO members in Thailand to see good practice (visit to Palm Elite and Univanich) 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 during a national workshop, which was a follow up to several field assessments of plantations in 2014 and early 2015. The workshop was in Myeik town in August. 2.8 Support RSPO Secretariat to investigate opportunities for engagement in Myanmar. 2.9 Translation of the HCV Common Guidance document into Myanmar Language. 2.10 Preparation of a final report detailing the results of FFI's findings from 18 months of engagement with the PO sector. 3. Liberia 3.1 Project proposal submitted to NORAD and approved for funding. The project will engage with investors and agribusiness to ensure national and corporate policy and investment frameworks promote sustainable production and removes deforestation from agricultural supply chains. It is entitled 'Driving International and national REDD+ policy consensus through establishing integrated REDD+ and sustainable agriculture investment frameworks in Liberia'. Details activity plans are now being developed. 4. General 4.1 Engagement in RSPO Working Groups 4.2 Executive Board member of SHARP. 4.3 HCV Resource Network member.

1. 4 Did members of your staff participate in RSPO working groups/taskforces in the reporting period?

Yes

Please explain how

1. ENGO Alternate Member of RSPO Board of Governor (Darmawan Liswanto) 2. Co-chair of the Indonesia National Interpretation Task Force for the new Principles and Criteria (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho/Alternate) 3. ENGO member of RSPO Smallholder Working Group (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho) 4. ENGO member of RSPO Biodiversity and High Conservation Value Working Group (Darmawan Liswanto and Cahyo Nugroho) 5. ENGO member of the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group (Joseph Hutabarat) 6. ENGO member of the Indonesia HCV Working Group (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

Please see report section 1.3

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?

- Australia
 - Belize
 - Brazil
 - Cambodia
 - Cameroon
 - China
 - Congo, the Democratic Republic of the
 - Indonesia
 - Kenya
 - Mozambique
 - Myanmar
 - Nicaragua
 - Uganda
 - United Kingdom
 - Vietnam
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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 Supporting further development of Peraturan Bupati (Bupati Regulation) to implement PERDA konservasi. Supporting oil palm companies to implement the regulation. 1.2 Engagement with PT. Pasific Agro Sentosa to Provide SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrol training for staff and continue to develop REDD+ for HCV protection. 1.3 Implement peat canal blocking in Pematang Gadung Forest Block in Ketapang District. Working with local government, oil palm concessions and communities. 1.4 Engagement with several potential oil palm growers to develop management and monitoring their conservation area, developing option(s) and assistance in the process of compensation under RSPO compensation mechanism and Initiative of Sustainable Landscape Approach Program. 1.5 Developing a model of collaborative management between company and communities to protect conservation areas. 2. Myanmar 2.1 Launch of the findings of our initial report and consultation with the sector and the government on next steps. 2.2 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. 2.2 Attendance at the next RSPO RT. 3. Liberia 3.1 Potential engagement with the National Interpretation working group once it becomes functional again. 4. General 4.1 Engagement in RSPO Working Groups 4.2 Engaged and supporting the work 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.'

5.2 Please upload related document

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5.2 Add a link to a website

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

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

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6.2 If no to any of the above, 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 in line with FFI's internal position statements and approaches, as well as in line 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?

a) Our PO sector review includes an analysis of management practices in over 10 plantations and makes recommendations for improvements in environmental and social performance, including RSPO compliance. The report is in English and Burmese languages. This report will be available on the FFI website in 2016. b) We have translated the HCV common guidance documents into Burmese language. The first drafts were disseminated in a limited way in 2015 (primarily for training participants), but we aim for a more formal launch and distribution in 2016.

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

Yes

Detail

please see section 1.3

Website link

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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

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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?

Indonesia: The engagement with local government to develop Peraturan Bupati to implement the PERDA Konservasi in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, took longer especially due to the local election in 2015, and the haze that occurred in 2015. The progress will continue in 2016. A circular letter from the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency (BPN) in July 2015 related to the HCV within oil palm concessions will speed up the progress in the coming year. The holder of a HGU can use the circular to protect HCV areas on its concession and should no longer have to worry that such HCVF areas will be excised from their concession.

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:

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/>