

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	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, 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
Membership Number	6-0016-07-000-00
Membership Type	Ordinary Members
Membership Category	Environmental and Conservation NGOs

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 A draft District Government Regulation for legalising protection of conservation areas in 'other use areas' (APL) (PERDA Konservasi) has been prepared by FFI in collaboration with local government. 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. In the reporting period the team continue to engage with local legislative and local government to enact the regulation. The whole process started in 2011 and the estimate for enactment is end of 2014.

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 Hosted three senior representatives from Myanmar Government (Departments of Industrial Crops Development, Planning and Statistics, Tanintharyi Region Forest department) to attend RT11 and build interest and understanding of sustainable palm oil in Myanmar.

2.1.2 Tanintharyi Inception Workshop, Dawei, February 2014. Introduction to HCV and Sustainable Palm Oil

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 Established a multi-stakeholder Learning 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. FFI provides the secretary function.

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 Smallholders Acceleration and REDD+ Programme (SHARP) - Activities include 1) representative on the Executive Board, 2) participation in the core Working Group to develop the Controlled Supply from Smallholders (CSS) approach, 3) conduct baseline study on models of smallholder development in Liberia and Sierra Leone 4) review baseline study on models for smallholder development in Asia-Pacific, 5) participation in Jakarta workshop on smallholders.

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.

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

Yes

If 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 (New, started July 2014). (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)

1.5 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 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, International Finance Corporation, 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 (during the reporting period we were selected to join the BHCV Working Group)
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, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, United Republic of, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, 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 in Ketapang District. Working with local government, oil palm concessions and communities.

1.3 Continue lobbying for the enactment of the PERDA Konservasi

1.4 Active engagement in scoping process by the Sustainable Land and Water Program of IDH (Sustainable Trade Initiative)

2. Myanmar:

2.1 Learning Group activities:

- Facilitate agronomy expert to visit Myanmar oil palm plantations to provide technical advice on RSPO best practices.

- Host at least four members to attend RT12 (at least chair and three companies)

- Study tour to an RSPO certified plantation.

2.2 Workshop in Tanintharyi at request of regional Chief Minister as part of continued promotion or sustainable plantation activities.

2.3 Translate the HCV Common Guidance document into Myanmar Language

2.4 In-country capacity building on HCV.

3. Liberia and Sierra Leone:

3.1 Engagement with the National Interpretation processes will be on-going but FFI will be stepping down from the role of convener in both Liberia and Sierra Leone.

4. General

4.1 SHARP - continued support and participation in SHARP and support to develop and implement the Controlled Supply from smallholders approach.

4.2 Engagement in RSPO Working Groups (as listed in report section 1.4)

Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information

4.1 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

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

- ec
- Labour rights
- Stakeholder engagement

- Energy and carbon footprints

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- Ethical conduct

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- Labour rights

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

For administration purpose, attachment files are renamed automatically

- Land Use Rights

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- Stakeholder engagement

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

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5.2 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 [Click here to visit the URL](#)]

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.

5.3 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> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

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> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

3. Translation of Generic Principles and Criteria 2013 into Myanmar Language (draft)

4. Website for RSPO Liberia National Interpretation <http://rspo-liberia.org/> [Click here to visit the URL](#)

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

Yes

- 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?

1. There is currently little incentive for companies in Indonesia to protect HCVAs and therefore meet RSPO requirements. FFI and partners developed District level policy in Kalimantan to legalise the protection of HCVAs 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, examples:
 - RSPO Small Producing Countries guidance: According to our team in Liberia National Interpretation guidance for Small Producing Countries is changing, yet it is not complete or publically accessible on the RSPO website. We may wish to follow this process in Myanmar and is not readily available.
 - HCV Common Guidance: The Common Guidance for HCV Identification is very useful, however it was expected that practical guides for management and monitoring would be available in early 2014. HCV is an important process in Myanmar.

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:

similar

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 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):

<http://www.fauna-flora.org/initiative/agricultural-landscapes/> [Click here to visit the URL](#)
