

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producing Countries

Status Assessment and Outreach Plan



Thomas Jalong of JOAS and Wong Meng Chuo of IDEAL discuss land use with Jok Ajeng in Long Teran Kanan
Photo: Marcus Colchester

Report to the Board of Governors and Secretary General of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

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1. Executive Summary: Reasons for assessment and summary of main findings

RSPO commissioned an assessment of the status of RSPO's capacity to engage with communities impacted by palm oil development through 'intermediary organisations' and asked for a plan to suggest how RSPO can enhance such outreach. The rationale for the study is that:

- The RSPO is a multi-stakeholder process which relies on the active engagement of all concerned parties to function effectively and credibly.
- Poorer people with small and under-resourced institutions are rarely able to engage continuously in an organisation like RSPO.
- Even when already engaged in the palm oil sector, lack of resources, knowledge and capacity prevents customary land-owners, workers and smallholders from finding a voice in RSPO.
- With the partial exception of the 'Task Force on Smallholders', RSPO has not yet found effective ways to sustain the engagement of workers, women, local communities and indigenous peoples. Instead these groups have participated in RSPO processes in *ad hoc* ways usually sponsored by other RSPO members or NGOs.
- The main barriers to engagement are knowledge of RSPO, lack of resources, linguistic and educational barriers and because they may not yet be involved in palm oil sector and/ or may be involved in multiple commodity trades.
- Yet a major challenge to the RSPO comes from the grievances of these very same groups.
- The long term success of RSPO to provide 'conflict free' palm oil to the global market thus depends on improved engagement with these groups.
- RSPO Secretariat and Board of Governors propose that this engagement is best be achieved by enhancing RSPO's capacity to reach workers, women, local communities and indigenous peoples through intermediary organisations at national, regional and local levels and likewise by enhancing the capacity of these intermediary groups to engage with the RSPO.

The assessment was carried out by Forest Peoples Programme in 21 countries between June and October 2014 through reviews of the following countries: **Indonesia**, Malaysia, Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar and **Papua New Guinea, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo**, Honduras, **Costa Rica, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Ecuador**, Peru and Brazil.¹ In all some 258 potential IMOs were interviewed or provided information through questionnaires. The assessment included a review of the comparable experience of other multi-stakeholder processes.

A natural limitation of this resource- and time-bound survey is that it only reached IMOs willing to be interviewed or which responded to emails. This skewed the survey to include more IMOs open to engagement with RSPO than sceptics, but even so the views expressed were refreshingly candid about both possibilities and limitations of RSPO and the potential for strengthened outreach. The survey addressed the concerns of smallholders, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, children, workers and migrants, all of whom, in what follows, are referred to as 'communities', as a shorthand. The main findings from the review are as follows.

¹ Countries in **bold** were visited by FPP staff or consultants, those not in bold were assessed through email, skype and phone interviews. FPP actually managed to visit many more countries than contracted for in TORs (Annex 1).

Community need for outreach

Expansion, in places rapid, of palm oil is beginning to occur in many of the countries surveyed driven both by foreign investment and trade, and encouraged by national government policies which favour the sector for various reasons: as a spur to economic growth, generation of foreign exchange, import substitution, biodiesel production and / or narcotic drug substitution.

In general communities and local level IMOs lack knowledge of the RSPO and how it functions.

There are major social challenges in the sector which need to be addressed. These include:

- Lack of effective legal protection of rights of workers, communities and indigenous peoples
- Lack of land security for indigenous peoples and local communities
- Government programmes which allocate lands to companies without respecting community rights to lands and to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Pervasive corruption and cronyism in the governance of land and allocation of permits
- Serious rural violence and extensive conflicts over land and labour
- Community divisions owing to lack of FPIC and community consensus-building prior to development initiatives
- Major legal, technical, investment and market obstacles that exclude smallholders
- Lack of incentives for small producers and local communities to consider and apply environmental standards (climate, environmental services and biodiversity conservation).

Comparison with other multi-stakeholder processes (MSPs).

All MSPs concur that they face major challenges ensuring the active and sustained involvement of communities in their activities and governance. For the most part, international and national NGOs are the sole representatives of civil society that are members of MSPs. The assessment suggests that RSPO is more advanced than most other MSPs in its capacity to reach to communities albeit through IMOs. The exception is the Forest Stewardship Council whose outreach system includes:

- Permanent Council of Indigenous Peoples in direct relation to the Secretariat and Board
- Fourth chamber for Indigenous Peoples in some national interpretation processes
- Discrete system for dealing with small producers (similar to but a bit more advanced than RSPO's Working Group on Smallholders)
- Member of the Secretariat ('Social Policy Manager') dedicated to outreach to communities.

Status of current outreach via IMOs

Current RSPO NGO members do important outreach work mainly through local IMOs, but compared to the scale of the challenge only engage with a handful of palm oil-affected communities in 19 countries. They combine an important range of skills-sets in helping communities with land, labour and resource conflicts, environmental management, smallholder production, filing complaints, capacity building, legal advice and involvement in RSPO processes. They reach out to smallholders, workers, women's organisation, local communities and indigenous peoples. They make some very well judged recommendations most of which have been built into the Action Plan below. **They note that their outreach is increasingly problematic owing to RSPO's challenged reputation for upholding and enforcing its standards.**

IMOs' willingness to engage with RSPO

The majority of IMOs surveyed acknowledge that the RSPO standard is quite good. However they have very different views about RSPO depending mainly on: how developed the palm oil sector is in their countries; whether they feel national problems can or should be addressed by voluntary processes or by State reforms; how effective RSPO has been upholding its standard. A vocal minority (perhaps a majority in Latin America) consider that RSPO legitimises and therefore entrenches unfair legal and tenurial systems and thus undermines or weakens initiatives for wider policy reforms and more suitable alternatives.² A substantial number of potential IMOs have reservations about the 'Asian model' of palm oil development (ie industrial-scale oil palm monocropping for both large estates and smallholders) and argue for greater diversification of land use to maintain resilience in local livelihoods and ensure local food security, embedded in stronger, more diversified, local, rural economies.

To secure a critical mass of engaged IMOs, RSPO must enhance its credibility, notably with respect to:

- Stronger NGO and community engagement in RSPO governance and oversight.
- Genuine community and NGO engagement in National Interpretations. (Some NIs are considered to be seriously flawed, weak and/ or acting contrary to RSPO norms).
- Independence and credibility of audit teams and certification bodies. (Some certified companies are considered not to be operating according to the P&C and NPP).
- Effectiveness of Complaints Panel to ensure compliance with P&C. (Numerous NGOs report frustrations with lack of results following submission of complaints).
- Capacity of Dispute Settlement Facility to resolve disputes.
- Ability of RSPO to provide fair but attractive packages to smallholders.
- Develop effective mechanisms for engaging with national governments to promote better agricultural policies, smallholder extension, regulations, legal reforms and enforcement.

IMOs' suitability to engage with communities

In general the IMOs surveyed have impressive skills-sets, local knowledge, and valuable insights into what is happening in rural natural resources development and many have extensive networks linking them to communities. A smaller proportion of them are already engaged in the palm oil sector. The diversity and complementarity of IMOs does present a major opportunity for RSPO to enhance its outreach and ensure improved community engagement.

Whether they are trades unions, women's groups, religious organisations or NGOs, all potential IMOs have their own agendas often explicitly expressed in their visions, doctrines, mission statements or statutes. These aims are morally legitimate and often legally sanctioned through their incorporation as civil society groups. However, inevitably this means that, as intermediaries between communities and RSPO, IMOs will filter and shape these interactions. IMOs

² Recent academic studies also conclude that MSPs, including RSPO, not only disguise existing power inequalities but actually exacerbate them, by reinforcing mainstream discourses, disqualifying alternatives & excluding alternative ways of achieving sustainable development (E Cheyns and L Riisgaard, 2014, The exercise of power through multi-stakeholder initiatives for sustainable agriculture and its inclusion and exclusion outcomes *Agric Hum Values* 31:409-423; E Cheyns, 2014, Making 'minority voices heard in transnational roundtables: the role of local NGOs in reintroducing justice and attachments, *Agric Hum Values* 31:439-453).

engagement should thus wherever practicable be complemented with direct engagement with the communities themselves, so they can speak for themselves. Developing appropriate mechanisms which safeguard against IMOs substituting for communities need to be considered.

IMOs' capacity to engage with RSPO

Although there are great differences between countries, overall the assessment finds considerable capacity exists among NGOs, trades unions and religious institutions to act as IMOs between RSPO and communities. This is most evident in Latin America (less in Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname); still substantial in South East Asia (though weak in PNG and Thailand); and least in Africa (though stronger in Liberia). Numerous potential IMOs noted that RSPO should:

- carry out more communications, training and awareness-raising workshops in local languages directed at civil society;
- communicate more good news and success stories (and enforce the standard);
- develop training modules, tool kits and guides that they can use to engage with communities.

Conclusions

For RSPO to achieve its goal of engaging effectively with communities, IMO involvement needs to be enhanced at all levels of the RSPO, including in: the Board of Governors; Working Groups and Task Forces; National Interpretations; and in community mobilisation during: ESIA and HCVAs; all stages of FPIC; development and implementation of company human and labour rights policies; the New Planting Procedure; development and implementation of smallholder agreements; and to: build up independent smallholder group; and during: audits, complaints and dispute resolution.

To get adequate 'buy in' from potential but currently sceptical IMOs, RSPO will also have to raise its game in terms of two-way communications, demonstrable improvements in enforcement of the RSPO standard and in engaging with national governments to secure framework reforms.

2. A Community Outreach and Engagement Plan for RSPO

Based on the findings of the assessment, the following community outreach and engagement plan is **proposed**. This is a modest plan and only begins to address the expectation and demands identified in the survey. It is also a skeletal plan that should be refined through discussions at the Board of Governors, with RSPO members and in some the relevant RSPO Working Groups (Smallholders, Human Rights and Biodiversity and High Conservation Values) and then elaborated through further engagement with IMOs directly.

Objectives:

- Secure informed and vigorous engagement of communities in RSPO at all levels
- Strengthened outreach of RSPO through intermediary organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America
- (Re-)Build RSPO's credibility with civil society that it upholds its standards.

Institutional arrangement:

The Community Outreach and Engagement Plan would be overseen by a full time Community Engagement Officer recruited to the RSPO Secretariat who would report progress to her/his line manager and the Board of Governors. The programme would also engage one Regional Facilitator working within a partner NGO in each continent, Asia, Africa and Latin America, who would report to the Community Engagement Officer.

Activities:

A three-year work plan would be developed including the following major activities to be undertaken or overseen by the Community Engagement Officer and Regional Facilitators.

- One regional start up workshop would be held in each region, coordinated by the RSPO and the regional facilitators. The objectives of the meetings would be to:
 - Review the outreach and engagement needs and capacities in each region (using this assessment to kick-start discussions)
 - Create an inter-continental network of IMO concerned with the palm oil sector
 - Develop regional work plans for involving key IMO partners in RSPO
 - Clarify IMO roles & responsibilities and ethics of engagement with communities
 - Brainstorm the main materials needed for outreach and awareness raising
- Community training modules would be developed for use by IMOs in their engagement with communities. Suggested topics include:
 - FPIC Guide for communities,
 - Making a Company Human Rights Policy Effective (with strong gender component),
 - Protecting the Rights of Workers in the Palm Oil Sector
 - Ensuring Community Participation in ESIA's, HCV Assessments and Audits,
 - Better Livelihoods for Smallholders: how the RSPO system works for you,
 - Making the RSPO Complaints System Work for Communities
 - The Role of IMOs and mediators in Dispute Resolution.
- The Training Modules would be reviewed for their suitability and effectiveness in the third year of the programme and revised accordingly
- All outputs would be translated into major national languages in key outreach countries
- Using these materials the Regional Facilitators will convene training meetings in each region with potential IMOs to develop programmes of engagement with communities. These should take account of regional, national and local priorities and also the levels of operation of the RSPO including national interpretations and national policy reform opportunities
- The Community Engagement Officer and Regional Facilitators, subject to suitable MoUs, oversight and budgetary controls, allocate grants from IMO Support Fund to IMOs to undertake agreed engagement work direct with communities. The aim should be to pilot deeper engagement in priority areas or themes (rather than try to cover everything and reach everyone thinly). Examples already proposed by IMOs in this survey include: strengthened community and NGO involvement in National Interpretations, community training in biodiversity management and peatland conservation, legal support, assisting communities with complaints and dispute resolution, strengthening women's representative organisations, identifying national legal and policy reform needs to secure communities rights etc.
- In the third year, review workshops would be held in each region to assess progress, review and revise the training modules and develop plans for a further phase of deepened outreach and engagement.

Independent Review:

To ensure the Community Outreach and Engagement Plan is achieving its objectives two independent reviews will be carried out after 18 months and at the end of the third year. Both reviews would assess the programme in terms of its objectives and the work plans, and through open-ended interviews with participating IMO, community members and other actors.

RSPO community outreach and engagement plan: indicative ‘skeleton’ budget

US\$

	2015 Unit cost	#	Totals	2016 Unit cost	#	Totals	2017 Unit cost	#	Totals
Community engagement officer	40,000	1	40,000	40,000	1	40,000	40,000	1	40,000
Regional start up workshops	80,000	3	240,000						
Regional review workshops							80,000	3	240,000
NGO facilitators	30,000	3	90,000	30,000	3	90,000	30,000	3	90,000
Modules	10,000	6	60,000						
Module revision							5,000	6	30,000
IMO training meetings	20,000	3	60,000	20,000	6	120,000			
IMO Support Fund	150,000	3	450,000	150,000	3	450,000	150,000	3	450,000
Facilitator and Officer travel	6,000	4	24,000	6,000	4	24,000	6,000	4	24,000
Office overheads and materials	5,000	4	20,000	5,000	4	20,000	5,000	4	20,000
Translation of outputs	1,000	10	10,000	1,000	10	10,000	1,000	10	10,000
Mid term review				20,000	1	20,000			
Final review							30,000	1	30,000
Annual total			994,000			774,000			934,000
Overall (3 year) total			2,702,000						

Further considerations:

The three-year budget seems considerable but once divided among three continents and maybe over 20 countries is actually very modest. RSPO's funding should be seen as pump priming and the regional facilitators' NGOs and other IMOs should be encouraged to raise counterpart funding for complementary activities so they can independently take on the wider role of IMOs and so avoid becoming dependent on RSPO. Maintaining independence in community and IMO engagement will be essential for the vitality and legitimacy of the process.

The need for independent financing of NGO participation is especially important when they play a technical or community mobilisation role at the field level. As one interviewee proposed:

The role of NGOs in the social preparation of communities for dealing with companies and government entities should be formalized. A mechanism should be in place to financially and institutionally support NGO initiatives such as conducting an independent legal and political risk-mapping, and stakeholder-mapping per area, which can then be used by growers and assessors as input in SIA, HCV, or FPIC processes.

Should RSPO itself consider providing funds for this service? Some interviewees expressed particular concerns about NGOs being hired by companies to facilitate community engagement, thus compromising their independence as intermediaries.

On the other hand, other interviewees raised concerns about agenda-driven NGOs that substitute their own ideas of what communities need for the views of the communities themselves.³ Is it appropriate for such NGOs to act as IMOs? This dilemma needs to be faced up to consciously. As noted, it is the task of NGOs as legally incorporated entities to seek to achieve their mandated goals. On the other hand, it is the role of IMOs to facilitate the voice and direct engagement of communities in their own right. The substitution of NGOs' views for those of communities raises question of 'moral hazard'. One suggestion is that a Code of Conduct for IMOs should be developed and subscribed to by those IMOs involved in RSPO initiatives. Agreements on such a Code could be one task for the regional start up workshops.

Emerging new standards

In recent months there has been a proliferation of new policies for the palm oil sector from all parts of the supply chain, which incorporate standards that go beyond the current requirements of RSPO P&C. The Outreach and Engagement Programme should remain open to these additional elements as these may be important to producers, communities and markets and also may, in the fullness of time, be incorporated into RSPO evolving standards.

Engaging with academia:

RSPO should also consider developing a programme of engagement with academia to stimulate multi-disciplinary thinking about the future of the palm oil sector in line with RSPO's social, environmental and economic objectives.⁴ This will help RSPO 'think outside the box' (and see below 'Beyond the 'Asian Model'? Some research challenges').

³ This matter was also raised by some companies in the recent revision of the RSPO's FPIC Guide.

⁴ Institutions already known to be carrying out very informative reviews of the palm oil sector include ICRAF, CIFOR, University of Gajah Madah, CIRAD, Australian National University and University of Toronto.

Beyond the 'Asian Model'? Some research challenges

The oil palm was domesticated as a smallholder crop in mixed farming and foraging communities in West Africa. However, it boomed as a large-scale industrial monocrop in Asia, building on colonial systems of plantation development which provided top-down access to land and pliant cheap labour. As an industrial-scale monocrop, the 'Asian model' has generated impressive financial returns to investors, but at considerable social and environmental cost. RSPO's goal of a 'triple bottom line' - good environmental, social **and** economic outcomes - raises the question: what kinds of oil palm developments can best achieve this goal?

RSPO should consider a more open engagement with academia to research such questions. Interim research findings from Kalimantan suggest that oil palm monocropping generates fewer jobs per hectare than the number of livelihoods sustained by the mixed farming and foraging economies they replace. What kinds of diversified landscape developments of oil palm, mixed farming and natural ecosystem management would optimise social and environmental outcomes?

Research also suggests that small-scale cash croppers who cultivate tree monocrops, such as cocoa and oil palm, are less resilient and suffer more serious economic reverses during droughts, commodity price falls and other downturns. The long maturation time of oil palm and lost income during replanting make it hard for small farmers to maintain precarious household economies. Land poor farmers may be obliged to sell up their farms during hard times due to ill health, family obligations or poor returns. The result is a gradual concentration of land and wealth in the hands of those richer farmers, who can ride out the hard times, and the immiseration of the rural poor.⁵ How can these inequitable outcomes be best avoided?

Research is also needed to clarify the conditions of labour in various different oil palm production systems. How prevalent are situations of forced labour, indentured labour and child labour in plantations? What are the gendered impacts of employment on oil palm estates? Do 'smallholdings' actually exploit the informal labour of migrants and landless rural people? What can be done to improve the conditions of workers in these various circumstances?

Land use planning concepts, such as High Conservation Values and now High Carbon Stocks, have been developed mainly to assist land allocation by concessionaires. They are much harder to apply at small-scales by individual or even groups of, smallholders and also require rethinking if they are to be applied on a landscape or regional scale. How can these concepts be adjusted to suit small- and large-scale land development? What other kinds of planning tools, institutional arrangements, land tenure and governance systems, environmental laws and fiscal incentive are needed to ensure more diversified, richer landscapes in which oil palm becomes integrated into mixed farming systems, vital rural economies and viable natural ecosystems?

⁵ John McCarthy, 2008, Processes of Inclusion and Adverse Incorporation: Oil Palm and Agrarian Change in Sumatra, Indonesia, *Journal of Peasant Studies* 36(3); Tania Murray Li, 2014, *Land's End: capitalist relations on an Indigenous Frontier*, Duke University Press, London.

3. Current RSPO members as intermediary organisations:

The 13 Social and Development NGOs that are RSPO Members only make up 1.3% of the overall RSPO membership being the smallest category of membership in the RSPO system. The 26 Environmental and Conservation NGO members make up a further 2.6% of the membership. These members thus carry an impossible burden if they are to ‘represent’ the concerns and interest of civil society globally and palm oil affected communities in particular.

Fifteen of the current RSPO NGO members responded to the survey and expressed interest in acting as intermediary organisations – WWF, OURF, Wetlands International, AidEnvironment, National Wildlife Federation, San Diego Zoo, SEBA, Conservation International, Solidaridad, Oxfam, BothENDS, Forest Peoples Programme, Verite, Setara Jambi and SawitWatch.⁶ These organisations (and several other RSPO members) already achieve an important albeit limited amount of outreach in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, DRC, Uganda, Madagascar, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala. With important exceptions, most RSPO member NGOs reach communities indirectly, through other IMOs. Roles they already play as IMOs include:

- Awareness-raising about rights and land tenure; integrating rights-based and environmental standards and management; standards education; advocacy training and capacity-building
- Training in HCV assessments & management, BMPs for operational policies on peat
- Training and capacity building on labour standards and gender
- Training and funding of smallholders to improve organisation, management and marketing
- Assistance to communities with making complaints and dispute resolution
- Training in conflict resolution and mediation
- Legal support

The main recommendations of existing members for improving RSPO outreach to NGOs and communities include:

- Improved multi-lingual and locally adapted communication to CSOs about RSPO standards and system and about RSPO successes (not just in terms of acreages, volumes and sales)
- Consolidate existing tools and develop RSPO training modules eg on FPIC, workers’ rights, supply chain options and RSPO standards and systems
- Strengthen credibility of RSPO especially standards enforcement, the handling of complaints and the capacity of RSPO to resolve disputes (DSF)
- Better coordination and role sharing among IMOs (eg develop a global IMO network)
- Clarification of IMO skills sets and capacity
- Strengthen engagement with communities before palm oil development reaches them
- Strengthen direct engagement by smallholders
- Strengthen extension services to smallholders
- Consider facilitating direct community engagement through national members forums
- Strengthen international NGO capacity to engage with and train local IMOs and communities

⁶ See annexes: 3. Current RSPO NGO members, 4. MSPs, 5. South East Asia, 6. Africa, 7. Latin America.

- Formalize role of IMOs to carry out independent legal and political assessments and input to ESIA, HCVAs and FPIC processes
- Strengthen IMO involvement in audits
- Create financial mechanism to support IMOs to carry out these roles
- Avoid using company funds for assisting communities directly affected by them
- Strengthen engagement with academia.

4. Outreach of comparable multi-stakeholder processes (MSPs)⁷

As for RSPO (above), socially-oriented IMOs constitute a minority in the membership of most comparable commodity roundtables, with industry (including smallholder associations in some cases)⁸ as the majority stakeholder group,⁹ although most standards agreed that a balance in membership across the categories would be optimal. Also like RSPO, a wider range of IMOs do engage with these standards indirectly as non-members or observers, such as in public consultations. Outreach tends to be achieved through existing members who branch out to their own networks and contacts on the ground, as well as through other roundtables. Those IMOs that are members tend to have been involved with the standards from their inception, as advisors or founding members. Usually these long-term IMOs are big international NGOs, which along with the MSPs they have joined have reached out to rights-holders and communities at a later stage.

The geographic focus and scope of outreach depends largely on the scale of the sector in question in different regions (eg sugarcane and soy in South America). Outreach methods include in-country outreach staff, e-news updates via the website mailing list sign-on, in-person outreach through missions and trade fairs, social media (eg LinkedIn, official website and Twitter) and information brochures. Some standards have set up a system of national and regional-level TaskForces (eg RTRS) representing both members and observers, but these remain largely composed of private sector actors. Others organise regional outreach on specific topics (e.g. smallholders, indirect land-use change).¹⁰

Particular mention should be made to FSC, PEFC and TFD. Although the purpose of the latter differs somewhat from the other MSPs, it considers outreach a critical part of their activities and budget allocation. As a multi-stakeholder platform that seeks to develop collaborative solutions to challenges in achieving sustainable forest management, outreach is essential to TFD's objective of creating space for dialogue to this end. PEFC collaborates with local multi-stakeholder organizations in developing national standards and has established a Collaboration Fund to encourage the establishment of new partnerships among organizations and/or strengthen existing partnerships. PEFC notes that this bottom-up approach to commodity certification has been successful in engaging local communities and stakeholders in the process in the long-term

⁷ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: FSC, PEFC, BonSucro, TFD, RTRS and ASC. FSC, ILO and RSB were contacted but did not respond. Note that ASC is not a membership organisation but instead has a supervisory board, a technical advisory board and several technical working groups which consist of people representing a range of stakeholders.

⁸ Eg PEFC.

⁹ Indicative figures for social IMO membership: TFD – 150+; RTRS – 19; RSPO – 13; Bon Sucro – 9; PEFC – 2, RSB – 12.

¹⁰ Eg RSB.

and ensuring that standards meet the expectations of stakeholders on the ground. FSC is notable in having a longer history of outreach, has a special programme devoted to small producers and has recently established a Permanent Indigenous Peoples Commission (PIPC) to complement the social chamber in ensuring oversight of standards and implementation. Some FSC National Interpretation processes have also established a fourth chamber for IPOs. FSC also has a member of the Secretariat specifically tasked with social engagement, in addition to staff with oversight of complaints and dispute settlement. However, FSC social chamber members and the PIPC concur that actual outreach to the community level remains challenging and is mainly achieved indirectly via IMOs including IPOs.¹¹

Most MSPs noted that outreach to the field-level remains a challenge both in terms of funding and capacity. This is particularly the case for relatively young organisations (such as RTRS and ASC), for whom increasing market demand, ensuring the financial stability of the standard and increasing internal human resources remain key priorities. Most MSPs recognised that their outreach approach was more passive than pro-active (ie organisations contacting them rather than the other way around, and often in the context of a particular case or grievance) and that this required strategic rethinking, as well as scaling-up of existing outreach efforts and budgetary allocation. Others noted that a combination of pro-active outreach, where a specific topic or document is under consultation, and more reactive outreach, was a more realistic middle ground. Lack of capacity, time and resources of IMOs in southern countries was also pointed out as a challenge. However, most standards noted that outreach is key to ensuring the legitimacy and effectiveness of the standard in practice, and to create ‘buy-in’ at the regional, national and local levels. Stakeholder mapping and assessments were recommended as useful to ensure this is effectively happening at the national and local levels.¹²

¹¹ Informal interviews and observations by FPP at FSC General Assembly, Seville, Spain, September 2014.

¹² For instance, see the RSB’s http://rsb.org/documents_and_resources/11-01-20RSB_Stakeholder_Mapping.pdf

5. South East Asia

5.1 Regional Summary¹³

Notable differences in the history, scale and model of oil palm plantations across Southeast Asia naturally lead to significant differences in how IMOs perceive the sector, the RSPO, and their own respective roles in relation to each. Long-standing and a major contributor to the national economy in some countries (Indonesia, Malaysia), palm oil is a relatively new phenomenon in others (Myanmar, Philippines, Cambodia), and not beyond mere speculation in some. All this affects the extent to which IMOs are already engaged on palm oil-related issues and their degree of interest in the RSPO, as well as the relevance of the standard in the country in question. However, given that national government targets suggest the expansion underway is set to continue throughout the region, many IMOs' interest in the RSPO has grown as a potential mechanism to ensure this expansion takes place in environmental and socially sustainable ways.

In countries where palm oil campaigning and advocacy has a long history (Indonesia, Malaysia), but also in countries like PNG where palm oil is still relatively small scale, views tends to be split between: those promoting legal and policy reform; those focusing on private sector dialogue; those adopting an anti-palm oil stance, and; the majority who see all these as mutually complementary and necessary processes towards ensuring rights-based agribusiness development. The lack of recognition and tenurial security of indigenous peoples and local communities is common throughout the region, with the possible exception of PNG and the Philippines. This, coupled with ill-regulated land governance, rampant corruption and cronyism, were often cited as the major challenge to sustainable oil palm development across the countries examined, with questions raised as to how this can be addressed (and by whom) and the potential of RSPO's mission and its standard to succeed if such systemic problems are not remedied.

Regional IMOs interviewed include indigenous peoples' alliances, legal and para-legal bodies, regional human rights institutions, business, human rights and CSR research and advocacy bodies, and gender empowerment organisations. Most of these operate through international, regional and national networks of contacts who in turn support local communities and indigenous peoples, and as such can help provide important contacts at multiple levels to the RSPO as part of its outreach efforts. The IMO scene in each country differs depending on political, historical and economic contexts (eg Indonesia's long-standing activism, Myanmar emerging civil society voice) and work priorities vary, however land rights and human rights were key areas of work for nearly all IMOs interviewed.

While the objectives of the standard were generally approved of by IMOs in principle, the practice to date has shown too little success stories to ensure that their interest and engagement will be sustained, particularly where this affects IMOs' own legitimacy towards the communities they support.

¹³ Based on materials in ensuing country summaries, and questionnaires/interviews with: AIPP, ANGOC, AIWN, AIHR, ERI, Focus on the Global South, FORUM-ASIA, IIED, Natural Justice, RECOFTC and Samdhana Institute. This section covers Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, PNG and the Philippines.

A majority of IMOs noted the critical need for enhanced pro-active outreach efforts by the RSPO towards IMOs, local communities, the private sector and governments, as well as the need to encourage lesson-sharing across Southeast Asian countries on what has and has not worked in terms of support to communities adversely affected by the palm oil sector.

Most importantly, while value was seen in this scoping study, several IMOs (in particular indigenous peoples' organisations and community-based organisations) emphasised that while the role of IMOs is important to ensuring the effective implementation of the RSPO standard, this should in no way preclude the obligation on companies to interact directly with the self-chosen representatives and representative bodies of indigenous peoples and local communities themselves.

5.2 Cambodia¹⁴

Agribusiness has grown significantly in Cambodia in the last decade, with over 1.6 million ha of land reportedly converted to private State land as Economic Land Concessions for agricultural investments by 2013, with sugarcane, rubber, cassava, acacia, eucalyptus and oil palm together covering around 65% of all arable land.¹⁵ Mong Reththy, an RSPO member and Thai-Cambodian joint venture, is the major operating palm oil company in Cambodia and the fourth largest in Southeast Asia, with over 220,852 ha located mainly in the south of the country. However, oil palm plantations are relatively small compared to rubber and sugarcane. Efforts to regularise land ownership are relatively new, with the majority of land users lacking any formal title. New laws (eg the Agricultural Land Law) and land titling programmes passed in recent years have led to some land security in urban areas but leave the great majority of rural communities with as yet unclear rights. Long-running disputes over land abound, and to date most efforts to seek resolution based on relevant laws and procedures have failed. Companies holding concessions continue to clear disputed land and local farmers have been forced to relocate with little or no compensation for their losses.

Nearly all IMOs interviewed expressed an interest in finding out more about the RSPO but noted that palm oil is not a key area of work or problematic sector at the moment compared to other issues. The key areas of work of the IMOs interviewed include community capacity-building, legal and para-legal support, judicial reform and rule of law, business and human rights, indigenous peoples' rights, protection from forced evictions, youth, women and children empowerment, and sustainable land and natural resource management. The NGO Forum on Cambodia in particular has the potential to act as a platform for Cambodia's IMOs to coordinate on engagement with the RSPO where needed, given their role as an IMO hub focused in multi-stakeholder dialogue, the promotion of international human rights (eg FPIC) and sustainable land use. Several IMOs working on the protection of human rights activists as well as local communities in Cambodia, and see both aspects as critical to ensure that the RSPO standard is

¹⁴ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: NGO Forum on Cambodia, CCHR, CLEC, CWD Agency, DPA, Equitable Cambodia, HRTF, ISCO, CDP, Khemara and NTFP. Women's organisations interviewed noted that they lack capacity and focus on palm oil-related issues, and therefore did not feel this was an arena they were prepared to engage in.

¹⁵ Sophie Chao, 2013, *Agribusiness, Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Human Rights in South East Asia*, Forest Peoples Programme and RECOFTC.

effectively applied and monitored by third parties without duress or imposed pressures. The issue of forced evictions was also noted as critical in the context of Cambodia, and the relevance of the RSPO emphasised as a possible channel through which to combat this standardised practice in the country. IMOs noted that their interest in engaging with voluntary standards like the RSPO does not preclude, but rather should be seen as complementing, parallel efforts towards legal and policy reform, and that the RSPO should seek to dialogue on a more regular and systematic basis with the government agencies of palm oil-producing countries. IMOs noted that community members should be given the opportunity to become members of the RSPO on a par with the existing stakeholder groups of the roundtable. This would ensure that communities have better access and leverage within the system. Legal and para-legal aid and empowerment organisations expressed particular interest in the RSPO, and how they can support communities in terms of legal defence, representation and legal and para-legal trainings, to complement existing judicial processes that are not producing results. Recommendations and needs expressed include: RSPO provides trainings on the standard and its mechanisms (eg in-country awareness-raising workshops), RSPO builds effective communication with stakeholders including the government, RSPO encourages or facilitates the sharing of lessons learned and ‘best practices’ by existing RSPO members, and IMOs establish a regional network to share experiences, challenges and successes in advocacy to ensure the standard is properly applied.

5.3 Papua New Guinea¹⁶

Even though PNG is considered one of the smaller palm oil producers by world standards, palm oil represents one of the country’s most important cash crops, accounting for around 40% of agricultural export earnings over the last decade. While its entire industry presently rests on 150,000 hectares of land, some 5.1 million ha have been identified for development. The palm oil industry in Papua New Guinea is structured around a small number of large companies that cultivate and process oil palm fruit on estate developments. The two major producing companies – New Britain Palm Oil and Hargy Oil Palm- as well as all associated mills, are RSPO members. 97% of land is under customary tenure in PNG, however the emergence of Special Agricultural Business Leases (SABLs), long-term leases to corporations, has become the cause of significant concern, particularly with evidence that certain companies are using these permits supposedly for oil palm plantations but actually to get around restrictions on industrial logging on customary lands.¹⁷

Difficulties in contacting IMOs in PNG¹⁸ by email and/or telephone were a major limitation, and this has implications also for the extent to which outreach can be carried out.¹⁹ Palm oil is considered a major issue by IMOs and many are engaged in large-scale campaigns and advocacy, court cases, and more recently, use of the RSPO’s Complaints Panel.²⁰ In general

¹⁶ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: FORCERT, Melanesian Institute, OCEAN, PNG EFF, PWM, RCF, TIPNG/CCAC and WEW. Note that technically PNG is not part of Asia but of Melanesia.

¹⁷ <http://news.mongabay.com/2013/0814-palm-oil-png-sabls.html>

¹⁸ Even in country, the volatile situation (eg intertribal warfare, crime), costs, language (of which there are over 800) and access issues (eg transport) involved pose challenges to outreach efforts.

¹⁹ It is interesting to note that PNG was the only country surveyed in Asia where, due to lack of direct access and responses, FPP relied on NBPOL, an RSPO member company, to provide contacts. These however were interviewed independently of NBPOL.

²⁰ See the Collingwood Bay case in RSPO Complaints Panel.

palm oil is not an agenda item per se but one of many issues arising in relation to land rights, sustainable development and natural resource management. Some IMOs noted they were not interested in the RSPO given that it is voluntary and not binding, and preferred to engage with the government to ensure palm oil was expanding in rights-based and sustainable ways. Other IMOs are outright anti-palm oil (in some cases due to disappointment in past engagements with the RSPO). Yet others see potential in engaging with the RSPO in parallel to legal and policy reform. Some IMOs of a religious nature expressed interest in finding out more about the RSPO and supporting it indirectly through their existing work in terms of research, teaching, and community welfare. Others, whose members include communities and other IMOs, can play an important role as umbrella organizations at the local, provincial and national levels. Yet others expressed particular interest in the RSPO's complaints resolution mechanisms and how their existing advocacy in terms of transparency and anti-corruption movements and training could synergize with the requirements of the standard. The PNG EFF, as a coalition of IMOs and community-based organizations, could play a critical role in coordinating IMO engagement with the RSPO in PNG, and already play an important role in terms of social and environmental advocacy in the country, through their various programmes of information dissemination, publications, trainings and government/private sector lobbying and dialogue. NBPOL's Women Empowering Women association is active on women's rights and livelihoods issues, while other gender-focused IMOs have yet to engage with the palm oil sector at a significant scale. Major challenges to RSPO engagement include funding²¹ and access to up-to-date information on the RSPO. Further needs identified include: tailor-made information on the RSPO for communities, IMOs and the PNG government; the establishment of a national-level agency to address palm oil-related issues (either set up by the RSPO or as a government regulatory body coordinated closely with the RSPO); setting up a database for active and interested IMOs and; engaging more closely with the RSPO and government on how the RSPO standard can be better adapted to smallholder capacity and scale for long-term sustainability.

5.4 Thailand²²

Thailand is the third largest producer of palm oil in the world with palm oil cultivation and production having grown at a steady pace over the last 20 years. Approximately 90% of the total area planted with oil palm concentrated in its Southern Provinces. In contrast to major palm oil producing countries Indonesia and Malaysia, smallholders constitute more than 90% of the country's growers. These farmers mostly operate on small to medium sized farms, while large estates remain few. The palm oil supply chain in Thailand thus heavily relies on smallholders which represent its supply base. There are very few records of human rights abuses in agribusiness projects reported to date in Thailand, however, it has been noted that rich and powerful elites are taking advantage of land distribution programmes, and the complicated legal framework on land property rights in Thailand remains a source of concern. Land reforms to address this problem and improve the access to land for landless households remain critical.

²¹ The financial sustainability of IMOs is a general concern, and leads to some IMOs eventually become a one or two-individual initiative rather than an organizational one.

²² Based on questionnaires/interviews with: Chiang Mai university professors, CRC, IMPECT, IPF, Rangsit University professors, SEM, Songkhla Department of Agriculture, TERRA and The Impact Effect.

Outreach to Thai grassroots IMO was limited due to language issues where websites were in Thai only and contact persons did not speak English. Palm oil-related advocacy and community support by IMOs in Thailand remain limited, with little overall awareness of the RSPO, and also limited interest in engaging with the mechanism due to the perceived lack of relevance of the sector and few documented problems resulting from it to date. However, certain IMOs are now considering engaging more substantially on the issue in the context of Thailand's agrofuel policies and related land conversion plans. Interest was also expressed by certain academics from Thai universities, who in particular called for better engagement of the RSPO with the Thai government to better address smallholder capacity and resources in terms of adhering by the RSPO standard. Direct communications between the RSPO and these smallholders was noted as lacking and in need of enhancing. Others working on Thai policies of agribusiness also highlighted the need for more systematic dialogue between the RSPO and relevant government bodies to ensure alignment of policies and the standard. Some IMOs work on transnational investment issues and extraterritorial obligations, and noted the need for the RSPO's outreach to take into consideration these aspects of palm oil expansion, particularly in relation to labour rights. Instrumental to this would be better outreach by the RSPO to existing National Human Rights Commissions, such as the Thai National Human Rights Commission, to ensure that they have a robust understanding of how the standard can be used to support the rights of Thailand's indigenous peoples and local communities, and the Commission's own mediation and conflict resolution efforts. Access to the RSPO and information about its various mechanisms was reported to be made available largely from international IMOs active in the roundtable on an ad hoc basis, and a more systematic outreach on the part of the RSPO encouraged. Indigenous peoples' organisations noted that palm oil is not expanding in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples, although the case of the Mani in the South was pointed out as an example that such organisations are in need of better information (in Thai) on how they can activate the RSPO's mechanisms where indigenous peoples rights are affected. Several IMOs also pointed out the need for brochures describing the RSPO oriented towards local communities to ensure outreach to the grassroots level. In general, the significantly low level of understanding of the RSPO and of oil palm expansion on the part of IMOs interviewed limited the extent to which they were able to provide more concrete recommendations to the RSPO's outreach efforts.

5.5 Myanmar²³

Most land suitable for palm oil cultivation is located along the coast in Myanmar's Tanintharyi region, where over 140,000 hectares of oil palm have been planted and 400,000 hectares allocated to over 40 local and three international companies. The development of plantation such as oil palm are integral to the country's national development strategy,²⁴ although it is reported that many areas have been logged for timber but palm oil never eventually planted. Under national law, all lands are considered to belong to the State and the great majority of actual land-owners hold lands through customary or informal arrangements but lack any form of land title. The land insecurity has been compounded by nearly over six decades of rebellions and insurgency which has led to large numbers of people being displaced, sometimes repeatedly, especially in the minority ethnic group areas. Land conflicts documented to date largely relate to

²³ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: DRA, ECODEV, FFI, FRED, LCWG, MCRB, MERN, MNHRC, MCRB, PPP, RCA and TSYU.

²⁴ <http://www.fauna-flora.org/news/myanmars-palm-oil-industry-heads-for-a-sustainable-path/>

hydroelectric, gas and oil mining and pipelines and infrastructural projects, but cases of agribusiness-related land conflicts are on the rise. Weaknesses and loopholes in existing laws have been acknowledged by the government, who is now undertaking a legal and policy reform process to address insecurity of tenure and the resulting conflicts.

There is a growing number of IMOs and IMO coalitions in Myanmar engaged on forestry issues, land tenure, human rights, sustainable development, cultural preservation, indigenous peoples' rights, internally displaced populations, environmental protection and legal and para-legal community capacity-building efforts, in some cases in close collaboration with the government, in others operating more independently. However, understanding of the RSPO is still at a nascent stage²⁵ and it was reported that there has been little interest from companies, perhaps due to the lack of international market incentives. Few IMOs are directly engaged in palm oil-related issues, but some have come across it through their wider advocacy on land rights, environmental conservation and sustainable development. Some IMOs interviewed work indirectly with communities through their networks of partners and members to build understanding of business/human rights, carry out sector-wide impact assessments and make recommendations to government and companies on community engagement. Others carry out trainings, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities at the community level. The majority of IMOs expressed interest in finding out more about the RSPO to better assess their own potential to engage with it. The National Human Rights Commission of Myanmar, formed in 2011, in particular noted the possible relevance of the RSPO's conflict resolution mechanisms and their interest in finding out how such voluntary systems could work in parallel to, or enhance, the Commission's own conflict investigation and mediation efforts in the country. Several IMOs noted the potential of better outreach by the RSPO in Myanmar to pave the way for other commodity standards (eg sugarcane, rubber) in the country. However, generally most IMOs did not favour the large-scale monocrop plantation model and emphasised that community livelihoods and alternatives need to be part of the RSPO dialogue, given the fact that a large number of communities, predominantly in the ethnic upland areas, pursue shifting cultivation, and others are reliant on NTFPs.²⁶ Needs expressed by IMOs for better future engagement with the RSPO included: information on the RSPO and in particular its conflict resolution mechanisms; technical expertise and equipment (eg GIS systems for participatory mapping and data collection); better understanding of RSPO by IMOs, companies and the government; RSPO trainings; capacity-building and lessons from IMOs in other neighbouring countries working on palm oil issues and; increased staff and budget capacities within IMOs.

5.6 Philippines²⁷

The Philippines has a long experience of plantation-based agriculture and has been through many rebellions and agrarian reforms to try to more equitably redistribute lands. New laws encourage foreign investment in land development and partnership schemes that encourage agrarian reform

²⁵ There has only been one small stakeholder meeting on the RSPO to date. See above.

²⁶ It should be noted that a number of IMOs were reluctant to take part in survey for fear of being perceived as endorsing palm oil expansion in Myanmar – some of these chose to remain anonymous or respond as individuals rather than organisations.

²⁷ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: ALDAW, AnthroWatch, CARRD, CEC, CPA, Haribon Foundation, IDEAS, Kalikasan, LRNRC, Philippines National Human Rights Commission, NATRIPAL, PHILRIGHTS, PIPLINKS, PRRM, PUSOD, REECS, Rural Missionaries and TFIP.

cooperatives and indigenous peoples to engage in agribusiness joint ventures. Biofuels policies target the planting of some 1.4 million ha with sugar, cassava, sorghum and jatropha, while oil palm continues to expand on the southern islands (Mindanao) from a current extent of some 55,000 ha to a target of over 1 million ha. The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 and extended until 2013 led to the distribution of 4.2 million ha of agricultural land to roughly 2.5 million beneficiaries from 1987 to 2010. Likewise the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 created a wide range of legal options for the country's 14 to 17 million indigenous people to regularise their rights in lands as individual land holdings, alienable communal lands or inalienable domains. However, despite these efforts large areas of lands and forests remain unsurveyed, or inaccurately surveyed, providing leeway for unscrupulous land transactions. No RSPO member growers are currently operating in the Philippines.

The Philippines is home to a substantial number of IMOs working on a wide range of issues pertinent to the palm oil sector, including land rights, indigenous peoples' rights, ancestral and customary lands, sustainable development, alternative community livelihoods, agrarian reform, the protection of human rights activists, gender and labour issues. Mining remains the key sector of concern and IMO advocacy in the country. Knowledge of the RSPO is relatively limited and to date no joint and coordinated action has been taken by IMOs to address palm oil expansion, although the prospect of increased palm oil plantations motivates many to learn more about the RSPO's social and environmental requirements. However, many IMOs also expressed scepticism about the purpose and process of voluntary standards such as the RSPO, and the extent to which it was accountable to communities on the ground. Funding was pointed out as a limitation to sustained and joint palm oil advocacy by IMOs in the Philippines, including support for legal advice and expertise. Many noted that human rights activists themselves face severe threats and pressures in the Philippines, and the record of extra-judicial killings of indigenous leaders and activists is growing, so there are substantial risks involved in acting as an IMO. Several IPO organisations are active in the Philippines and noted that while the role of IMOs is important, the RSPO should always strive for indigenous peoples to have the right and capacity to represent themselves in this arena, with IMOs facilitating rather than speaking out on their behalf. The relevance of indigenous peoples' rights in the RSPO standard was seen as critical to many as a way of addressing rights violations which the government has yet to substantially redress. Key challenges raised to engagement were lack of information on the RSPO, lack of community and IMO consolidation and joint action in response to palm oil expansion, and lack of IMO funding to engage with the palm oil issue on the long-term. Needs reported included: further impartial information on the possible social, economic and environmental benefits and risks of oil palm expansion from other countries; RSPO in-country outreach to palm oil expansion areas in advance of actual land conversion, in order to local IMOs and communities to be made aware of the potential implications of the project; sustained financial support for IMO engagement, in particular access to legal and para-legal support; the sharing of experiences from landowners and smallholders across the region who are involved in the palm oil sector; RSPO trainings to communities directly on the standard towards a bottom-up approach to sustainable palm oil.

5.7 Malaysia²⁸

Plantations-based agriculture has a very long history in Malaysia and the agricultural sector continues to contribute some 54% of GDP, with oil palm accounting for one of Malaysia's major exports earnings. This sector is heavily driven by the private sector, with most of the planted area (61.6% or 3.1 million ha) under private ownership and mostly Malaysian-owned. The Constitution protects custom but all land matters are handled at the State level and thus there is considerable variety of tenurial situations. In Sabah and Sarawak, laws have frozen the extension of 'native customary rights' and records of which areas are recognised are obscure, while other laws and policies have sought to 'consolidate' and free up native lands for investors. In Sabah, a recent law allows the recognition of communal title but is only being applied when communities relinquish their lands to take shares in a land development joint venture dominated by local politicians. Consequently, communities have filed literally hundreds of cases against developers and the State Governments in the courts. By contrast, the indigenous peoples of the Peninsula have been accorded 'reserves' to only very small parts of their customary areas and have even less security of tenure. The Malaysian National Human Rights Commission's National Inquiry (2010 – 2012) into the Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples found that palm oil was one of the sectors with the most significant negative impact on indigenous peoples' right to land.

The formation of the Sabah-based Palm Oil NGOs (PONGO) as a loose coalition of NGOs that have decided to engage with the palm oil sector (and some with RSPO) is a promising initiative with potential in terms of RSPO outreach efforts, although it should be emphasised that the coalition does not 'speak with one voice' per se. Some of these IMOs have recently become RSPO members, but most noted that they are still themselves learning about the RSPO's various processes. Several local and national legal and para-legal IMOs have been active in palm oil-related advocacy in support of local communities' rights for several decades now, and awareness of the RSPO generally higher compared to other Southeast Asian countries, although the experiences and lessons learned have not always resulted in continued engagement with the standard (sometimes the contrary). A particular challenge noted by some IMOs was the protracted nature of court cases in Malaysia, and the fact that even where decisions have been taken in favour of communities, companies still often are able to ignore or rebuke such decisions. In such a context, several questioned how the RSPO as a voluntary standard would deal with such situations. Several of those IMOs who have engaged with the RSPO did note that while its processes and multi-stakeholder dialogue nature were important in the absence of effective and rights-based land and resource governance, the weaknesses of the system in terms of conflict resolution (rather than simply management), of independent auditing and certification, and in terms of third party monitoring of company performance, were major flaws in critical need of remedy. Many IMOs working directly with affected local communities noted that lack of access to simplified forms of information on the RSPO was a key challenge. Indigenous peoples' organisations such as the national coalition JOAS, pointed out that IMO's own awareness and capacity to provide support in the realm of business and human rights were critical, to complement existing policy and legal advocacy in support of indigenous peoples' rights. Further

²⁸ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: University of Malaya professors, SUHAKAM, SADIA, NTFP Malaysia, LEAP, JOAS, EAC Sabah, BRIMAS and BCI. COAC was not available for interview at the time of writing but would be worth following up with as they have important insights to share on their experiences in supporting indigenous peoples and local communities' land rights through legal and para-legal avenues.

needs identified by IMOs included: funding for legal and para-legal community support, conflict resolution and mediation training for IMOs, lesson-sharing across Asian IMOs active in palm oil advocacy (especially Indonesia) and the development of community-oriented awareness-raising materials on the RSPO in locally tongues and tailored to local contexts.

5.8 Indonesia²⁹

Indonesia is the world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil, with 8 million planted ha in 2014, expected to increase to 13 million ha by 2020, and mostly located in Sumatra (70%), Kalimantan with more recent expansion in West Papua. State-owned plantations play a modest role in the Indonesian palm oil industry as big private enterprises (such as the Wilmar Group and Sinar Mas) produce approximately half of total Indonesian production and smallholder farmers account for around 35% of national production. Customary land rights are generally weakly protected under national laws, although the landmark Constitutional Court ruling of 2013 on State and indigenous forests will potentially give indigenous and local communities the right to manage their customary forests. However, both long-standing and emerging land-related conflicts between communities and palm oil companies continue to proliferate, with conflicts over forest management more generally involving nearly 20,000 villages in 33 provinces and more than 1.2 million hectares of dispute land.

Indonesia is home to a diverse and growing number of long-standing and new grassroots and national IMOs engaged in issues relevant to the palm oil sector, including community capacity-building, conflict resolution and mediation, legal and para-legal support, research, advocacy, human rights and environmental campaigning, participatory mapping technologies, and policy and legal reform. Basic awareness of the RSPO is widespread, but in-depth understanding and activation of its mechanisms remains limited due to lack of information and direct access, particularly by grassroots organisations. Many of the IMOs interviewed have been engaged in long-term advocacy on the palm oil sector, within and outside the RSPO ambit,³⁰ and while many are interested in finding out more about the standard, others pointed out that there is a lack of 'success stories' emerging from its implementation, and therefore it is questionable whether IMO resources, time and capacity are best placed in this engagement. Some IMOs prefer to focus their own energies and capacity on legal and policy reform in dialogue with the government, in parallel with and complementing other IMOs' engagement with the private sector. Some IMOs noted that where the standard is failing communities (eg in complaints), the IMOs' own credibility can be negatively affected, as community hopes are raised and not fulfilled. On the other hand, many noted that IMOs are critical to ensuring that the standard is improved and adhered to, and that third party monitoring remains critical to its effectiveness. While access to information for IMOs and local communities was a major limitation identified by all IMOs, others noted that growing outreach and awareness would certainly increase the number of complaints to the RSPO, and questioned how the RSPO would deal with, or prioritise, conflict, given its existing backlog of unresolved cases. While some noted that the NPP has seen better

²⁹ Based on questionnaires/interviews with: CAPP, ELSAKA, ELSAM, Epistema Institute, Gemawan, HARI Institute, HUMA, IHCS, IMN, JASOIL, Kemitraan, Lingkar Borneo, LJI, Perkumpulan Hijau, PILNET, POKKER SHK, PUSAKA, Safir Law Offices, Scale Up, Save Our Borneo, TUK Indonesia, Walhi, Warsi, YBB, YKWS, YMP and YPD.

³⁰ Those IMOs that have engaged with the RSPO have done so in relation to conflicts (eg complaints), HCVs, the DSF, the Indonesia NI, the P&C review, and various RSPO Taskforces and Working Groups.

results in Indonesia, in long-standing plantations communities have often become divided over time, which poses serious challenges to the IMOs supporting them. A question raised by several IMOs was how the standard could help accommodate the sometimes overlapping land claims of indigenous peoples, transmigrants and agrarian reform movements. Recommendations from the IMOs included: better engagement and dialogue between the RSPO and the Indonesian government to ensure alignment of policies and standard; the development of a publically available communications ‘road-map’ and outreach strategy by the RSPO to non-RSPO members and communities; pre-emptive trainings in mediation and conflict resolution (including arbitration) and on how to use the Complaints Panel and make submissions (eg type of evidence needed, stages in process, contact persons etc) *before* conflict happens; clearer sanctions from the RSPO on non-compliant members, including timelines and stages for each type of sanction.³¹

³¹ Note that several IMOs stressed that outreach was not only the responsibility of the RSPO but of the RSPO’s members as well, particularly companies in contexts of expansion or new plantings, and that this should be required of them as standard best practice.

6. Africa

6.1 Regional Summary

Across the African countries in this survey there are important differences in the history of industrial palm oil agriculture and the political economies in which both companies and IMOs operate. They range from where some of the oldest plantations lie (in DRC and Nigeria) to where some of the newest are found (in Liberia), to the most well-established sector (in Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon), or where rapid growth is being promoted by government as a central plank for growth (Liberia, Cameroon, Gabon and the Republic of Congo). In most of these cases the contexts are dominated by the severe poverty of rural populations, weak education and social services, a dominance of urban over rural interests, endemic corruption of State structures combined with weighty top-down traditions, and very little transparency. These conditions provide a perfect environment for collusion between big industry and governments without due regard for the rights of rural peoples, and this is one characteristic that is shared by all the survey countries regardless of their history. The other common features shared by these countries are (a) the almost total lack of formal recognition for the customary rights of communities over their traditional territories that are the main target of industrial palm oil development, and (b) the huge rise in demand for land by these companies over the past 5 to 10 years.

Informal IMOs, suggested by some survey responders as possible links between companies and communities, include traditional chiefs, whose power over land allocation is extremely important in many rural contexts, and religious leaders from either the Christian or Muslim faiths. However both the influence and credibility of these leaders varies greatly from place to place, and few traditional or religious leaders have demonstrated an interest or ability to challenge either government allocation of lands away from communities, or the companies themselves, with many of them demonstrating a preference to adapt their positioning and strategy to maximise benefits to their own institutions. It is well documented in the DRC and Cameroon how traditional chiefs have been co-opted by companies and signed away the lands of their own communities without consultation, how in other contexts other traditional leaders are simply ignored (eg Liberia, the Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon), or where religious leaders have focussed on maintaining and extending their influence regardless of the temporal impact in their areas. Given the complex context and incentive framework in which all these parties operate, it is understandable why neither group are naturally set up to provide a suitable mechanism to resolve disputes between communities and companies, although they could be one (but not exclusive) avenue by which information could be shared about RSPO standards.

The formal IMO sector itself is also highly variable, and in general most IMOs were formed for one of two main purposes: (i) to reduce poverty or provide basic services that the State has not been able to provide or (ii) to protect the environment or, at the very least, to help involve communities in its better management (and partly related to (i)). Most of these IMOs are reliant for funding on donors interested in either (i) or (ii), and so IMO agendas are dominated by standard development themes, or conservation priorities. The exception is those IMOs who have taken on campaigning roles in favour of communities, often to face off corruption, or more direct threats to community lands or welfare in the form of logging, mining, conservation and other initiatives directly impacting upon communities. These threats also include industrial palm oil,

but only as just an additional (of many different) threats to communities, hence efforts of these underfunded IMOs are often diluted between reactive sectoral campaigns, and there is little or no specialisation by formal IMOs in the palm oil sector itself, and most remain ill-informed about the RSPO. The increasing donor emphasis on pushing for change and increased transparency over the past decade means that many formal IMOs are staffed by some of the most talented people, obliged to work under the most difficult circumstances, and there is significant attrition of staff primarily due to insecure resources. Given the right funding framework, the formal IMO sector provides the best option for expanding the outreach of the RSPO, and support of that nature would in turn be beneficial to civil society. However most of the best IMOs are based in urban areas far away from palm oil development hotspots, thus the costs associated with providing sustained support to communities directly affected by palm oil developments on their lands needs to be targeted carefully.

Other Key Findings:

- knowledge of the RSPO is almost non-existent where outside groups (eg international NGOs or campaigners) have not become involved in specific disputes between communities and palm oil companies, however;
- most respondents agree that RSPO standards, especially those protecting community interests and lands, should be important elements of national palm oil development strategies, but;
- few are convinced that RSPO standards can be applied without substantial training, both in their content (principles and criteria) and how they should be applied, and;
- more work needs to be done to link local palm development companies with their international RSPO member counterparts, and to open up transparency of the sector so that communities and IMOs can become more equal partners in efforts to get the standards applied;
- governments in most respondent countries are targeting industrial agriculture as a central plank of their long-term development plans within large concessionary models, rather than focussing on small holder production (the exception is in Cote d'Ivoire where there is a large smallholder sector), and their dominant power means they must also be a focus of RSPO outreach (and formal IMOs can help with that);
- a focus on urban based IMOs who are present capital city processes should be complemented by direct investments in the capacities of IMOs based in rural districts and provinces, since that is the key to RSPO outreach accessing the main stakeholders in lands targeted by companies;
- IMO fatigue (and cynicism) with donor initiatives that are often abandoned after only a couple of years means that, to be effective, RSPO needs to commit to sustained outreach and relationships with IMOs on the ground in palm oil development areas.

6.2 Liberia

National Context:

Since 2007, Liberia has awarded a number of concessions, mainly for oil palm but also for rubber, covering more than 996,052 hectares of land. Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL), Sime Darby Plantation Liberia (SDPL) and Equatorial Palm Oil (EPO), the three largest operators, together control 622,957 hectares. All three of these leases have been the subject of complaints to RSPO. Liberia has a population of approximately 3.5 million people. The seven counties where these three companies operate together host 21% of the country's population (720,211). As in other parts of rural Liberia, unemployment and illiteracy rates are high, and health and education infrastructures are poor. The need for jobs, improvements in infrastructure, health and education are high, so locals' reaction to these companies' operations have been mixed with some wanting the projects go ahead, others opposing them and still others prepared to accept these projects under certain conditions, i.e. not in the manner and form that the companies are conducting their operations.

Key findings:

- IMOs face challenges bringing these opposing groups together to: facilitate discussions aimed at strengthening community cohesion in light of these different viewpoints; explore how to work with those open to the project, while genuinely respecting the rights of those not in agreement and; facilitate dialogue between communities and oil palm companies to ensure outcomes compliant with RSPO standards.
- Several vocal and high profile advocacy NGOs promote community rights in the natural resource sector and provide legal education, support community organizing, and help communities to bring complaints against oil palm companies, including through RSPO.
- Other NGOs and INGOs work on peace building and conflict, development communications and outreach, gender, and leadership development and although not focused on natural resources (or oil palm) do possess skills relevant to addressing the challenges in the oil palm sector. Some of these NGOs are now seeking to redefine their work priorities in the natural resource sector.
- More than three dozen NGOs meet periodically under the banner of the Concession Working Group (CWG) with the UN Mission in Liberia and individual consultants working on behalf of private foundations.
- All of the respondents indicated interest in supporting the RSPO to engage more effectively with communities, by strengthening their internal capacities and supporting other organizations through training and capacity enhancement.
- The three INGOs, which currently work at a policy and not community level, suggest trainings focusing on their areas of expertise, including conflict and peace building, negotiation and consensus building, gender and gender-responsiveness.
- Local NGOs emphasized the need for training relevant to the RSPO processes, financial support for organizations wishing to engage in RSPO related outreach, and training targeting executives and employees of oil palm companies. Suggested topics for company-targeted training included Gender and Gender Based Violence, and Sexual Harassment and Exploitation.
- There is a need for a facility to provide mediation and facilitation support to deal with community-concession conflicts.

- Many local NGOs need training to play a neutral facilitation role. Given the polarized debates about oil palm plantation and land rights in Liberia, advocacy NGOs are likely to find it difficult to adapt to such new roles.

6.3 Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

National context

In January 1963, the state of Ivory Coast receives from the European Development Fund (EDF) a first non-refundable aid of 1.15 billion francs CFA to promote the cultivation of palm oil in villages of the South-East of the country. The SODEPALM will be born in November of the same year. Then in June 1964, is established the FER (Fond d'Expansion et de Renouveau pour le Developpement de la Culture du Palmier a Huile / Fund for the Expansion and Renewal for the Development of the Palm Oil Culture) for recycling grants from Europe and the Ivorian government, mainly to sustain the development of small plantations for the benefit of rural people. A second grant aid of 8.1 billion CFA francs is received from EDF in May 1965.

The strategy relies on the development of modern palm oil plants characterized by:

- abandonment of hydraulic presses in favor of continuous twin screw presses specially adapted to the fruits of improved palms -- presses whose capacity is a multiple of hydraulic presses then in use;
- the use of backpressure steam turbines replacing the steam machines alternatives;
- the complete electrification of the plants;
- the use of high pressure boilers (20-24 bars instead of 10-12 bars), and with superheated steam.

These plants are built by Palmindustrie, a mixed company founded in 1969. Designed to produce an oil export quality, they require a minimum quantity of fruits to be treated for a profitable operation. For that, 3 000 to 4 000 ha of palms are planted as soon as possible in "Industrial Plantations (IP)" by mechanical means on a forest declassified by the state (to avoid land conflicts). Then the supply of the plant is completed to saturation by the gradual development of small family farms, called "Villagers' Plantations (VP)" in a rayon of 20 km around the plant. The Palm Plan, realized from 1963 to 1978 will lead to the creation of 52,000 ha of IP, 39 000 ha of VP, and the establishment of 12 palm oil plants with a total milling capacity of 420 tonnes per hour. The annual production of crude palm oil, get close to 15 000 tonnes in the 1960s, and increased tenfold in 20 years.

The downstream processing capacity develops. In 1973, driven by the need to increase its production capacity and by the urbanization of Abidjan, the company HSL-Blohorn moved its facilities in the industrial zone of Vridi. The competition appears that same year with the creation of TRITURAF, a company of mixed economy with the State majority, and the construction of a cotton oil mill in Bouaké. With a crushing capacity of 70,000 tonnes of seeds per year, corresponding to the production of 10,000 tons of palm oil, the plant will be operational in 1975. In 1974, another competitor emerges, Cosmivoire, created at the initiative of Alain Bambara by a group of Ivorian private investors. The Cosmivoire plant, in the industrial zone of Vridi will enter into production in 1977 with the manufacture of household soaps and toiletries. It will produce refined oil from 1985-1986 and later, derivative products (mainly margarine). The sector

is administered by the state which bought in 1977, the shares held by the private sector in the capital of Palmindustrie. The objective is to increase agricultural production of raw materials and promote private investment for processing. The sale price of the crude palm oil to the local industry is set based on the export price minus the unexposed costs (loading, freight and insurance), and it is excluded that the corporation PALMINDUSTRIE invests in secondary processing units. In 1982, André BLOHORN sold his company to Unilever, and in August 1983 Blohorn-Unilever takes over TRITURAF that threatened to seriously compete by developing a soap production and equipping of a refining unit-fractionation palm oil. In 1984, all agricultural activities and industrial as well the "palm Plan" are assigned to PALMINDUSTRIE and in 1988 was renamed SODEPALM CIDV (Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Developpement des Vivriers). The second "Palm Plan", developed from 1983 to 1990, used to replant the orchard industry up to 9000 ha and 7000 ha to expand, while the villagers orchard is increased to 83,000 ha. Production systems increased gradually until 1992 to settle at 1.2 million tonnes, corresponding to 275 000 tonnes of crude palm oil.

In Côte d'Ivoire, thanks to research conducted by the Research Institute for Oils and Oilseeds since 1946, the state launched the development of culture from 1959 to 1960. This resulted in the adoption of a comprehensive program of selected palm oil plantations. To support this policy, two " Palm Tree Plans" were in developed between 1963 and 1985. Those were national development plans managed by the state through Development Companies, SODEPALM, PALMINDUSTRIE and PALMIVOIRE.

The development model adopted was that of the agro-industrial complex: factories and industrial plants, around which the village growers receive special funds to develop palm cultivation, a technical accompagnement, and the delivery of selected seeds in one condition: that the villagers productions be delivery to the palm oil plants. Through this mechanism, the villager growers benefited from an initial capital to finance their planting, to pay back out of the kilogram of quantities delivered to the plant.

• **The Palm Tree Plan I**

The first Palm Tree Plan was realized in the period from 1963 to 1985. It was designed as an agricultural diversification program. This plan achieved 76,500 ha of palm (49 000 ha of industrial plantations and 27,500 ha of villager growers), of oil mills. The overall cost of the plan is estimated at FCFA 19.251 billion financed by several donors (EDF, IBRD, CCCE BNP). The fundings of the first Palm Tree Plan were first directed to the creation of agro-industrial complex.

• **The Palm Tree Plan II**

The second Palm Tree Plan was realized from 1985 to 1990 for a cost of 90 billion CFA francs; it achieved 58,000 ha of which 13,940 ha of industrial plantations, 41,060 ha of villager growers, 3000 ha PMEA, and the construction of a palm oil mill.

Fundings from the second palm plane were directed to financing through credit of several family farms (supplies of seeds and fertilizers, etc.).

• **The Palm Tree Plan III**

The study for a third Palm Tree Plan was commissioned by AIPH to the National Office of Technical Studies and Development (BNETD). This study has already been completed but has not yet been published nor put into application.

From 1990, a process of gradual State divestment has taken place in all productive sectors of the economy. Under this policy, the government proceeded with the privatization of the sector palm oil in 1996. The privatization of the palm oil sector has been accompanied by a restructuring of industry players with the emergence of new players. The PALMINDUSTRIE was bought by three agricultural companies of first transformation. Besides the three companies, there is the formation of new operators. Similarly, small-scale processing has developed. Meanwhile, farmers, whose numbers are increasing significantly, reorganize themselves into cooperatives.

The current general statistics of the palm oil sector in Ivory Coast are as follows:

- 167,000 ha of villagers growers;
- 50,000 ha of industrial plantations;
- 35,500 farmers said villagers;
- 26 cooperatives providing services in villages;
- 14 plants with a total capacity of 560 tonnes per hour;
- 350,000 tonnes of crude palm oil per year.

Palm oil plantations in Côte d'Ivoire consist of two types:

- Industrial plantations (PI)

In the 1960s, the Industrial Plantations were developed on forest declassified by the State for the occasion, it was basically to minimize social conflict and to enjoy a rich soil (which was often less than expected because manhandled by mechanical site preparation). Now, the forest area is greatly reduced and it is excluded from further deforestation.

- The villagers' plantations

Small plantations of palm oil have multiplied since 2003, when the orchard was estimated at 100,000 ha. Palm-CI continued work on nursery plants and sold to farmers.

Main Findings

- During the research we did not meet formal civil society organizations which are directly involved in the palm oil sector. It must be said that there is virtually no CSO directly involved in the sector. However, based on our relationship and a good knowledge of CSOs in Ivory Coast, we were able to contact some other organizations which are active in the field - of which only very few responded to our questionnaire. However we are able to list some organizations which are familiar, involved and / or potentially close to the RSPO certification.
- The local organization at the village level is based on a certain hierarchy. The main zones of palm oil exploitations are covered by the Akan peoples. In Akan communities in Ivory Coast and elsewhere, the chief is highly respected and revered. Therefore, the village authority is a key link in the communication process with communities and villages. Also in every village there are youth organizations, women's organizations and often organizations of the village elites who all contribute to the animation of the local social life. It is also important to note the presence of religious organizations headed by religious leaders -- Muslims and/or Christians -- who are very attended to and have great influence on the people.

- Ivory Coast through the company AGRIVAR has the first RSPO certified company in Africa. Although the context of the exploitation of palm oil is different in this country with Villagers Plantations representing 60%, good prospects are visible for RSPO certification. This translates into a strong organization of the industry through cooperatives and especially the involvement of villages and administrative authorities who often are themselves also involved in the process as stakeholders (farmers). Therefore, the implementation of a strategy of communication between organizations and RSPO intermediaries necessarily requires the involvement of local authorities and communities' opinion leaders. The other players in the industry as agribusiness are already structured, therefore it is to civil society organizations to build their capacities for a strong involvement.

6.4 Nigeria

Nigeria has a very long history of involvement in palm oil. The oil palm occurs wild across the southern part of the country and has been cultivated on a small scale for thousands of years. It continues to be widely cultivated in mixed farming systems in the wetter parts of the south of the country and some expansion as monocrop small holdings has also occurred. Cultivation on a larger scale commenced in the 19th Century during the colonial period and some larger plantations also continued to be developed in the 20th Century, but the focus on petroleum diverted foreign investment and local development initiatives away from oil palm after independence. This survey was not able to identify a national organisation working on palm oil interested in carrying out a national survey.

RSPO has been involved in Nigeria mainly through the survey and outreach work of ProForest and because of the complaint by RRDC against the plantations of the Wilmar group in Cross River State.

6.5 Cameroon

Use of domesticated oil palms in Cameroon dates back several thousand years. Since prior to independence there have been experiments with commercial plantations and today Cameroon has quite extensive plantations. Recently Asian companies have been seeking to expand their operations in Cameroon, so this is a very timely opportunity for RSPO to extend its outreach to the country.

Main findings

- Palm oil development in Cameroon has mainly taken place in the Centre, Coastal and South parts of the country and has contributed markedly to a reduction of poverty where undertaken carefully. However where poorly undertaken has caused the loss of forests of high conservation value and negative impacts on the local communities and indigenous peoples;
- There is an identifiable need for the government in coordination with key actors and CSOs to develop a national strategy on palm oil to ensure sustainable outcomes. Key stakeholders include government, companies, local communities and national and international NGOs.

- There is a need to invest in the improvement of the productivity of existing plantations (planting stock, fertile treatments, improved management) to ensure more sustainable palm oil production;
- There is a need to ensure that future expansion of palm oil is developed in such a way as to ensure sustainability especially with respect to emissions of GHGs and in conserving biodiversity, implying that the sector should prioritise expansion into areas that have already been deforested or degraded;
- Given its standards, RSPO's involvement could help ensure for all stakeholders involved in the palm oil sector in Cameroon the adoption of sustainable measures for palm oil production. The requirements of the RSPO (P&C) need to be integrated into national policies and regulations;
- Application of RSPO's standards should encourage respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, notably through adherence to FPIC, and through broad communications of these principles to all involved in the sector, especially new plantations. Much more careful attention is needed to the regulations governing the way in which lands are acquired to protect the land rights of local communities.
- In order to benefit smallholders in large-scale production schemes, there is a need to insist on schemes similar to those in parts of South East Asia whereby at least 30% of developed lands are reserved for smallholders, alongside measures to secure family farming through extensions services.

6.6 Gabon

The Government of Gabon has been seeking to diversify agriculture through the production and export of sustainable palm oil through its 'Gabon Strategic Development Plan'. Two companies have so far been central to this initiative, the Belgian company, SIAT, and the Singapore-based group OLAM, both of which are members of the RSPO.

However, the production and export of palm oil in Gabon must required to be in compliance with environmental standards which accors well the certification standards of RSPO. OLAM and SIAT took part in the first round table on palm oil which was held in Libreville in June 2012 in order to present RSPO's approach.

The Government of Gabon has granted OLAM and SIAT vast areas of land in order to expand teir production. Thus, the Singaporean group OLAM has obtained the right to use nearly 87,274 ha for its oil palm plantations in the provinces of the estuary (Awala-Kango) and Ngounié (Mouila) and plantations 'Hevea in Woleu Ntem (Bitam-Minvoul). But due to the identification of extensie areas as HCV and traditional lands, these areas have been revised downward. In Mouila where OLAM got nearly 42,000 ha, only 10,000 ha are so far used for palm cultivation oil, while in Awala where OLAM was awarded nearly 16,000 ha, about 7,500 ha were subject to other claims so only about 6,700 ha have been planted. However, SIAT essentially took over the old plantations of the State oil palm company, AGROGABON, in Makouké, so with a minor extension, now has a plantation of nearly 6,500 ha.

However, the operation of oil palm in Gabon, raises many issues: the conservation of the forest and its biodiversity, land insecurity that threatens communities living in areas affected by the

project and the question of food sovereignty of the Gabonese populations nationwide.

Very few NGOs and civil society associations are active in this sector as the expansion of oil palm plantations is fairly recent. However, there are several NGOs with wider social and environmental concerns that could be reorientated to get involved including to raise awareness, build capability, carry out studies of the impact of monocultures, and advocacy.

- As part of a project for "Community involvement in the Congo Basin for reducing deforestation and forest degradation", Brainforest in partnership with WRM and FERN, conducted a study on "Impact study on agro plantations industrial oil palm and rubber on the people of Gabon. "
- Also as part of this project, a group of artists from the Province of Woleu Ntem recorded a song denouncing the harmful effects of plantations in the said province, as a way of marking their opposition to the projects of OLAM and SIAT.
- As part of a Gabonese Platform, 'My Earth, My Law', NGOs such as MUYISSI Environment, ANCE, Nyanga Tour UNGA ATTAC Gabon, Mynapiga, Agafi, Elik Minkebe, H2O, and Brainforest initiated and conducted an awareness campaign about the land rights of the people of the Provinces of the estuary, Ngounié and Woleu- Ntem where oil palm plantations and rubber have emerged. They also established the National Day of Social Justice on 23rd February, the first being celebrated in three provinces in 2012.

6.7 Republic of Congo

Country Context:

Oil palms grow naturally in forested areas of the Republic of Congo (RoC), especially in the North, in the department of Sangha, La Cuvette-Ouest and Likouala. One of the first actors in the palm oil sector was the French company "du Haut et du Bas Congo (CFHBC) which, during the colonial period, received a concession of 75,000 Km² of lands. After the country independence, the company became state owned under the name of Sangha Palm (created in 1983) with 33,000 hectares of lands given to the company by the Congolese state. The company went out of business in 1990, and all the plantations were abandoned.

The second important state owned company was the "Regie Nationale des Palmeraiesdu Congo (RNPC), with 5,000 - 8,000 hectares in Lébangou; 1,325 hectares in Etoumbi (La Cuvette Ouest); and 450 hectares in Kunda (La Cuvette).

Palm oil exploitation started to flourish beginning 2006 when two Italian and one Spanish companies engaged themselves in palm oil cultivation with the objective to produce agro-fuels. In March 2007, the Spanish company Aurantia announced its intention to invest in palm oil plantations in RoC for bio-fuels production. After a meeting with the president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Director Rafael Naranjo announced that Aurantia would build four palm oil plants for fresh fruits treatment covering several thousand hectares. In May 2008, the Italian energy company ENI announced the investment of \$ 3 billion in three projects in Congo: oil sands, oil palm and a power plant running on gas. In this context, ENI and the government signed a memorandum of understanding for the cultivation of oil palm on "approximately 70,000 acres undeveloped in the Niari region in the northwest of the country".

In July 2008, the Italian renewable energy company Fri-El Green signed a 30 years agreement with the Republic of Congo to plant 40,000 hectares of oil palm for bio-fuel production in the Sangha (30,000 hectares), Cuvette (5000 hectares) and Cuvette Ouest (5000 hectares in area, especially in areas of savannah). Under this agreement, the company Fri-El Green (associated with the German energy company RWE) would have control of state enterprises Sangha Palm and the "Régie Nationale des Palmeraies du Congo (RNPC)".

The Malaysian company Atama Plantations signed, in 2010, a concession contract for a total area of 470,000 hectares, including 180,000 hectares, located in the provinces of Cuvette and Sangha, which already have been deemed suitable for the operation of palm oil. Planting began in 2013. The company Biocongo Global Trading has an agreement with the government to exploit 24,280 hectares in the North-West of the country (La Cuvette and Cuvette-Ouest).

Main Conclusions

- Civil society organizations that we have identified during this research can be presented under two categories. The first category includes organizations that are based in urban centers, including Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The majority of these organizations do not have direct contacts with communities. The low capacity and lack of resources does not allow them to conduct regular, and independently, field activities with local communities and Indigenous Peoples. However, the knowledge of the issues allows them to be effective in forums and other activities that could influence policies. There is a tiny amount of Brazzaville based organizations that have branches in the departments and implement outreach projects with local communities and Indigenous Peoples.
- The second category concerns non-governmental organizations that are based in the departments (provinces), and which are active with communities. But these organizations lack visibility because of communication difficulties. Being based near communities is an asset, but they have low capacity in resources mobilization and in developing strategies.
- Most of identified NGOs have for vision the satisfaction of basic human needs through a variety of themes (protection of rights of indigenous peoples, defense of human rights, protection of biodiversity, the fight against AIDS, promoting citizenship, rural development, promotion of women's rights, promotion of community health, the right to environment and natural resources, fight against poverty, access to justice, etc.).
- The identified organizations have the legal status of non-governmental and non-profit organization under the 1 July 1901 Act regarding partnership agreement.
- Almost all of those interviewed did not know about the RSPO. Others have vaguely heard about the RSPO without actually mastering the understanding. Therefore they were not able to provide fundamental comments or analysis on the RSPO approach. Nevertheless, they are in favor of working in a formal setting to ensure the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples facing the impacts of palm oil plantations. Thus, they express an interest in knowing more about the RSPO structure, its objectives, its means of action and its membership criteria.
- The Congolese civil society lacks information on national and international standards governing the establishment and operation of palm oil plantations. It is important to conduct a training program for this purpose. The training will allow civil society to carry out its task of monitoring the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples.

- The need for training is obvious. It shows the need to strengthen the capacity of civil society in monitoring the social aspects of local communities and indigenous peoples in Palm Oil plantations. For this CSOs must understand and become familiar with: the RSPO standards, its scope, its complaints procedures and penalties. Capacity building in advocacy is also desirable.
- The expansion of palm oil is recent although the activity has started since the colonial period. Civil society organizations are not knowledgeable of standards of rights of local communities and indigenous peoples in regard to Palm Oil exploitations. In addition, the contracts signed by the Congolese government with the multinationals are not easily accessible to civil society. This does not allow them to have the material and/or information, and to identify actions to carry out. In general, these organizations perform more activities in the monitoring of forest and petroleum (oil) exploitation.
- The government has decided to revitalize the agro-forestry sector, including oil palm plantations. The contracts signed with companies did not meet the national standards regarding the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples (consultation, involvement in management, benefits sharing). The practices of these companies doing high scale deforestation do not guarantee the protection of the environment. The uncontrolled exploitation of palm oil threatens the climate and ecosystems, threatening the culture and livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples. Currently, the Congolese civil society is not equipped to deal with this situation. It is necessary for the RSPO to conduct training programs for civil society and give them tools to monitor the operations of palm oil in the Republic of Congo.
- In addition, the situation of timber conversion challenges us at the highest level. The realization came with the deforestation of the forest in the northern part of the country by the company Altama- Plantations, for conversion into palm oil plantations. The wood/timber is cut for plantations, and illegally sold or abandoned, and outside the formal circuit.

6.8 Democratic Republic of Congo

Country Context:

The DRC has designated about 10 million hectares for the cultivation of palm oil. Despite this, the DRC imports large quantities of palm oil to meet current needs of urban populations and local industries. Its production has decreased from 27 290 tonnes in 1993 to 4 660 tonnes in 2002, a decrease of 83% while exports have completely disappeared. This decrease in the production of palm oil is mainly due to the abandonment of the palm plantations and the closing of processing plants (mills) in particular due to socio-political unrest of the 1990s and the economic crisis that followed.

The palm oil sector is currently dominated by four companies predominantly foreign owned (Plantations et Huileries du Congo, Groupe Blatter Elwyn, Brabanta, Nouvelle Compagnie Africaine d'Exportation) and only one company of Congolese capital which is Scibe Congo. Three companies operate in the provinces of Equateur and Orientale (Plantations et Huileries du Congo, Groupe Blatter Elwyn, et Scibe Congo) and the rest in other provinces like Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Kasai Occidental and Katanga.

In terms of palm oil production the "Groupe Blatter Elwyn" leads with 30,000 tons in 2012 followed by Plantations et Huileries du Congo (7,000 tons in 2012 and 15,000 tons in 2013). Some development NGOs contacted confirmed that they have field activities including working directly with communities: (i) on agricultural production to fight against poverty and improve the living conditions of the population, (ii) the production and / or use of palm oil and its derivatives for additional incomes and (iii) strengthening the capacity of local communities in other sectors such as the development of alternative activities around protected areas, the access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation in their living environments. This is the case of the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), CISCO and African Wildlife Foundation (AWF). Some NGOs working alone and other synergistically as SNV operating in some sites with WWF.

The palm oil industry is also experiencing an important contribution of well structured Congolese Intermediary Organizations (IMO) who provide direct support and / or indirectly to communities, either individually or through networks. Two Congolese NGOs that act as intermediary organizations operating directly and / or indirectly in the palm oil sector (plantation of palm oil trees / production of palm oil). This is the case, first, of Caritas Congo ASBL which acts synergistically through "palm oil Synergy/Synergie huile de palme" with other international NGOs such as WWF and SNV in the production of palm oil in the province of Equateur (Territories of Basankusu and Bikoro). Then "Reseau Ressources Naturelles (RRN)" acting throughout the entire national territory, mainly through its member organizations that are primarily local NGOs operating in several other sector of activities on top of the palm oil sector. The RRN has just initiated surveys of communities bordering the old Plantations Lever au Congo Lever (PLC) in the provinces of Bandundu and Equateur (Bumba, Lisala) currently owned by the Plantations and Huileries du Congo (PHC) to see if the extension of these plantations are happening or not at the expense of lands held by local communities and indigenous peoples. A detailed report of the survey is expected late November 2014.

The lack of transparency in the work of international NGOs and some religious congregations involved in the palm oil sector could be an obstacle for their commitment to the RSPO process. On the other hand, the dynamic operation of intermediate organizations and their influence vis-à-vis both parties (palm oil producers and consumers) provide an opportunity to establish permanently and visibly the RSPO process in order to produce and promote palm oil free from conflicts. This process can easily engage some influential organizations around a network or a platform of dialogue which can be developed around the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP).

Main Findings

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development affirms that the DRC has about 10 million hectares designated for the cultivation of palm oil. But various obstacles are holding back investors - Americans, Israelies, Europeans and Asians - who come to explore the market opportunities. First, the lack of visibility. While the sector diagnosis was already made, the results of feasibility studies are still not available. Secondly, difficulties of the Congolese government to seal partnerships. Beside the lack of own funding/capital, "Congolese investors struggle to adapt to new management practices. They do not want to take nor share risks or think long term. Even the State is reluctant to sign partnership agreements with foreign companies wishing to invest in new plantations. The

high investment cost \$5,000 to \$ 6,000 per hectare to open a plantation, including the construction of a plant and other infrastructure works, and about \$ 2,000 per hectare to rehabilitate a plantation- and low yields (12 tons per hectare against 30 tons in Malaysia), linked to aging plantations, as well as administrative hurdles for land acquisitions, and the lack of accompanying measures are other barriers. Finally, potential investors are waiting for the revision of Article 16 of the Agricultural Act of 24 December 2011, which reserves agricultural concessions to "physical or legal persons of Congolese nationality under Congolese law whose social shares or actions, depending on cases, are majority owned by the Congolese state and / or nationals "before committing. Another problem is the destination of production, bio-fuels and export option do not have the approval of all.

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible of the project of rehabilitation and rejuvenation of palm oil plantations in the provinces of Bandundu and Equateur (PDDAA / RDC) with the objective to develop production, processing and commercialization. In addition to the rehabilitation and rejuvenation of palm oil plantations covering an area of approximately 1,000 ha per plantation, the Ministry plans to develop a craft around these industrial units by granting each farmer producer and / or a group of farmers 7 ha of which 5 will be devoted to palm oil and 2 ha to food crops planting.
- It is clear that large palm oil companies established in the territory of the DRC know the standards and the label of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), but their application and/or their familiarity to them in their sites of palm oil production remains to be seen.
- As for intermediate organizations interviewed, it appears that some as RRN have heard of these standards and the label of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) through the partnership with RAINFOREST FOUNDATION. So, armed with this knowledge, this Intermediary Organization, RRN is active in investigations regarding land disputes arising from the expansion of palm oil plantations in Bandundu and Equateur. Regarding other Congolese NGOs equally influential with communities producing palm oil as Caritas Congo ASBL, the familiarity with RSPO is not clearly established because the communities that Caritas Congo organizes are not located near large palm oil concessions and their production is almost entirely sold on the local market and not to established palm oil plants. This is also the case of WCS which works with two communities of women in Ituri - which communities are not near large palm oil concessions and sell totally their low production on the local market.
- The survey shows that agro-industrial palm oil implanted throughout the Congolese territory are representations of large multinationals in the sector which certainly applied standards and the label of the Roundtable on palm oil sustainable (RSPO), although this has not been formally verified in the field. This is not the case of some intermediate national organizations as well as many international and local NGOs contacted and working with communities, which seem to ignore the RSPO process. There is interest that this still unknown process, RSPO, be validly seated and visibly represented throughout the DRC - structures such as Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) should help with that.
- Most of the intermediate organizations contacted say not being familiar with RSPO standards, and have not, yet, seen RSPO standards applied in the field. These organizations are very influential with local NGOs and communities that surround local producers and thus may comprise an important communications network as part of the process and at the same time develop a formal engagement plan.

- Finally, taking into account all the data collected through this rapid preliminary survey, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is not, yet, applied throughout the territory of the DRC.

7 Latin America and Guyanas:

7.1 Regional Summary:

Rapid and preliminary scoping work and outreach to potential intermediary organisations (IMOs) was carried out by FPP staff and consultants in Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, Guyana, Costa Rica and Honduras between July and October 2014. A total of 122 non-governmental organisations, including social and environmental NGOs, trade unions, indigenous peoples' organisations, church organisations and women's groups were identified, with interviews or questionnaires completed with a total of 53 organisations (see Annex below).

Situation analysis:

The palm oil sector in Latin America is expanding in many countries including in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and Honduras. Sector growth is often enabled by state subsidies, by national economic and legal incentives for agribusiness and plantation development, which include tax breaks and legal targets for domestic biodiesel production (Colombia, Peru, Brazil), and by international financial institutions. International aid programmes in the region also promote oil palm cultivation as an alternative crop to crops implicated in the illicit narcotics trade (e.g. USAID-funded initiatives in Peru and Colombia). While there is, as yet, very little palm oil production in Guyana and Suriname, major government plans to support increased production indicate that the sector is likely to grow in these countries in the future. In contrast to the other countries surveyed, production in Costa Rica and Venezuela is currently more or less stable due to a lack of available land and/or technical and economic constraints.

The survey finds that where industrial palm oil production is expanding in the region it is often linked to high levels of rural violence and land conflict, land grabbing, forced displacement, repression, exploitation of local labour, human rights abuse and intimidation or killings of community leaders, representatives of indigenous peoples, trade unionists and social justice activists, including priests and NGO staff (Colombia, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru). There are also concerns that oil palm development is undermining local food security as local food cropping systems are displaced by plantations. Land use change to oil palm plantations is often associated with deforestation, loss of biodiversity, agro-chemical pollution of soils, waters and wetlands, competition for scarce water resources and deforestation (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras).

Social and land conflicts relating to oil palm development are commonly linked to flawed State land allocation and concession systems that fail to consult with potentially affected forest and rural communities and routinely violate FPIC and customary land rights (e.g. in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras, Suriname). In many cases, land deals and formal oil palm development agreements with national and foreign companies are made by governments without the knowledge or consent of affected communities (e.g. in Colombia, Peru, Suriname).

Experiences, perspectives and needs of potential IMOs

Outreach and discussions with social organisations in the region reveal the following key findings:

- In countries where oil palm development is expanding in an aggressive manner, a diverse range of social justice NGOs, church organisations, trade unions and research bodies are engaged in solidarity work with communities suffering harmful impacts, conflicts and human rights violations stemming from oil palm development: local NGO and CSO work is focused on legal actions seeking redress of victims, while national activities are geared towards social mobilisation and direct negotiations with the State on the need for reform of land use, land acquisition and agrarian policies (Colombia, Honduras, Peru, Ecuador)
- Many social organisations question the sustainability of large-scale industrial plantations and over-dependence on oil palm in rural economies, advocating for more diverse local farming systems grounded in community land ownership, food security and use of local crop varieties
- Effective multi-stakeholder processes involving civil society are difficult to establish in several countries in the region due to repression of free speech and criminalisation of NGOs critical of government policies and powerful corporate interests, most notably in Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru
- The RSPO certification initiative has a very low public profile among civil society organisations in the region: most organisations surveyed have little or no knowledge of the RSPO **[all countries]**
- The few social justice organisations that do have knowledge of the RSPO question the validity of some existing and proposed certificates for RSPO members (e.g. in Ecuador and Colombia)
- Social justice NGOs often doubt the credibility of accredited certifier bodies and point out that potential conflict of interest problems exist for the RSPO (and other certification labels)
- Where national RSPO members are active (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras, Brazil), very few social NGOs are engaged in the RSPO space, which is dominated by companies and environmental NGOs
- There is a **general civil society perception in the region that the RSPO initiative is based on inward-looking and closed national processes that are lacking in transparency** (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras)
- Civil society organisations complain that oil palm growers and palm oil processing companies are often not open to scrutiny, critical views nor alternative perspectives (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras)
- **The credibility of the RSPO and its NI procedures are in serious doubt in several countries** as companies involved in the process are reluctant to accept core RSPO principles and criteria, including FPIC and respect for customary land rights - in violation of RSPO rules (Colombia and Peru)
- A common and grave misunderstanding thus appears to exist among local RSPO members that the NI standard cannot go beyond national legal norms (e.g. a position reportedly held by the majority of RSPO company members in Colombia and Peru)
- Engagement by intermediary organisations in RSPO roundtables is constrained by a lack of mutual trust between social and community organisations and palm oil companies
- NGOs also report that very serious security risks are faced by NGOs and leaders critical of palm oil companies and their producer associations. Such critics may face intimidation or much worse (e.g. Colombia, Peru and Honduras)
- A significant number of social organisations and NGOs in Latin America do not wish to engage in RSPO or other certification initiatives as they consider them unlikely to deliver

social justice and sectoral reforms (e.g. ONIC in Colombia, OFRANEH in Honduras and Acción Ecológica in Ecuador)

- Other social and indigenous NGOs are potentially open to the idea of acting as an IMO if they are able to obtain guarantees that the RSPO will uphold its standards through robust and *genuine independent* verification and validation mechanisms [many organisations interviewed are concerned that no such guarantees exist at present]
- In countries surveyed where the palm oil industry is at an early stage of development or relatively small (Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela), very few NGOs are directly engaged in the sector. At the same time, this survey has identified various social justice NGOs, indigenous peoples' organisations and development NGOs in these same countries that are engaged in advocacy and direct work with communities on other commodity supply chains, including production and trade in timber (Suriname and Guyana), minerals (all countries), soybeans and beef (Brazil).
- Several of these aforesaid NGOs have profiles that could enable them to act as potential intermediary organisations on RSPO-related issues with communities (e.g. in Brazil), though this survey finds that, at this time, few organisations are volunteering to act as IMOs other than in Suriname and Guyana
- Organisations showing interest in work as an IMO also identify the need for capacity building, resources and staff to undertake the activity
- Irrespective of their views on the RSPO and certification, almost all organisations surveyed would welcome more information on the RSPO in appropriate languages and in accessible formats

Scope and limits of the survey: All country reports completed for this outreach and scoping survey stress that the work is preliminary and has only reached a fraction of potential IMOs in each country. A more sustained survey and outreach would undoubtedly identify a larger target group.

7.2 Honduras

Phone interviews were carried out with various organisations, including indigenous, Garifuna – and afro-, and state representatives that link the private sector with the State in relation to the oil palm industry. The preliminary survey was via Skype and phone calls. No on-site visits were planned nor carried out for this stage of the study.

About Honduras and the oil palm sector

Honduras is world's 8th producer of palm oil and third in Latin America after Colombia and Ecuador.³² Currently the state is aiming to certify the entire oil palm industry over the next few years as much of their production is for exporting.³³ Oil palm is the second/third most important agricultural product.³⁴

³² <http://www.laprensa.hn/economia/laeconomia/379260-98/honduras-es-el-octavo-productor-mundial-de-aceite-de-palma-africana>.

³³ http://www.centralamericadata.com/es/article/home/Certificacin_para_el_aceite_de_palma_de_Honduras

³⁴ Statement of the Secretary of Agriculture during the inauguration of the First Regional Congress on Palm Oil, 2011. See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zX7XKzVpY2Q> at minute 1:25. The Central Bank of Honduras

The industry has grown rapidly and is expected to do so over the next few years. Their expansion plans: from 125000Ha (2014) to 300000Ha (over the next four years).³⁵ In 2013 it exported 300000 tons of crude oil to Europe, Mexico and the US.

WB Inspection Panel made a report on alleged human rights violations in Honduras.³⁶ There is a strong polarisation in certain areas, especially in Bajo de Aguan, as there have been conflicts resulting in violence, repression and even homicides. The conflict is between the private sector-State and local communities and indigenous peoples.³⁷

Key Findings:

- Very little knowledge of RSPO, even national organisations that are addressing land rights issues related to oil palm plantations;
- Few companies are certified. Process will gain momentum in the short and medium term;
- Those involved with RSPO (private sector and govt.) are under the perception that Latin America is treated with a very low priority. It is currently focusing on the main producers in Asia. They have a bad “aftertaste” with RSPO because of its little projection towards the region;
- Very powerful economic and political interest in this sector. Miguel Facusse identified as a key stakeholder. Government seems to be favouring the private sector and not necessarily protecting the interest of communities and peoples in this regard;
- Lack of understanding and knowledge of the RSPO, as well as limited economic capacity of small producers most likely will affect small producers and groups of small producers;
- Varied perspectives among organisations, some opposing the industry as a whole for its unsustainability and others having a rights-based approach. The former consider RSPO as a make-up institution to cover the unsustainability of the industry; the latter consider the industry could deliver some benefits to most economically-depressed areas.
- Organisations would welcome information and capacity building on RSPO

7.3 Costa Rica

Phone interviews were carried out with organisations as well as information gathered from FPP field work carried out during the second semester of 2013. No on-site visits were planned nor carried out for this stage of the study.

About Costa Rica and the palm oil sector

The production of palm oil in Costa Rica is becoming very expensive because of price of land and labour. Also, the environmental regulations require EIA for any plantation on an area larger

states it is the third income generating agricultural product in the country. See:

<http://www.laprensa.hn/economia/562444-97/honduras-se-acerca-a-colombia-en-cultivo-de-palma-africana>

³⁵ <http://www.laprensa.hn/economia/562444-97/honduras-se-acerca-a-colombia-en-cultivo-de-palma-africana>

³⁶ http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/document-links/documents/CAOAppraisalReport_Dinant_August132012.pdf

³⁷ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/03/06/honduras-special-investigative-unit-bajo-aguan-crimes>

than 50Ha. Big companies, such as Palmatica, are expanding their production in Nicaragua and México.

Existing plantations, particularly in the South Pacific of Costa Rica have existed for a very long time (about 50 years).

Current growth is happening by converting the use of the ground from other agricultural products such as bananas and rice, among others. This is usually done by small holders. Most of the production is in the South Pacific of Costa Rica, although plantations are starting in other regions of the country. Conflicts have not arisen, thus the sector hasn't generated large concerns or friction with communities.

Key Findings:

- Costa Rica's legal framework and institutions, although not perfect, provide a more solid (than Honduras) framework to protect rights and the environment;
- Country not experiencing the growth in the palm oil sector as other countries are. Main reasons: cost of land, social and environmental regulations. Big companies such as Palmatica are expanding their businesses in countries like Nicaragua and Mexico;
- Very few conflicts, if any, have been documented in the sector. Hence environmental and HR organisations are focusing more on other industries (pineapple and bananas) where the social and environmental conflicts are evident;
- Guidelines recently adopted for biofuels in Costa Rica, this may boost the production in other areas, since the sector is now regulated and becoming more important to the state;
- Adopting the standards as national standards, could avoid future conflicts if the sector continues growing and potentially affect IP territories as well as local communities.

7.4 Colombia

Information in this report is based on a rapid FPP survey of non-governmental organisations and community-based initiatives in Colombia that are active on oil palm, community rights, sustainable development and social justice issues. The survey was carried out through a five-day visit to Colombia in June 2014 involving face-to-face interviews with NGOs, local activists, companies and academics. Additional interviews were completed over Skype and telephone in July and September 2014. Sources are listed in an endnote.ⁱ

National Context:

Colombia is now the world's fourth largest supplier of palm oil and is the largest producer in Latin America. The sector has been growing at 10% per annum since 2000. Rapid growth of the sector is bolstered by generous government subsidies and legal incentives and national policies promoting biofuel production. While some peasant, Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are engaged in small holder production and although palm oil companies deny any linkages to rural conflicts, there is much evidence to demonstrate that the expansion of oil palm plantations is often closely correlated with violence, rights abuse, land grabbing, forced displacement and environmental damage, while plantation workers and small holders frequently

suffer exploitation. The national RSPO process started in 2008-09 and is led by the producer association FEDEPALMA. No Colombian social NGOs are formal members of the national RSPO process, though one (Indepaz) has been engaged in the national interpretation process.

Key findings:

- There is limited or zero knowledge of the RSPO among most social justice organisations
- Many social organisations view any engagement with the palm oil sector in Colombia as “complicated” and “difficult” given that the sector suffers from a serious **stigma** of past and present human rights abuse
- Civil society organisations find that FEDEPALMA is “defensive” of any criticism or alternative views and it denies problems in the sector. These shortcomings undermine the possibilities for a good faith multi-stakeholder process
- NGOs shared a key concern that the RSPO is not equipped to ensure the legality of land tenure in Colombia given the complex nature of land grabbing, undocumented history of land ownership and illegitimate land titles
- The single rights-based NGO (Indepaz) involved RSPO process is considering withdrawal as its concerns on human rights, land tenure and FPIC are not being taken up in the current national interpretation (NI) procedure
- Distrust between FEDEPALMA and civil society organisations and the current lack of effective consultation on the current NI draft with community organisations and NGOs are major obstacles to RSPO credibility in Colombia
- Social organisations question the viability of the RSPO multi-stakeholder processes and complaints procedures given the situation of internal armed conflict, high levels of rural violence and security risk concerns for communities and NGOs that accuse palm oil companies of wrong-doing
- A common perspective held by social NGOs is that certification approaches like those of the RSPO are unlikely to deliver genuine sustainability without much stronger compliance and independent verification mechanisms
- Best practice is considered to be the independent verification study commissioned by the Body Shop in 2010 (Las Pavas case, Bolivar (Vargas et al 2010))
- Just a few organisations might consider acting as an IMO, but only if they can be assured that the national NI and certification process will adopt solid standards with robust compliance procedures
- Potential for IMO take up is possibly greatest among church-related NGOs and development NGOs
- The majority of organisations interviewed prefer to dedicate their scarce time and resources to legal actions, protests and social mobilisation plus direct negotiations with the state to seek redress and change public policies
- At the same time, most social organisations interviewed would welcome more information on the RSPO

If the flawed NI standard as proposed is adopted in contradiction to RSPO principles and criteria, and if the only social NGO engaged in the Colombian RSPO space pulls out, then the credibility of the process in Colombia will be seriously or even fatally damaged. There is a pressing need to guarantee that the NI process is in alignment with RSPO rules. Urgent measures are needed to strengthen outreach and public participation mechanisms. To this end, the RSPO Secretariat

might consider drawing up and implementing a civil society communications strategy. Compilation of a set of plain Spanish information sheets on the RSPO could also be compiled in collaboration with interested NGOs.

7.5 Venezuela

National context:

Palm oil is produced in three States in Venezuela: Yaracuy, Zulia (south of Lake Maracaibo) and Monagas. No conflicts with residents and local institutions for the development of production are reported. Policies implemented by the government in recent years for the expropriation of farmlands have led to decreased production in all agricultural items including the oil palm. Regarding access to information on oil palm and civil society engagement, it should be noted that government approaches tend to limit international exchange with institutions from other countries to "friends of the government", which can make it difficult for NGOs to gather information.

Producers:

Among producers, the main ones are Bananera Venezolana C.A, Diana, Polar and producers from Monagas state. Of these we were able to come into direct contact with Bananera C.A. Among the institutions that bring together the nation's leading producers is ACUPALMA, which other regional POs are added. ACUPALMA agreed to answer the questionnaire we sent to them. In their responses they highlight their ignorance of RSPO but they are prepared to evaluate the possibility of future participation in RSPO.

IMOs:

Respondents stressed that talk of 'intermediary' institutions in Venezuela is a problem, possibly due to the government information suggesting that NGO 'intermediaries' are 'exploiters' and 'corrupt'. Outreach to social NGOs (see Annex) did not draw responses to the questionnaire, though in general it was found that knowledge of the RSPO among NGOs and other organisations is low or non-existent. As well as the NGOs identified in this survey, outreach also sought feedback from institutions for the promotion, financing and research highlights, including the Foundations for Development of Science and Technology (Fundacite) present in each State as well as DANAC, which is the foundation of agricultural research from Polar Enterprises and FONDAS (Socialist Agricultural Development Fund). These bodies promised to send information if they are authorized to do so, but none has been received to date.

7.6 Guyana

Organisations interviewed:

- Conservation International
- Transparency Institute Of Guyana Inc.
- WWF Guianas
- Women's Agro-Processors Development Network
- Canadian Hunger Foundation
- Amerindian Peoples Association

Potentially relevant organisations that were not reached:

- Guyana Human Rights Association
- Inter-American Institute for Collaboration on Agriculture (IICA Guyana has close ties with the Women's Agro-Processors Development Network)

National Context:

The facts that there is only one recorded case of palm oil production in Guyana (Wouna Palm Oil Estate in Region 1) and that there are no members of the RSPO in the country, influence the findings in the interviews that were carried out. Most of the interviewees had never heard about the RSPO, and the few that had, did not have any comprehensive knowledge about what it is or does. A part of each interview was therefore allocated to inform the interviewees about what the RSPO is and why it is currently seeking to develop closer relations with communities by carrying out the Outreach and Engagement Programme.

Summary Findings:

- Five of the six organisations interviewed currently work directly with communities
- All organisations interviewed reported that they would need more information about the work of the RSPO, and possibly training, before taking on a role as an intermediary organisation
- Those of the interviewed who were familiar with other certification schemes (e.g. FSC) had critical questions about the RSPO standard and reported that they were interested in more information about the association, approach and standard
- Provided that the above-mentioned information is made available, all the organisations interviewed were open to consider the possibility of taking a role as an intermediary in the future, should palm oil production become big in Guyana

7.7 Suriname

National context:

The Republic of Suriname, situated on the north coast of South America and bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, French Guiana, Guyana and Brazil, and extends over approximately 164,000 km². Its main economic sectors are mining (gold, bauxite, oil), trade, agriculture and increasingly tourism. The 'interior' covers approximately 80% of the land surface, is predominantly tropical rainforest and embraces the traditional areas of indigenous peoples and maroons; often remote and difficultly accessible regions with substandard public services.³⁸ Although some oil palm was early on cultivated by people of African descent, it was only in the 50's and 60's of the last century that a more scientific approach was applied to the oil palm cultivation in Suriname. One of the early initiatives include the market study for a palm oil refinery and plant in Paramaribo and a financial-economic feasibility study of the oil palm cultivation in Suriname by the Trade Association of Amsterdam International (in Dutch: *Handels Vereniging Amsterdam Internationaal B.V. – HVA*). The results of the HVA studies were positive and marked the

³⁸ VIDS, 2012. See <http://naturaljustice.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/ICCALegalReviewSURINAME.pdf>

beginning of plans for commercial oil palm activities in Suriname.³⁹ By 1991, some 6,000 ha. of oil palm had been planted and one mill and one refinery were in operation. Owing to political instability, subsequent efforts to stimulate further investment in oil palm plantation have not yet had results.

Findings:

Based on our research on IMOs and the palm oil sector in Suriname we can conclude the following:

- One of the major findings of this study is that in general non-governmental organizations have not (yet) been involved in the palm oil industry. However, this research demonstrates that potential IMOs have supported local communities in the past (e.g. ABOP, VIDS) and have expressed their interest to strengthen and support local communities in potential future palm oil initiatives.
- The involvement of IMOs in the palm oil sector in Suriname is considered necessary by the respondents because of the following reasons:
 - The current legal framework is insufficient to guarantee a rights-based approach and to ensure effective participation of local communities;
 - Local communities and their institutions (traditional structures) are vulnerable due to weaknesses (e.g. lacking negotiating skills, financial resources);
 - The geographical locations of the villages present logistical challenges to engage on a structural basis with communities. However, technological advances provide alternative opportunities to engage with communities; and
 - Most potential IMOs that responded have a nationwide coverage and have existing networks thanks to their projects and activities within the communities. Thus, these potential IMOs are in an advantageous position to support local communities in their engagement with the palm oil industry in Suriname.
- The support of political organizations (e.g. ABOP) can be more influential than other IMOs. This has been the case in the process surrounding the Patamacca project. In this particular Patamacca project the position of the political party who was in the opposition (before 2005) and later in the coalition (after 2005), has changed, however, and strongly influenced the position of local communities in their protest against said project. As a Wikileaks internet article stated “*This issue illustrates the shifting nature of Surinamese political alliances*”.⁴⁰ Since the other IMOs have not (yet) been involved by the GoS, the role and influence of the other IMOs may change in the future.
- The participating potential IMOs all have a link with local communities based on their goals, projects and activities. Even though local communities receive support from these IMOs (e.g.

³⁹Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal. *Verslag van een werkbezoek van een delegatie van de vaste Commissies voor Suriname en de Nederlandse Antillen uit de Eerste en Tweede Kamer aan Suriname en de Nederlandse Antillen*. Zitting 1974-1975, pp. 47, 48. See http://ressourcessgd.kb.nl/SGD/19741975/PDF/SGD_19741975_0005194.pdf

Documentary Victoria, an oilpalm estate in the jungle of Suriname, 1969. See https://archive.org/details/victoria_palmplantage

Victoria (plantage). See [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_\(plantage\)](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_(plantage))

⁴⁰ See http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/O8PARAMARIBO118_a.html

capacity building, advocacy etc.), there is no specific support geared towards issues regarding the palm oil sector;

- In general, support to local communities of the participating potential IMO has a diverse focus: a development approach (e.g. NVB), an environmental approach (e.g. WWF-G), a human rights based approach (e.g. VIDS);
- The capacity and potential of the participating potential IMOs correspond in general to the IMO profile of the RSPO, with reference to the nature of their main work: advocacy (e.g. APS), capacity building (e.g. NIKOS), technical support (e.g. TBI). Based on their geographical coverage and networks within the communities some IMOs are more known, influential and respected than others. However, currently the participating potential IMOs have no link with the RSPO.
- All, with the exception of one, potential IMOs that participated in this research have expressed their interest to support local communities in issues regarding the palm oil sector.
- All participating potential IMOs have identified training and resources needs.
- In general, the RSPO is not known among the potential IMOs that participated in this research. However, the RSPO approach has been considered as an important tool to strengthen and support local communities to influence and monitor the government policy and other actors involved. Therefore, the need for more information about the RSPO and its approach was generally indicated as vital for the effective role as an IMO.

7.8 Ecuador

The survey in Ecuador was carried out in the month of August, directly in Quito, with face to face interviews and some phone calls and questionnaires. It was preceded by some internet and literature search to identify possible interviewees and gain a basic background of the situation on oil palm in Ecuador and of related issues. Some research was also done on the national RSPO process.

The following organizations were contacted: The Nature Conservancy, WWF Ecuador, Accion Ecologica, FIAN Ecuador, Fundacion Altropico, ECOLEX, Centro Ecuatoriano de Derechos Ambientales, OCARU, SIPAE, CEPLAES, Fundacion Heifer, Fundacion Madre Tierra former Fundacion Pachamama, Others were contacted and gave no feedback: SNV Ecuador, Centro Agricola de Quevedo, Federacion Awa del Ecuador, Asamblea de la Costa, Provincia de Esmeraldas. The organizations that filled the questionnaire or gave interviews are listed in the attachment. SEPLAES and Fundacion Madre Tierra do not work on oil palm nor have they been indirectly engaged, but supported in providing background materials and contacts. The key finding is that there is a very limited number of NGOs and organizations that work on rural and environmental issues, even less on agribusiness and oil palm systematically and of those identified, contacted and interviewed almost none seems to have the prerequisites to or is interested in engaging with RSPO, either for information purposes or as an intermediary.

The interviews almost generally showed a low degree of knowledge of and interest in engaging with RSPO, and of trust in sustainable palm oil certification. None of the organizations interviewed was apparently approached when the national RSPO process was carried out by ANCUPA a few years ago, possibly only CEDA and SNV, nor was it possible to access the

documents describing the national process and its final reports on ANCUPA website.

Some organizations, such as TNC and WWF Ecuador do approach the issue of oil palm indirectly (either by dealing with watershed conservation or by supporting alternative crops or ecosystem conservation) others critically, such as Accion Ecologica , others on an ad hoc and case by case basis. This is the case with ECOLEX that worked together with AIDE in 2007 on a court case to stop contamination by palm oil plantations in support of the la Chiquita and Guadalupe community in san Lorenzo or with Fundacion Altropico that worked in Esmeraldas to document the impact of oil palm on afroamerican communities. Other organizations – mostly research NGOs and foundations such as SIPAE and OCARU, have been researching oil palm expansion in its economic and rural aspects, in terms of land use change and impact on rural livelihoods and land tenure systems.

As already pointed out, in general, the RSPO process is not known, or there is apparently a significant but diffused level of mistrust in certification. The RSPO process is led by corporate interests and ANCUPA, and from literature search it appears that the only organizations that have been directly or indirectly engaged were SNV Ecuador, and Solidaridad. Others such including WWF Ecuador (that took the place of dissolved Fundacion Natura) , or Fundacion Altropico, that has worked on FSC and also with communities were not approached. Apart from this significant outreach gap, the other reasons for lack of interest and mistrust in certification are mostly based on the specific context of Ecuador. On the one hand the recurrent criticism is that sustainable palm oil is not possible in a national legal framework that is supporting the interest of large agribusiness, and lowering the social and environmental criteria and standards. This is the case - for instance - with the new Land Tenure legislation or the decision to sign the FTA with the EU, or the Manta-Manaus waterway the announced review of the Constitution to weaken the sections on indigenous peoples' rights, the rejection of FPIC by the Ecuadorian government). On the other, such as in the case of the only RSPO certification scheme recently launched by Natural Habitat in Esmeraldas, following an RSPO Audit of Natural Habitat's farms and mills, the criticism is that the social context in which oil palm expansion in Esmeraldas developed, was such that social and human rights criteria could hardly be honored. As a matter of fact, many of the local communities and indigenous communities members had been relocated or had to leave, also due to the widespread rural violence in the area.

The difficulties in identifying potential intermediaries in civil society are also due to the combined effect of various factors. Locally, the fact that in areas of main expansion of oil palm, (Quevedo, Esmeraldas, Shushufindi to name a few) were and are still ridden with a significant degree of rural violence, in many cases of killings of local peasant leaders, generate a climate of intimidation that is not a fertile ground of the consolidation of local NGOs or associations. Some of whom prefer to work on alternative crops and extension programs to small landowners rather than engaging directly on oil palm. Additionally, there is the pressure from the central government that is felt as a threat to the very existence of many NGOs, mostly indigenous, peasant, environmental organizations that are either criminalized or progressively weakened by lack of access to funds. Hence only few actors remain that are directly engaged on oil palm at project level, mostly SNV Ecuador and Solidaridad, that - more than intermediary organizations - seem to act as suppliers of services to the RSPO national scheme. That in turn is owned and run mostly by corporate interests represented by ANCUPA, that works with RSPO, ProEcuador and

Solidaridad on capacity building programmes for palm growers. In this context, mostly dominated by the interests of industry and some market-oriented development NGOs, the possibility of identifying third-party intermediaries that would be intermediary organizations and/or objectively represent the concerns of potentially affected indigenous peoples' communities is particularly slim, if non-existing. The only organization that was interviewed and showed interest in having more information on RSPO is FIAN Ecuador.

7.9 Peru

Country context:

The area currently under palm oil cultivation remains relatively small in Peru in comparison with Ecuador and Colombia although the official figures of circa 60,000ha represents a significant underestimate. The sector however has been growing rapidly in the last 2 years after a decentralisation process which has resulted in granting of large concessions by Regional governments (particularly Loreto and Ucayali). This growth is set to become exponential in the next few years as applications for new concessions are pending approval for at least 150,000ha combined with aggressive government support of the sector: The promotion of palm oil has been declared as in the national interest ,1.4 million ha have been identified as apt for oil palm development and diesel production requires a minimum percentages of biodiesel. Despite its small size the palm oil sector is increasingly the subject of conflict and controversy with at least 20 ongoing legal processes filed against palm oil companies by affected communities and local authorities. These cases have exposed the shortcomings in government oversight of the sector which is plagued by legal loopholes, weak government institutions particularly at regional levels, corruption, a lack of transparency and independent mechanisms to verify and validate EIA's. A national RSPO interpretation process started in 2012 initially promoted by UNDOC and USAID who had been promoting oil palm as a viable alternative to coca production for the drugs trade. To date the principal participants have been producers such as Grupo Palmas (the principle palm oil producer in the country), national level environmental NGOs and representatives of the forestry authority and regional governments. The process remains incomplete and is currently stagnating, with private sector insisting that they will not push standards beyond the minimal national legal requirements and, as a result, little interest from grass roots environmental or social justice groups.

Key findings:

- There is limited or zero knowledge of the RSPO among indigenous or community based civil society organisations that do not operate at a national level.
- Only national level civil society organisations have participated in RSPO discussions to date which currently have stalled because of failure to ensure widespread participation of key actors.
- Local diocese of the catholic church and local farmer associations involved in most of the palm oil related conflicts were identified as key actors in any potential 'intermediary' initiative but to date they have had zero participation in the NI process. These organisations are not articulated with national level organisations and in-depth local scoping is required to conduct a full assessment (see methods).
- Some national level environmental organisations are backing the RSPO process which they feel can set a higher benchmark for palm oil production

- Other national level civil society organisations point out that current drafts of the RSPO national interpretation are failing to raise the weak standards in Peru which amongst other failings permits conversion of primary forests to agricultural use, does not recognise customary land rights or FPIC thereby risking undermining the credibility of the RSPO process and its potential use for ‘greenwash’.
- All national level NGOs consulted agreed that without underlying reforms of the sector to close key legal loopholes permitting conversion of primary forest and broader forest governance issues (to address weak transparency, accountability and enforcement) as well as a widespread lack of consensus about environmental regulations and procedures amongst government officials, then the RSPO initiative is set to fail.
- Indigenous organisations insisted that these reforms must first prioritise recognition of indigenous lands in order to avoid conflicts with the palm oil industry.
- Associated problems with the sector include gazetting of swathes of primary forest as palm oil concessions despite a legal prohibition on conversion of primary forest, widespread and massive deforestation without the required permits and environmental assessment, use of perverse incentives, threats and intimidation to convince local farmers to sell land and gazetting of untitled indigenous lands as palm oil concessions resulting in its expropriation and deforestation without consultation or consent.
- Despite the relatively small size of the sector it is growing exponentially and in 2013 at least 10% of annual deforestation in Peru was caused by large scale palm oil developments.
- Two other round table discussions about palm oil have been taking place in Peru including general discussions on current problems facing the sector facilitated by the Forestry authority which is yet to result in any concrete reforms and the development of TORs in order to classify oil palm as eligible for NAMA status which is likely to be approved before COP20 in December 2014. While some NGOs expressed cautious optimism about the prospects for reform others pointed out that multiple round table dialogues on related issues in Peru have all failed to deliver and are not regarded as a serious commitment by government to effect change.
- Some local indigenous organisations expressed cautious interest in supporting community participation in the RSPO but cautioned this would have to be accompanied by technical and institutional support in order to ensure their effective participation
- Local organisations without regular access to the internet would welcome more information about RSPO.

7.10 Brazil

Country Context

Palm oil remains a relatively undeveloped crop in Brazil and is developing in the eastern part of the legal Amazon. The main drivers of deforestation and causes of land conflicts are soya and cattle. Logging (often illegal) is also a matter of social concern. In the south of the country similar social conflicts have been associated with sugar and pulpwood plantations. In 2010, former president Lula announced that he wanted to increase Brazil’s palm oil production. In the period 2010 - 2014 the area under palm oil cultivation tripled: from 50,000 in 2010 to 160,000 hectares in 2014. Of these 160,000 hectares, some 10,000 hectares are held by small holders (*agricultura familiar*), according to Brazil’s ministry of Agriculture.

Currently Brazil's palm oil production is found in four of the 26 states of Brazil, Amazonas, Para, Maranhao, and Bahia. The main area of production is in Para state where the Amazon River flows into the ocean, where the two largest companies producing palm oil are located, Agropalma, an RSPO member, and Biopalma. As part of a policy of intensifying resource use, Para's state authorities also aim to increase palm oil production. Para state has, for many years, a notorious reputation as a "conflicts state" where the rights of rural and forest inhabitants are rarely respected. The state is known for its weak rule of law and many violent land conflicts, where farmers and loggers regularly use the services of *pistoleros*, gunmen.

Brazil has many land conflicts, many of them are violent, as documented, for example, by a recent Global Witness report: *Deadly Environment*. Of 900 activists worldwide killed for defending land and the environment over the last decade, almost half of these killings (448 of the over 900) occurred in Brazil. Two states in particular are mentioned as states where the violence is most prevalent: Mato Grosso and Para.

A recent workshop, titled the *First Workshop of the Program for Sustainable Production of Palm Oil in Brazil: Family Farming and Research, Development & Innovation*, took place in Belem, the capital of Para state, organized by Embrapa, Brazil's state corporation for Agricultural research. The aim of this workshop was to bring together different stakeholders that are involved: from farmers and producers to professionals in public, private institutions and associations, technical assistance and rural extension, was held in the city of Belém, capital of Pará state. NGOs were not prominent in the agenda.

Main findings:

The survey found very few Brazilian NGOs working on palm oil. Of those identified, Friends of the Earth (*Amigos da Terra*) in Brazil (São Paulo) used to work on palm oil but recently ceased monitoring the sector. FASE, a Brazilian NGO that has several offices in Brazil, including in Belem, the capital of Para state, does also do a limited amount of work on palm oil. FASE is well connected to local organisations such as labour movements (and trades unions), rural workers, small farmers and landless peoples and it focuses on problems related to land concentration.

Annex 1

Terms of Reference

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producing Countries

Challenge:

The RSPO is a multi-stakeholder process which relies on the active engagement of all concerned parties to function effectively. Its multi-chambered structure seeks to ensure the engagement of all parties in implementation of the RSPO approach. However, for somewhat obvious reasons, poorer people with small and under-resourced institutions, are rarely able to engage continuously in an organisation like RSPO. Even where they are clearly engaged in the palm oil sector, lack of resources, knowledge and capacity often prevents workers and smallholders from finding a voice in RSPO. Whereas the RSPO has made a concerted effort to engage smallholders in the RSPO process through the Task Force on Smallholders, with encouraging (if still preliminary) results, comparable efforts have not been made for workers, women, local communities and indigenous peoples. Instead these groups have participated in RSPO processes in *ad hoc* ways usually sponsored by RSPO members or NGOs.

RSPO faces particular challenges ensuring the effective engagement of indigenous peoples, local communities and community-based organisations in the RSPO process not only for reasons of their lack of capacity and because of linguistic and educational barriers, but also, more importantly, because they may not (yet) be involved in the palm oil sector. Given that the lands they make their livelihoods from may be used for multiple purposes, including for growing numerous different crops and even for several commodities, communities are often not able to commit themselves to engagement in any single multi-stakeholder process tied to a single commodity.

Yet the main challenges to the RSPO come from the grievances of these very same groups. The great majority of submissions to the Complaints Panel and the Dispute Settlement Facility derive from concerns about the impact of oil palm plantations on local communities, indigenous peoples and, so far, to a lesser extent, workers.

Thus the long term success or failure of the RSPO to provide conflict free palm oil to the global market will, to a substantial extent, depend on how it improves its engagement with these groups. After consideration of this issue by the RSPO Secretariat and Board of Governors in consultation with some RSPO members, it is now proposed that this engagement can best be achieved by enhancing RSPO's capacity to reach workers, women, local communities and indigenous peoples through intermediary organisations at national, regional and local levels and likewise by enhancing the capacity of these intermediary groups to engage with the RSPO.

The Outreach and Engagement Programme is designed to overcome these weaknesses in RSPO's process and this start up project is meant to lay the basis for a better long term engagement through these intermediary groups with affected groups.

Objectives:

- Develop communication network and engagement plan with RSPO's advocates (intermediaries) in order to reach out to the community.
- Identify individuals, organizations and/or perhaps governmental bodies that are influential and well-respected by the communities, to be approached for voluntary involvement in the RSPO network of intermediaries.
- Ensure local stakeholders, including especially local communities, have adequate channels of communication with the RSPO, as well as access to information, either directly or through intermediaries.

Outputs:

A detailed map of stakeholders and intermediaries, with an outreach plan that outlines the position, nature, status and training needs of the intermediaries, including their links with the RSPO, palm oil producers and processors (both RSPO members and non-members), local political organizations, administrative bodies as well as local communities across all producing countries.

Intended future results:

The outputs will provide the basis for the RSPO to have an enhanced stakeholder contact database across all main producing countries. This will include all the 'intermediaries' identified by the project.

The national surveys will also provide or enhance the basis for RSPO to convene national-level panels, or groupings, of a wide range of stakeholders in which NGOs, CBOs and community organisations can be more effectively represented. These groupings may provide the basis for standards development, monitoring of implementation, validation of assessments/ audits and advice to resolve challenges and disputes.

The outputs will also provide the basis for assessing the validity and/or effectiveness of existing research, communication, engagement, capacity-building and training undertaken by the RSPO and RSPO members, with the view enhancing future engagement with intermediaries and improving their capabilities.

Main activities:

Under the project three members of FPP staff will be nominated to carry out or lead the survey work, one each in Asia, Africa and one globally to include Latin America. The main tasks they will carry out will be:

- Map the work of current NGOs and CSOs and other intermediaries (IMs) already active in RSPO arena
- Review the outreach of comparable MSDs and RTs including FSC, RTRS, RSB, ShAd, BonSucro, TFD, ILO and

- Identify the key concerns of primary stakeholders in terms of outreach and engagement including:
 - Community leaders
 - Religious leaders and organizations
 - Trades Unions , workers' associations, etc.
 - Women's associations
 - Social NGOs (local / international)
 - Local associations / organizations
 - Institutes (research, etc.)
 - Other Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
- Assess the capacity and reach of current and possible IMs at global, regional, national and local levels.

Geographic Scope:

The first phase will focus on consolidating existing and novel links with IMs in Indonesia, Malaysia and, if possible, Papua New Guinea but will also reach out to other Asian countries including Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and the Philippines. At the same time the research will focus on our expanding network of IMs in Liberia and Cameroon, and will also reach out to Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Gabon. In the second phase, a preliminary survey will also be made to identify key IMs in Latin America including Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Costa Rica and Honduras.

Actual country visits will only be carried out in Indonesia, Malaysia, Liberia, Cameroon and Colombia (and PNG if FPP work plans allow). The other countries will be accessed via email, teleconference and skype.

Annex 2

Some Notes on Methodology and Limitations

The IMOs who participated in this survey were contacted by email and telephone, and interviewed either in person, or requested to fill out a simple questionnaire, usually complemented by a phone conversation for additional information where needed. Through its existing IMO contacts, FPP was able to extend the survey to these IMOs' own networks at the local and national levels. Further contacts were obtained through online searches for organisations with expertise relevant to the survey (eg smallholder, human rights, land rights, community livelihoods, sustainable development, environmental protection, mediation, legal and para-legal support, trade unions, religious organisations, women's associations and research institutes). Particular attention was paid to ensuring that the definition of 'intermediary organisations' was clear, who were broadly defined as organisations at the regional, national or local level, that are or have the potential to act as intermediaries between the RSPO and local communities, indigenous peoples, workers and women.⁴¹

A number of limitations were faced in carrying out the survey, as follow:

- Time: although this overall survey occupied 90 person days of staff time, the large number of countries covered meant that an average of only 3 person days, including travel (where relevant) and write ups, could be allocated to each country.
- Language: in some Asian countries (eg Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia) it was difficult to access IMOs where local information in UN languages was not available
- Access: many local IMOs do not have websites or telephone numbers on the web, restricting our ability to contact them where field visits were not possible
- Establishing contacts: in some countries where FPP does not undertake extensive in-country work (eg PNG, Cambodia, Myanmar, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Brazil), it was more difficult to contact IMOs. Information from religious institutions, women's organisations and trade unions or labour organisations was difficult to obtain without prior, in-field contact.
- Lack of response: many of the IMOs contacted did not respond to our questionnaire, either due to time or access limitations (eg no internet, no signal in the field) or lack of capacity or interest in responding. Some chose to respond as individuals rather than as organisations due to lack of time to consolidate an internal response to our questionnaire. This in itself is an important finding which can in some cases be seen to point to those IMOs' lack of ability or interest in engaging with the RSPO.
- Lack of freedom of expression: Certain IMOs chose not to respond to the questionnaire citing the sensitivity of the palm oil issue in their respective country and concerns over the consequences of their being cited in the report on their other activities.
- Sensitivities: several IMOs declined involvement as they were concerned they would be perceived as endorsing or encouraging oil palm expansion, albeit in 'sustainable ways'. Others chose to remain anonymous or to respond as individuals rather than organisations.
- Cultural reticence: Some NGOs were guarded in expressing stronger views owing to cultural sensitivity or because they neither knew FPP nor were familiar with RSPO.

⁴¹ The definition of 'intermediary organisations' sometimes differed across organisations. For instance, BonSucro classifies these as organisations that add value to sugarcane in the supply chain.

Annex 3

Completed Questionnaires

Survey of existing RSPO members as intermediaries

Questionnaires were sent to all the existing RSPO member organisations

WWF:

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?...Peru, Malaysia
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?.....no, only through local WWF offices...
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....none, currently.....
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as:
technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... ,
conflict resolution..... other
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support on Labour
 - e. Support on Gender
 - f. Support on Children.....
 - g. Other.....?
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?.....currently no.....
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical.....,
financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict
resolution..... other
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support for Labour
 - e. Support on Gender.....
 - f. Support for Children.....
 - g. Other.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do
11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so

that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.....

Uniform approach needed: it seems there are various efforts by WWF and many other organizations, which are not well coordinated and thus lack the necessary impact. Different IMOs have different agendas. RSPO could act as convener/coordinator/sponsor, but my fear is that this comes with increased bureaucracy. Would be important to make a mapping (which I gather is current task of FPP, incl. this survey), then a needs assessment amongst communities/smallholders. Thereafter a clear division of labor amongst various entities (IMOs) active in this field is needed to become more effective. 2. Give smallholder organizations/communities a better voice in RSPO (incl. BoG). Perhaps not through annual conference (which is too big and perhaps intimidating), but national or regional RSPO fora aimed specifically at communities. Main findings should then be fed into RSPO working groups/GA, etc. 3. Enhance the (poor) quality of extension services that are available to smallholders. 4. Develop realistic, understandable business cases for smallholders for certified production (create incentives)

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)possibly yes, however we're not an direct implementer. Could explore possibilities for leveraging funding.....

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role?no, we work through local WWF offices..... Where?.....

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

.....
.....

Verite

- 1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines; Verite –Latin America also has a program in the Latin America region.**
- 2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? **No. Our work involves research, capacity building and policy advocacy to governments, businesses,**

industry associations, multi-stakeholder groups, NGOs and trade unions/ workers' groups.

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **Not applicable.**
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy....., conflict resolution..... other? **Not applicable.**
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support on Labour
 - e. Support on Gender
 - f. Support on Children.....
 - g. Other.....? **We provide capacity-building (training), policy advocacy, and multi-stakeholder engagement programs in partnership with local groups, NGOs, but not currently directly to the communities.**
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)? **While our work involves improving conditions of workers as an ultimate objective, we don't have an ongoing or sustained community-level program at the moment.**
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy....., conflict resolution..... other?
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support for Labour
 - e. Support on Gender.....
 - f. Support for Children.....
 - g. Other.....? **So far, we have only been able to train two groups and our own local team to conduct field research on forced labor and other labor conditions, by involving them in our research and assessment projects.**
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do **These organizations are directly-involved in advocacy programs for communities and workers on the ground.**
11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like. **The RSPO needs to reach out to national NGO**

networks through sharing information about the RSPO and what it needs from NGO and community stakeholders to ensure that its systems, including the complaints or dispute resolution mechanisms, become robust. Through national NGOs/networks, the RSPO should capacitate local NGOs on gathering relevant information as input to the certification process, for example. The RSPO should provide support to NGOs willing to conduct trainings and capacity building on standards to streamline the understanding around the P&C. The role of NGOs in the social preparation of communities for dealing with companies and government entities should be formalized. A mechanism should be in place to financially and institutionally support NGO initiatives such as conducting an independent legal and political risk-mapping, and stakeholder-mapping per area, which can then be used by growers and assessors as input in SIA, HCV, or FPIC processes.

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like) **Yes, if there's funding support, we can organize or conduct trainings or capacity building activities for NGOs and communities on labour, human rights and ethics standards and management system approach. We can also conduct a review of legal and regulatory frameworks vv RSPO and international legislation, that impact on palm oil operations, or that communities can refer to for their protection. We can conduct independent risk-mapping and stakeholder mapping which can then be used as input to design SIA, HCV, and FPCI processes.**
13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? **Yes, working with local NGOs/networks Where? Philippines and Malaysia, and some parts of Latin America.**
14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

Setara Jambi

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **SETARA Jambi, work in Jambi Province in Indonesia. And we start to work for palm oil issue since 2007.**
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?**yes, we support them directly.**
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **We only work in Indonesia.**
4. For direct support to local community, we support them for make Complaint to RSPO and to big company, and we also support them in conflict resolution. But, SETARA not only work for local community, but also work with the

independent smallholders in Jambi. We advice the to promoting the sustainable palm oil trough implementing the P&C of RSPO in their plantations.

5. SETARA Jambi also provide :
 - a. Legal support (usually we using our network to help the community for legal aspect)
 - b. Capacity building for local community which impacted with palm oil (example : training for negotiation and mediation)
 - c. we also provide capacity building for independent smallholders in Jambi especially for organization (training management, ICS training and GAP Training).
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)? No, we are support the communities directly.
7. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like. Actually, only a few local NGO want to work with the communities, and use on RSPO the RSPO way. For engage more effectively , we hope RSPO can :
 - make the support fund for NGO, to up scale the sustainable goal.
 - Capacity building for NGO, not only NGO as member of RSPO, but also not member of RSPO.
 - RSPO also active for socialization the standard and goal of RSPO in local level, to promote the RSPO.
 - To open the research collaboration between university from local level until national level.
8. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like) yes, i we believe, this outreach can make the organization stronger than before.

OURF

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **INDONESIA**
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?**YES**
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **INDONESIA**
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical. **YES**, financial.**NO.**, complaints/advocacy.**YES** , conflict resolution **YES** other **EDUCATIONAL; COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT**
5. Do you provide:

- a. Legal support..NO
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.YES
 - c. Smallholder support.YES.
 - d. Support on Labour NO
 - e. Support on Gender NO
 - f. Support on Children.YES.
 - g. Other.EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
6. Do you already provide indirect support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?YES
7. In which countries do you already provide indirect support to communities in the oil palm sector?.INDONESIA
8. Would you characterise this indirect support as: technical.YES., financial.NO., complaints/advocacy.YES , conflict resolution.YES other EDUCATIONAL; COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
- a. Legal support..NO
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.YES
 - c. Smallholder support.YES.
 - d. Support on Labour NO
 - e. Support on Gender NO
 - f. Support on Children.YES.
 - g. Other.EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do .WHILE I STATED WE PROVIDE DIRECT SUPPORT, IT IS ACTUALLY THROUGH THE FIELD BRANCH OF OUR SISTER ORGANIZATION (ORANG UTAN REPUBLIK EDUCATION INITIATIVE INDONESIA) IN JAKARTA WHICH RECEIVES FUNDS FROM OURF. OURF AND OUREII OVERSEES THE ORANGUTAN CARING CLUB THAT OPERATES THE MOBILE EDUCATION & CONSERVATION UNIT (MECU) PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM WORKS WITH VILLAGES AND VILLAGERS IN THE BUKIT LAWANG AREA (N. SUMATRA), MANY OF WHOM ARE SMALL HOLDERS WITH PALM OIL TREES ON THEIR PROPERTY. WE PROVIDE THEM WITH EDUCATION PROGRAMS TO REDUCE CONFLICT WITH ORANGUTANS AND OTHER WILDLIFE; WE PROVIDE THEM WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVEIHOOD. <http://orangutanrepublik.org/programs/conservation-intiatives/mecu-program>
11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like. IF OURF OR OUR INDONESIAN PARTNERS COULD OBTAIN FUNDS AND TRAINING SUPPORT TO REALIZE THE RSPO AGENDA IN THE SMALLHOLDER LANDSCAPE, THEY COULD IMPROVE CAPACITY AND ENGAGE SMALLHOLDERS MORE EFFECTIVELY.

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? YES, WITH FUNDING AND TRAINING SUPPORT, OUR JOINT ORGANIZATION COULD PLAY A STRONGER ROLE IN TAKING ON THIS OUTREACH ROLE. WE ARE ALREADY TRUSTED BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE WITH WHOM WE WORK IN SEVERAL VILLAGES IN THE BUKIT LAWANG DISTRICT.
13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? YES Where? IN THE SAME VILLAGES WHERE WE WORK. WE COULD INTEGRATE TRAINING INTO OUR MECU PROGRAM IF DEEMED APPROPRIATE WITH THE DELIVERED CURRICULA.
14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

WE HAVE BEEN REGULAR MEMBERS OF THE RSPO FOR SEVERAL YEARS AS A VOICE FOR THE ORANGUTANS. OUR MAIN CONCERN ARE PALM OIL PLANTATIONS LIKE PT SISIRAU WHO DO NOT RESPECT OR CARE FOR ORANGUTANS WITHIN THEIR CONCESSIONS. WE ARE ALSO IN A POSITION TO HELP LOCAL PEOPLE IN ADOPTING PRACTICES THAT CAN IMPROVE THEIR LIVELIHOOD AND MOVE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN THE SMALLHOLDER LANDSCAPE AS LONG AS OUR MAIN MISSION IS REALIZED.

Wetlands International

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines,.....
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? yes.....
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? Malaysia.....
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical....Yes (BMP for OPP on peat)....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict resolution..... other
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support. No.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support. Yes.....
 - d. Support on LabourNo.....
 - e. Support on GenderNo.....
 - f. Support on Children...NO.....

- g. Other...Technical support re BMP for Oil palm in peatlands in targeted project areas.....?
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?. Via Yayasan Mitra Insani in Riau, Indonesia. Also via Input to RSPO guidance on BMP for OPP on peat and GHG emission reduction.....
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?Indonesia.....
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical.Yes – re BMP for Oil palm on peat....., financial....., complaints/advocacy....., conflict resolution..... other
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
- Legal support.....
 - Capacity building or advisory services.Yes.....
 - Smallholder support.Yes.....
 - Support for Labour
 - Support on Gender.....
 - Support for Children.....
 - Other.Technical support on BMP.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do Yayasan Mitra insani is promoting community organisation and mapping, sustainable management of existing oil palm including fire prevention and control, integration of livestock and oil palm cultivation and various other BMPs.....
11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like Provide resources, training, training materials etc.....
12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like) Yes I believe so – the level of support and activities is constrained by lack of resources and also access to additional expertise – eg on oil palm production /agronomy techniques.....
13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? we could enhance our role provided it linked to our countries of operation and our technical focus (especially realted to peatland issues) Where?Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines
14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

.....
.....

Solidaridad

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?
We have programmes in many countries across the world / see our website.
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? Yes, in some countries we support smallholder communities directly, in others we work with partners, who provide support to smallholder communities.
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? We have palm oil field programmes in: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil.
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as:
 - a. Technical – yes
 - b. Financial – yes
 - c. Complaints/advocacy – no
 - d. Conflict resolution – no
 - e. Other?
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support – no
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services – yes
 - c. Smallholder support – yes
 - d. Support on Labour – yes
 - e. Support on Gender – yes, some
 - f. Support on Children – no
 - g. Other – support for RSPO certification
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)? Yes
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector? Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as:
 - a. Technical – yes
 - b. Financial – yes
 - c. Complaints/advocacy – no
 - d. Conflict resolution – no
 - e. Other?
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support – no
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services – yes
 - c. Smallholder support – yes

- d. Support for Labour – yes
 - e. Support on Gender – yes, some
 - f. Support for Children – no
 - g. Other.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do
- a. WWF – providing agricultural management and environmental support to mills and smallholders in Guatemala and Honduras
 - b. SNV provide support to implement social aspects RSPO P _ C in Honduras
 - c. Agrobiz – implementing gap assessments and facilitating RSPO compliance and certification of mills and estates in Colombia
 - d. Natural Habitats Group (NHG) & Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Palma Aceitera (ANCUPA) – provide gap analyses, agricultural training and RSPO certification support to mills and smallholders
 - e. Verité South-East Asia (VSEA) – developing a toolkit and training for implementation and auditing of RSPO labor requirements
 - f. Papua New Guinea Oil Palm Research Association (OPRA) – providing technical training on good agricultural practices & management to smallholders in PNG
 - g. Live and Learn Environmental Education – providing financial management and small business training to smallholders in PNG
 - h. Wild Asia – implementing Wild Asia Group Scheme with smallholders (organization and technical training), providing technical support to a mill and dealers in Malaysia
 - i. Setara Jambi – organize local smallholders, provide agricultural training and establish a smallholder support facility in Indonesia
 - j. Credit Union Keling Kumang (CUKK), Good Return, World Education – technical agricultural management, financial and entrepreneurial training for smallholders in Indonesia
 - k. Twenso Oil Palm Plantation (TOPP) & Benzo Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP) – conduct gap analyses, agricultural training and provide support in RSPO certification for smallholders in Ghana

What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like

- With the provision of 200.000 /year for smallholder projects RSPO has enabled Solidaridad to reach out to communities and support RSPO implementation in Malaysia, Indonesia, Ghana, Honduras and Colombia)see attached report. By making available new funds, this work could be strengthened.
- Suggestions that could further improve could be:
 - Increase capacity to answer questions, including Spanish
 - Develop RSPO endorsed training modules (maybe graphic movie style) on important RSPO topics such as worker rights, FPIC toolkit, supply chain options (how to sell RSPO certified FFB), how to set up an internal control

- system (for groups of smallholders that want to be certified)
- Develop reading Guideline on RSPO documents (relation between P & C, Certification Systems, Supply Chain Certification System, Documents for Smallholders)

11. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like) *I think with more funding Solidaridad could play a more active role in organizing and supporting RSPO implementation and certification in the most appropriate way / we note that in some social aspects it seems often an easy route to compliance is sought for.*
12. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? Where? *If we had more resources, we could free up more time to contribute to improving RSPO documents for smallholders, intensify monitoring and develop more communication material on our current projects (that could possible inspire others).*
13. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

I think it is important to distinguish interventions designed for communities and workers that are involved in palm oil production, and that benefit from palm oil production and those who are victimised by it. The Solidaridad interventions are focussed on players involved in the palm oil supply chain and in particular on ensuring that less powerful actors in the beginning of the chain (smallholder and workers) receive fair benefits.

Aidenvironment

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?.....

Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, Cameroon, Ghana

2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?.....

Yes, in Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....

4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict

resolution..... other

strategic, complaints/advocacy

5. Do you provide:

- a. Legal support..... No
- b. Capacity building or advisory services..... Yes
- c. Smallholder support..... Yes
- d. Support on Labour No
- e. Support on Gender No
- f. Support on Children..... No
- g. Other.....?

6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?.....

Via RSPO and various projects for various clients

7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....

Best described as global

8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy....., conflict resolution..... other

Advocacy and smallholder sustainability in broadest sense

9. Through these other organisations do you provide:

- a. Legal support..... No
- b. Capacity building or advisory services..... Yes
- c. Smallholder support..... Yes
- d. Support for Labour No
- e. Support on Gender..... No
- f. Support for Children..... No
- g. Other.....?

10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through

which you support communities and what they do

11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.....

.....

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)

.....

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role?
In which places or countries?..... With what focus?.....

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.....

10-14: it is important for RSPO and its members to acknowledge that communities and their supporting NGOs are a diverse lot, or at least would come across as such. They do, however, generally share a common agenda that strives to regulate rampant industry expansion. In many ways, NGOs and also corporate forerunners are left to clean up the mess of unregulated globalization that spread out in the 1990s. They often find that governments are still lagging behind and serve out-of-date interests, possibly because they are stuck in out-of-date ideas of development or because they have become dependent on the political economy of skewed development.

The manner in which CSOs package their messages varies along with ideological world views, and direct interests can also vary wildly. Their messages and interests are often also swayed by the preferences the donors (including the public) of the day. Many NGOs, especially those who are less visible to RSPO, expect governments to fulfill their fundamental roles.

RSPO has been relatively open to cater for non-member stakeholders over the years. It had, however, estranged many by poorly addressing complaints and grievances filed, by both members and non-members. This is now improving but serious damage has been done as these stakeholders saw confirmed their experience based cynical view: "nice standards/policy, but weak enforcement". It will be a long road for RSPO to reel back in the reluctant support that some organizations granted RSPO initially.

There is also a significant category of NGOs and their constituency that simply does not believe that voluntary corporate led commitment to sustainability is going to resolve the problems at hand. RSPO has, at various times, acknowledged this. It has, however, failed to

frame this shared concern in a common agenda. It is indeed difficult for RSPO to engage government the way that these CSOs expect but surely a joint agenda could be developed, starting for example by engaging EU governments on substandard certification of biofuels (ISCC). RSPO could also be more explicit in communicating that it expects governments to respect their own laws and commitments to international legislation.

Community agendas and NGO agendas are not by default a match. We observe that community resistance against oil palm in landscapes where oil palm is a near unstoppable development fades, marginalizing opponents to the very fringes of debate. Elsewhere, by nature, RSPO fails to cater for the interests of communities who seek to develop along alternative paths.

Aid environment is not in favor of RSPO accepting funds from its corporate members to support community initiatives in conflict situations such as what happened in the IOI-LTK case. Instead, RSPO should strictly uphold its own rules and policies, which also requires improvement of those rules/policies. Training, community organizing etc. serves no purpose if RSPO cannot be trusted to uphold its rules/policies. No amount of RSPO funding or training can compensate the absence of reliability. This is our proven experience after four years working on aforementioned case as well as other cases.

RSPO struggles to identify to whom it should speak, whom it should engage in conflict situations, and whether these parties are representative. This must be urgently addressed. It is crucial for RSPO to understand that communities (and NGOs) are not corporate entities that operate with similar decision making structures. Lessons could be learned from government agencies that are required to fairly deal with minorities and their interests and have succeeded in doing so.

Lastly, as highlighted to a group of NGOs previously, it is important for RSPO to communicate its achievements beyond certified acreages and CPO volumes. There are countless positive stories to be gathered from the ground, the corporate boardrooms and even in policy. There is so little eye for these successes, whilst these are ultimately proof of how change materializes.

National Wildlife Federation

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **NWF does not have field programmes in Palm Oil Producing countries (however we work on sustainable commodities via interactions with international traders and their corporate buyers, especially in Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico)**
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? **No, outside of the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials' Smallholder Project, which we help to coordinate. That project held one workshop in Chiapas State, Mexico and another in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to better understand whether RSB certification could help increase market access and profitability for smallholder producers of biomass/biofuels in Latin America and South East Asia. The workshops also obtained feedback on the**

regional applicability of new draft RSB Principles & Criteria being developed specifically for smallholders. During the next year, the RSB's work in this field will be linked with local partners (such as Solidaridad) to support capacity building of groups of smallholder farmers in Brazil and South Africa in achieving RSB certification, as well as linking smallholders to markets, to sell their sustainable feedstocks.

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **N/A**
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical **N/A**, financial **N/A**, complaints/advocacy **N/A**, conflict resolution **N/A** other **N/A**?
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....**N/A**.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services – see above # 2 on RSB smallholder project
 - c. Smallholder support – see above in # 2 on RSB smallholder project.
 - d. Support on Labour**N/A**.....
 - e. Support on Gender **N/A**.....
 - f. Support on Children..... **N/A**.....
 - g. Other..... **N/A**.....?
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?.....**NO**.....
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....**NA**.....
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical.....**N/A**....., financial.....**N/A**....., complaints/advocacy..... **N/A**..... , conflict resolution..... **N/A**..... other: **connection of smallholders to capacity building assistance from our colleagues like Solidaridad, (in the context of the RSB smallholder project) and to markets (in urging international buyers to look for opportunities to support smallholder production).**
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....**N/A**.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....**See #2 on RSB**.....
 - c. Smallholder support..... **See #2 on RSB**.....
 - d. Support for Labour **N/A**.....
 - e. Support on Gender..... **N/A**.....
 - f. Support for Children..... **N/A**.....
 - g. Other..... **N/A**.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do
See #2 on RSB smallholder project

What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.....**Improving smallholder connections to markets**

11. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do

you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role?
(Give as much detail as you like)

.....No.....
.....

12. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role?No.....
Where?.....

13. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

.....N/A.....

San Diego Zoo

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?

Cameroon
Democratic Republic of Congo
Madagascar
Malaysia
China
Mexico
Ecuador
Honduras
Dominican Republic
Peru
Columbia
Brazil

2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? **Yes for: Cameroon, China, Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru.**

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **None of the communities with which we work are currently in the palm oil sector.**

4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: **Our support to these communities is technical and/or scientific in nature, and involves capacity building and sustainable development projects.**

5. Do you provide: **Capacity building or advisory services**

6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?

Madagascar (Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group; Madagascar Biodiversity Partnership)

Democratic Republic of Congo (Bonobo and Congo Biodiversity Initiative; Okapi SSP Consortium)

7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **Uncertain as to whether these organizations work within the palm oil sector.**
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: **Technical, advisory, and/or financial.**
9. Through these other organisations do you provide: **Capacity building or advisory services**
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do

Remote Monitoring of Malagasy Lemurs Using Camera Traps (Madagascar). The primary goal of this project is to increase knowledge of the nocturnal aye-aye. Our study site is located in the research area of Maromizaha, a rain forest located in eastern Madagascar. This forest, spanning about 1,800 ha, is currently managed by the Groupe d'Étude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar. Past surveys confirmed the presence of at least 13 species of lemur in this area, including the aye-aye. We will identify different microhabitats at Maromizaha and deploy a network of digital passive infrared cameras to monitor lemur and other wildlife activities. Additionally, we will continue to train the local technical staff responsible for overseeing research activities at the site, as well as local field assistants. We will work with volunteers and local conservation educators to incorporate our camera trap findings into a curriculum about native wildlife for the Maromizaha Primary School.

Okapi SSP Consortium (Democratic Republic of the Congo). San Diego Zoo and San Diego Zoo Safari Park help support the conservation of okapi and their habitat in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Our participation in this program supports the operation of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve, as well as contributes to improved agroforestry initiatives, security, community improvement, recovery, and environmental education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.

- A better understanding of what constitutes the palm oil sector and which communities fall within it
- A list of RSPO-“approved” opportunities
- Contact information and community needs assessments

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)

Yes, all of our in-country activities are resource dependent. We will be better positioned to assist with community work if it can be tied to our organization’s mission of species conservation and to our existing conservation projects.

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? Where? **Most likely Madagascar if funding were available.**

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

SEBA

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?...**Sabah, Malaysia**.....

2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?....**Yes, support and building capacity**

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....**Sabah, Malaysia**.....

4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as:
 technical....**Yes**....., financial....**No**.....,
 complaints/advocacy..... **Yes**..... , conflict resolution....**Occasionally**.....
 other **.Pro-bono advice, workshops on land rightsand user rights**.....?

5. Do you provide:

- Legal support.....**Pro-bono**.....
- Capacity building or advisory services.....**Yes**.....
- Smallholder support.....**Intending to start in the future**.....
- Support on Labour**Yes, but through partner**

organisations.....

e. Support on Gender**Yes**.....

f. Support on Children...**Yes**.....

g. Other.....**we also provide technical support on other issues**.....?

6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?..**We provide direct support to communities**.....

7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?..**Sabah, Malaysia**.....

8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical...**Yes**....., financial....**No**....., complaints/advocacy.....**yes**....., conflict resolution...**yes**..... other ..**Probono, and intervention at a government level and at EIA panels**.....?

9. Through these other organisations do you provide:

a. Legal support...**Yes but on a probono and advisory role, we do connect them to the limited legal groups**

b. Capacity building or advisory services....**yes, our main focus**.....

c. Smallholder support....**Haven't started**.....

d. Support for Labour**Yes through the Sabah Union Groups**.....

e. Support on Gender.....**yes**.....

f. Support for Children.....**yes**.....

g. Other....**Yes**.....?

10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do ..**Sabah Bank Union for Employees, provides labour advice and takes on cases for us. We also refer cases to them. BC Initiative - a local social enterprise who works on the ground with local communities building capacity on community protocols. PACOS**.....

11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like...**RSPO recently conducted a training course on mediation in Sabah which was very well run. Most of the local organisations need to build capacity on areas such as auditing and mediation (of which is usually targeted to western based NGOs). The auditing process should include local groups who are based on the ground.**

.....

12. If there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like) ...**Definitely, as we could have a wider outreach programme for community protocols. Most Malaysian communities although know about RSPO, have not utilised the complaints system (referring to the case volume from Malaysia as compared to Indonesia)**.....

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role?**No capacity at the moment..**..... In which places or countries?..... With what focus?.....

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.....

.....

SawitWatch

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **Indonesia**
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? **Yes, we do**
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **Indonesia**
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical (yes) financial (yes, in term to support and develop their alternative livelihoods) complaints/advocacy (Yes), conflict resolution (yes) other (developing, initiating, and improving policy in local, provincial, and national levels)
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support (yes)
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services (yes)
 - c. Smallholder support (yes)
 - d. Support on Labour (yes)
 - e. Support on Gender (yes)
 - f. Support on Children (yes)
 - g. Other.....?
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)? **Yes, with many local partners in Indonesia**
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **In Indonesia, and also in Malaysia in term share learning with several NGOs and CSOs who work directly in the environmental and social issue on Oil Palm industry.**

8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical (yes), financial (in Indonesia Yes, in Malaysia No) complaints/advocacy (yes), conflict resolution (yes) other (collaborations campaign into the consumer and market)
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support (yes, in term of share learning and comparing with situations on legal issues in Indonesia)
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services (yes)
 - c. Smallholder support (In Indonesia Yes, Malaysia No)
 - d. Support for Labour (yes)
 - e. Support on Gender (yes)
 - f. Support for Children (yes)
 - g. Other.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do.

In Indonesia, we are in SW secretariat work closely with communities directly and some time we advocacy them through local NGOs at least in 23 provinces in Indonesia.

Sawit Watch works to increasing capacity of IPs, labors, smallholders and Woman with training on legal framework, preserve the rights of IPs/LCs, protecting the commnities land based on participatory mapping, set up regulations in local levels, developing livelihood of the communities from their local commodities and many other things. We are working in existing areas of oil palm plantation or expanding by permits from government, we also work in threaten areas based on our analysis. It means that in existing plantation we found that not all oil palm companies operating there are members of RSPO.

And just a few communities and local NGOs also Sawit Watch members in our advocacy areas engage with the market initiatives like RSPO and take position as opposite with any market initiatives.

Based on that situation and also a members of RSPO, Sawit Watch makes P & C RSPO is just a tool for our advocacy work. We have to find and accept our tools like litigation, mediation, public campaign in local, national and international level. Sawit Watch belives all of those activities will resolve or at least decrease the conflict or disputes between oil palm company and community including government.

11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.

As a social NGO, Sawit Watch rules (**role**) in RSPO is monitoring the implementation of RSPO standard by oil palm companies including the supply chain. Based on that rules (**role**) we working with other stakeholders and also use other tools (not just P &

C RSPO) for protecting the human rights in oil palm industry.

With working on that terms directly or indirectly Sawit Watch as members already supported RSPO. We just want to suggest RSPO more intensively meet and dialog with communities directly or thorough NGOs who working in communities advocacy.

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like).

For a while we will not accept funding from RSPO except support our travel cost or accomodation if Sawit Watch doesn't has fund to attend RSPO meeting. But we still communicate or send letter to RSPO if communities told us to advocacy them through RSPO.

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? Without fund from RSPO, Sawit Watch still an active member to advocate the communities with RSPO standard and other relevant tools.
14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

P & C RSPO is a good standard for oil palm sustainable. We just hope RSPO can enforce the standard for its members especially for big growers and its supply chain and same time protecting the vulner**able** groups like smallholders, labors and Ips/ local commnities.

If RSPO did it, at the end public will seeing that RSPO very serious to conduct continuously improvement to ensure the real-sustainability on whole supply chain (respect and protecting human rights and environmental) not only in the Jargon of RSPO or just for fulfill demands from market.

BothENDS

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? BE's involvement in filed programmes is indirect - we work with local NGO's in a number of po producing countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, (India), Cameroon, Nigeria, Uganda, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Brazil, (Bolivia),
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? No, See above.
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? See ad. 1.

4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: See ad 1.
 technical....., financial : small grants....., complaints/advocacy:
 mostly as go-between/networking support..... , conflict resolution: mostly as
 go-between other : linking to international audiences/other civil
 society players.....?
5. Do you provide: See ad. 1. BE does not deliver direct support to communities; focus
 is on local NGOs' role
 - a. Legal support.....
6. Capacity building or advisory services..... BE focuses on capacity building of local
 NGOs to enhance their outreach to communities.
 - a.
 - b. Smallholder support.....
 - c. Support on Labour
 - d. Support on Gender
 - e. Support on Children.....
 - f. Other.....?
7. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via
 other organisations)? Yes See above.
8. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil
 palm sector? Indonesia, Nigeria, Uganda, (Malaysia),
9. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical....informing local NGO's
 about possible avenues to strengthen position of communities; e.g. information of
 community mapping (Indonesia)....., financial...small grants.....,
 complaints/advocacy: networking/BE engages in joint advocacy..... , conflict
 resolution – mostly through RSPO..... other lobbying RSPO and providing
 local NGO's a platform in international (commodity or political)
 area,.....?
10. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support....Sometimes.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.... Yes, various.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support for Labour
 - e. Support on Gender.....
 - f. Support for Children.....
 - g. Other.....Networking support; learning exchanges; advocating recognition of
 the value of existing (customary)/alternative land use systems

11. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you
 support communities and what they do
12. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary
 organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so
 that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many
 practical suggestions as you like.

Local civil society organisations play a pivotal role in addressing the dual issues of

stopping/negotiating oil palm expansion before land/forest is cleared and rights are violated, and supporting communities to assert/ claim their rights after the new plantations already exist. They are the ones who are relied on to do the trainings, provide legal assistance and distribute knowledge and information. Yet they are also often under-staffed, under-funded, and lack capacity/information, and as such frequently struggling to provide these services. Additionally, civil society may at times not even fully aware of all the complex laws, requirements and processes and communities' entitlements themselves. In order to support local communities these CSOs and NGOs deserve to be strengthened and enabled to reach out to the struggling communities.

If there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)

We proposes to build a global network of local, national and international NGOs in order to collect, share and apply the lessons learnt in the palm oil (expansion) areas. The network would work with intermediary NGOs who see it as their task to support and train local civil society and community groups. The network will hold annual meetings, produce training material and gather funds and expertise for local capacity building purposes and/or legal aid. It would also facilitate exchange trips and help to build an international agenda setting platform for community and national level responses. Much attention will need to go towards bridging cultural and linguistic barriers between the partners. The idea is furthermore to make this network as 'lean and mean' as possible, making use of existing structures and instruments, streamlining existing communications and tools – e.g. re PFIC, community mapping etc- than reinventing new paths. A joint platform could in future also act as knowledge base for possible communication campaigns targeted at policy makers, companies and the public at large.

As many of the leading multinational palm oil companies and their investors are the same for various countries and regions, coordinating strategies and responses of those actors engaging with them should lead to better outcomes. For example the largest companies investing in palm oil expansion in West Africa are Malaysian and Indonesian.

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? **Yes**
Where? **Globally**

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

.....Happy to elaborate and provide many more details
later.....

Oxfam

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)?.....Indonesia, PNG, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Philippines, DRC, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru.

2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries?.....In most cases support is indirect.

3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....Indonesia.

4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..yes..... , conflict resolution..yes..... other?

5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....to some extent
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....yes
 - c. Smallholder support.....yes
 - d. Support on Labouryes
 - e. Support on Genderyes
 - f. Support on Children.....
 - g. Other.....?Land rights

6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)?.....yes, potentially

7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector?.....see full list above

8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict resolution..... other?as above

9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....

- d. Support for Labour
- e. Support on Gender.....
- f. Support for Children.....
- g. Other.....?

10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do

11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like.....FPIC training, mediation, conflict resolution, capacity building in private sector engagement.

12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)definitely, but with the community interest as a starting point.

13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role?
In which places or countries?..... With what focus?...with a focus on land rights and conflict resolution/ prevention.

14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.....

Conservation International Foundation

1. In which Palm Oil Producing Countries do you have field programmes (which may not be about palm oil)? **DRC, Liberia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Indonesia, PNG, Cambodia, Philippines**
2. Do you provide **direct** support to communities in these countries? **YES**
3. In which countries do you already provide **direct** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **.Indonesia**
4. Would you characterise this **direct** support to communities as: technical . **YES**....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict resolution..... other
5. Do you provide:
 - a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services **YES**
 - c. Smallholder support **YES**
 - d. Support on Labour

- e. Support on Gender
 - f. Support on Children.....
 - g. Other.....?
6. Do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector (ie via other organisations)? **Research into social standards compliance in small-H palm producers in Brazil**
7. In which countries do you already provide **indirect** support to communities in the oil palm sector? **Brazil...**
8. Would you characterise this **indirect** support as: technical **YES**....., financial....., complaints/advocacy..... , conflict resolution..... other
9. Through these other organisations do you provide:
- a. Legal support.....
 - b. Capacity building or advisory services.....
 - c. Smallholder support.....
 - d. Support for Labour
 - e. Support on Gender.....
 - f. Support for Children.....
 - g. Other **monitoring compliance and impacts of compliance with Brazilian social regulations**.....?
10. Please tell as much as you wish about these other organisations through which you support communities and what they do
11. What do you think needs to be done to improve the capacity of intermediary organisation like yours, or the ones through which you provide indirect support, so that the RSPO can engage more effectively with communities? Make as many practical suggestions as you like. **training existing staff, addition of more social specialists in our organization and our partners**,.....
12. **If** there was funding, training support or other forms of support eg from the RSPO, do you think your organisation could play a stronger role in taking on this outreach role? (Give as much detail as you like)
YES.....
13. Would you **want** to take on this expanded role? **YES** Where?**Liberia, possibly others. Supporting communities in/around palm concessions in developing sustainable livelihood and conservation strategies as part of integrated development planning for palm producing regions**
14. This was a very simple questionnaire. What else would you like to share on this important subject? Feel free to comment and suggest how this enquiry could be better directed to better take into account your opinions or experiences. Or just make any additional remarks that you like.

CI recognizes that conservation is not solely a job for those who depend on natural resources; it is a job for everyone; and everyone has a right to use these resources. With this in mind, CI adopted a Rights-Based Approach (RBA) in 2010. This approach aims to ensure that human rights are respected in all aspects of our conservation efforts. An essential outcome of our conservation strategy, human well-being, is only created and promoted if the rights of land users are deeply ingrained within each project or program.

Communities around the world rely on their territories—the natural habitats and services those ecosystems provide—for sustenance, livelihoods, and protection from climate related disasters. The Rights-Based Approach, and its principles, is a fundamental element in safeguarding the rights of indigenous and local peoples, communities, and villages throughout conservation initiatives. We work to integrate these principles throughout the work of our programs and partners’ programs globally. We have RBA policies on engaging with Indigenous and Traditional Peoples: promoting gender equity: protecting vulnerable populations (such as children): engaging partners: protecting personal information in research projects; and preventing resettlement. We are happy to provide more detailed information on how these policies are applied in specific countries with palm oil interests.

CI has also produced several capacity building modules on stakeholder engagement, climate change mitigation, adaptation and other emerging climate issues relevant to indigenous and forest peoples. Please contact us if you are not familiar with these products.

Annex 4

OUTREACH OF COMPARABLE MSDs/RTs

Name of organisation	ASC – Aquaculture Stewardship Council
Mailing address	P.O. Box 19107; 3501 DC Utrecht, The Netherlands
Email	Bas.geerts@asc-aqua.org
Principal contact person	Bas Geerts
Date of establishment of organisation	April, 2010
Location of main organisational offices and branches	Utrecht, The Netherlands
Number of existing members by type (eg private sector, research institutes, environmental civil society organisations, social civil society organisations, farmers' unions, smallholders, auditors ...)	The ASC is not a membership organisation
Description of existing outreach strategy or programme	Currently we have 2 staff dedicated doing outreach activities: 1 with a focus on Latin America (based in Brazil) and one doing the 'rest of the world', with a primary focus on Europe.
Would you describe the outreach strategy of your organisation as more pro-active or reactive (ie reaching out, or being reached out to)?	Pro-active as good as we can, but as you will be able to imagine, 2 people cannot be pro-active towards all stakeholders. Reactive we do the best we can to service those stakeholders as well.
Challenges faced in existing outreach strategy or programme	Initially supply is modest, while demand may be bigger. This may cause frustration on the buying side of the supply chain. Later, when supply may have surpassed demand, frustration may arise among producers (in our case fish farms)
Anticipated changes or enhancements in the existing outreach strategy or programme	We will gradually grow our outreach team, as our revenues allow us. Hiring staff in Asia seems a logical next step.
Recommendations to the RSPO on outreach strategy and engaging with intermediary organisations	Hire local people in regions you want to do your outreach in. Strive to have consistency in contacts (i.e. same contact person to stakeholders for a longer period of time).
Main way through which intermediary organisations can access and get in touch with your organisation	Phone, mail and in-person to specific stakeholders. In addition we have dedicated e-news updates for specific stakeholder groups. Lastly, we use social media: LinkedIn Company page, Twitter and our own website to provide updates. On an annual basis we also present ourselves at B2B trade fairs (e.g. Brussels, Boston)
Role of intermediary organisations within your organisation (eg members, observer members, ad hoc experts etc)	We have a supervisory board, a technical advisory board and several technical working groups which consists of people representing all sorts of stakeholders.
Any other insights	Doing the right things the right way is very important for every organisation, but at least as important is to tell about it, to create buy-in. This is very often underestimated, but getting people on board is key to one's success. Allocating budgets to it from the start is (in my opinion) an essential thing to do. Raising funds is

an important preparational step towards that.

Bon Sucro

Intermediaries for Bon Sucro standards for organisations that add value in the sugarcane supply chain. They have a separate term for what the RSPO understands as IMOs which is ‘civil society’. There are only 9 such civil society organisations members of Bon Sucro to date. They are located in countries where Bon Sucro is already active. Most were involved with Bon Sucro from its inception. Generally it is IMOs that approach Bon Sucro in the context of a particular case, rather than Bon Sucro doing outreach to IMOs, so a rather ‘passive approach’ that relies largely on the membership to do the outreach. IMOs not represented because Bon Sucro is ‘not active in IP areas’. Bon Sucro encourages IMOs to become members of Bon Sucro as they will have more leverage that way. Bon Sucro is still relatively new and small. They agree that more work on outreach to IMOs is important and that they will need to do this as they grow bigger in terms of organisation and geographical spread. IMOs include farmers’ associations and a few research institutes, which they contact when doing outreach visits.

TFD

Different in that it is not a certification scheme but a multi-stakeholder platform and process that seeks to develop mutual trust, a shared understanding, and collaborative solutions to challenges in achieving sustainable forest management and forest conservation around the world. Works through ‘dialogue’ so obviously do a lot of outreach work. Created by broad range of stakeholders in the first place (mainly companies and big NGOs first but then outreach to rights-holders (eg forest-based communities, indigenous peoples, family forest owners etc) mainly through its own member individuals and Steering Committee members, who then share their own networks with TFD. Do lot of work on the ground in countries which helps build and sustain outreach. Have a database of over 150 IMOs. But report communication to still be one of their biggest challenges – outreach works with those organisations that know about them, but what about all the others? Have an info brochure, most people sign up on the website. Ask their members to make suggestions for Dialogue participants (inc local level NGOs). Classify IMOs into 10 – 15 rough categories (eg SNGO, ENGO, IP/community group, labour organisation, inter-governmental NGOs, academic, business etc). Seek a balance across these categories without being restrictive.

RTRS

At a much earlier phase so focused on increasing market demand for RTRS-certified products, and their financial stability. Communications less of a focus for now and not a strategy per se. Main outreach is through producers (which includes farmers unions and smallholders) and other standards (eg RSPO). System of Task Forces at national and regional level developed (eg Europe, Brazil, India) whose members recommend other IMOs to be involved, but most of these are still private sector. CSOs represent about 15% of RTRS membership. Also have some research institutes as members. Not usually contacted by IMOs following a particular case – they go out to contact potential members (not yet mature enough an organisation). Existing IMOs play big role promoting RTRS certification and increasing demand and ensuring compliance (eg Solidaridad). Some are members, others observer members (ie cannot vote in GA). 19 civil society IMO members to date.

Name of organisation

Mailing address

Email

PEFC International
World Trade Centre 1
10 route de L'Aéroport
CH-1215 Genève
Switzerland
t.arndt@pefc.org

Principal contact person Date of establishment of organisation	Thorsten Arndt 1999
Location of main organisational offices and branches Number of existing members by type (eg private sector, research institutes, environmental civil society organisations, social civil society organisations, farmers' unions, smallholders, auditors ...)	See http://pefc.org/about-pefc/membership/national-members National forest certification systems: 38 – see http://pefc.org/about-pefc/membership/national-members for details International stakeholder members (including civil society organizations, businesses, smallholder associations etc): 22 – see http://pefc.org/about-pefc/membership/international-stakeholder Extraordinary members (mostly smallholder associations): 5 – see http://pefc.org/about-pefc/membership/extraordinary-members for details
Description of existing outreach strategy or programme	PEFC's outreach to local communities and stakeholders is achieved mostly through a two-pronged approach: 1) Collaboration with local multi-stakeholder organizations in developing national standards, with the initiative to develop national commodity certification standards originating from local stakeholders
Would you describe the outreach strategy of your organisation as more pro-active or reactive (ie reaching out, or being reached out to)?	2) The PEFC Collaboration Fund, which co-funds local projects Pro-active. Every national forest certification systems must be a multi-stakeholder organizations, with the local standard setting processes being required to actively communicate, include all interest stakeholders, make special provisions for disadvantaged stakeholders, feature a complaints mechanism etc. The PEFC Collaboration Fund, an annual call small grant programme, specifically aims, among other things, to encourage the establishment of new partnerships among organizations and/or strengthen existing partnerships and to act as a catalyst for locally relevant projects which embody PEFC's vision of "a world in which people manage forests sustainably"
Challenges faced in existing outreach strategy or programme	Challenges faced are mainly financial. While there is continuous interest by local stakeholders to set up national forest certification systems in countries where PEFC is not yet present, obtaining the necessary financial resources for the development of a national forest certification system tends to present obstacles. Similarly, while the Collaboration Fund is highly successful, there is a limit on financial resources that limit the number of projects that can be supported and the ability to follow up with previously supported projects to fully benefit from their achievements
Anticipated changes or enhancements in the existing outreach strategy or programme Recommendations to the RSPO on outreach strategy and engaging with intermediary organisations	Strengthen activities to obtain external funding for both the development of national forest certification systems as well as for the PEFC Collaboration Fund PEFC's bottom-up approach to commodity certification remains unique yet tremendously successful in engaging local communities and stakeholders in the process. By providing full ownership of the national process to local organizations, PEFC ensures not only that standards meet the expectations of

Main way through which intermediary organisations can access and get in touch with your organisation
 Role of intermediary organisations within your organisation (eg members, observer members, ad hoc experts etc)
 Any other insights

stakeholders on the ground, address local conditions, and are consistent with national laws and regulations, while at the same time meeting international benchmarks and being internationally recognized, but it also contributes to long-term commitment of local stakeholders to the process.

Multiple. Members are very active, and in addition to formal channels such as General Assemblies and official meetings, there is frequent collaboration and communication on a wide range of issues.

Members

You may want to consult

<http://pefc.org/resources/brochures/projects-and-development/1569-promoting-sustainable-forest-management-introducing-pefc-s-unique-approach-to-forest-certification> for a quick overview of how PEFC is working, including information about national forest certification organizations at national levels, and

http://pefc.org/images/documents/brochures/toolkit_interactive_aug_2014.pdf for comprehensive information about how national systems and standards are developed.

Name of organisation	Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials
Mailing address	7 Chemin de Balaxert 1219 Chatelaine, Switzerland
Email	info@rsb.org
Principal contact person	Sébastien Haye, Standards Director
Date of establishment of organisation	RSB was initiated in April 2007 as a project of the Energy Center of EPFL (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology). It became an independent association under Swiss Law as of January 1, 2013
Location of main organisational offices and branches	Chatelaine (Geneva), Switzerland
Number of existing members by type (eg private sector, research institutes, environmental civil society organisations, social civil society organisations, farmers' unions, smallholders, auditors ...)	See http://rsb.org/about/organization/rsb-members/
Description of existing outreach strategy or programme	Standards and Procedures are developed in consultation with members. Consensus has to be sought (if not, a voting is organised) ahead of approval by either our Assembly of Delegates or Board of Directors. In certain cases, public consultation is organised too (http://rsb.org/activities-and-projects/consultations/). We follow ISEAL Codes of Conduct (RSB is a full ISEAL Member).

	We also have public comment periods for new certified companies. Finally, we organise regional outreaches on specific topics (e.g. smallholders, indirect land-use change): http://rsb.org/archives/previous-meetings-outreaches-consultations/
Would you describe the outreach strategy of your organisation as more pro-active or reactive (ie reaching out, or being reached out to)?	A mixture of both. In periods where no particular consultation or standard development is going on, it's rather reactive, whereas we are proactive when a specific topic or document is under consultation and requires stakeholder feedback.
Challenges faced in existing outreach strategy or programme	Lack of capacity, time and resources in certain sectors, particularly NGOs in southern countries. Fatigue over several years of consultation of our members on several docs; difficulty to mobilise them sometimes.
Anticipated changes or enhancements in the existing outreach strategy or programme	More active member recruitment strategy, as resources allow.
Recommendations to the RSPO on outreach strategy and engaging with intermediary organisations	Not really. We learnt a lot from RSPO for our own processes
Main way through which intermediary organisations can access and get in touch with your organisation	Phone, emails, teleconferences.
Role of intermediary organisations within your organisation (eg members, observer members, ad hoc experts etc)	Associate Members can take part in discussions and consultations but not in any voting or election.
Any other insights	Check our stakeholder mapping http://rsb.org/about/stakeholder-mapping/

REGIONAL ASIA

Name of organisation	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
Mailing address	108 Moo 5, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai 50210 Thailand Tel: 66(0) 53380168 Fax: 66(0) 53380752
Email	aippmail@aippnet.org
Principal contact person	Joan Carling, Secretary General of AIPP joan@aippnet.org
What links your organisation has to communities	AIPP is a membership based regional organization established by indigenous peoples movement in Asia. Currently, AIPP has 47 member organizations in 13 countries in Asia. The members of AIPP vary in nature but are working for indigenous peoples and their communities at the national, subnational and local levels. AIPP is sustaining its work for the rights of indigenous communities through its strong partnership with its members and partner organizations/institutions in the ground and through the solidarity and cooperation with regional and international civil society organizations.
What is the nature of your main work	AIPP envisions that indigenous peoples in Asia are fully exercising their rights, distinct cultures and identities, are living with dignity, and enhancing their sustainable management systems on lands, territories and resources for their own future and development in an environment of peace, justice and equality. To achieve this, AIPP is implementing six (6) programmes namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment Programme 2. Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme 3. Indigenous Women Programme 4. Communications Development Programme 5. Regional Capacity Building Programme 6. Organizational Strengthening <p>All the programmes have capacity building, awareness raising, research and documentation and advocacy components in their activities. The</p>

	<p>implementation of said activities are more focused at the national and local levels.</p> <p>AIPP assists in the advocacy at the regional and international levels by facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples from the ground to share their experiences in relevant regional and international processes and mechanisms. AIPP also facilitates the dialogues between indigenous organizations/institutions and governments in the regional and national levels for their possible collaboration and partnership.</p>
Legal status	AIPP is registered as foundation in Thailand. The registration number of AIPP is 151/2545.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	
Experience in the palm oil sector	<p>AIPP has been monitoring the impacts of large-scale plantations adversely affecting indigenous communities in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. A case study on the Impact on Indigenous Peoples of Palm Oil Plantations in Bagochoc and Tingalan, Opol, Province of Misamis Oriental, Mindanao/Southern Philippines was included in the AIPP publication, Indigenous Peoples and Corporate Accountability in the ASEAN (http://www.aippnet.org/index.php/publication-sp-2697/human-rights/1058-indigenous-peoples-and-corporate-accountability-in-the-asean).</p>
Knowledge of RSPO	AIPP has not been directly engaging with the RSPO but has provided some inputs to the review of the RSPO principles and criteria on sustainable palm oil in 2013. Our members in Malaysia (JOAS) and Indonesia (AMAN) are directly engaging with the RSPO.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	

Name of organisation	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)
Mailing address	73-K Dr. Lazcano Street, Barangay Laging Handa, Quezon City, Philippines
Email	angoc@angoc.org ndemarquez@angoc.org
Principal contact person	Nathaniel Don Marquez
What links your organisation has to	Through our members and partners which operate

communities	at the national and local level, ANGOC has been helping communities in defending their rights to land, promoting sustainable agriculture and linking community representatives to national, regional and global processes that impact on their resource rights.
What is the nature of your main work	Established in 1979, ANGOC is a regional NGO network of national and regional NGOs working on food sovereignty, agrarian reform, sustainable agriculture and rural development. Our members and partners work in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. We engage national governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in policy dialogues on the themes mentioned. ANGOC also network with similar-minder organizations as well as conduct strategic capacity building initiatives (e.g., mentorship, training, production of knowledge products, study tours, etc).
Legal status	Regional NGO network; Non-stock, non-profit registered in the Philippines Securities and Exchange Commission
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	ANGOC has ECOSOC Consultative Status ANGOC has performed and continue to act as: a) convenor of workshops, consultations and policy dialogues at national and regional levels; b) capacity enhancer through providing training and hosting study tours and internship programs; c) spearheading the Land Watch Asia campaign that aims to promote land rights at national and regional level (see www.angoc.org) and c) developed a number of knowledge products related to land rights advocacy, participatory processes and agricultural development.
Experience in the palm oil sector	ANGOC has no direct experience in the palm oil sector but our member, WALHI does.
Knowledge of RSPO	Little knowledge. First heard about RSPO through our interaction with Oxfam-Novib. Then in 2009, ANGOC commissioned case studies on land grabbing in palm oil sector which was prepared by Sawit Watch.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No idea. Maybe there is a need to broaden its dissemination.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Only read from articles about RSPO using multi-stakeholder approach and in engaging the private sector. But to the extent on the impact of the approach, we have no idea about it.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes, as land grab is happening in the palm oil

Other insights	sector. There is room for complementation in terms of advocacy. RSPO's linkage with the private sector is another area that we can learn from. Mentioned in the previous responses
Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities What is the nature of your main work Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights	Asian Indigenous Women's Network 1 Sepic Road, 2600 Baguio City, Philippines ellen@tebtebba.org Eleanor P. Dictaan – Bang-oa AIWN, thru its member organizations in the region, is linked with indigenous peoples and women's organizations from national to the community level. Capacity building for indigenous women and engendering indigenous peoples' organizations Registered under the Security and Exchange Commission in the Philippines How to engage with the RSPO; technical and logistical support for participation needed At the Secretariat level, we do not have experience on this area but we have member organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines who are affected or are engaged in palm oil sector. none Need more info on this Need more info on this yes It may be good to think of directly capacitating indigenous people/women in this sector and providing them resources to directly engage the RSPO
Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities What is the nature of your main work	Asian Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) 109 Soi Sitthichon, Suthisarnwinichai Rd., Samsennok, Huaykwang, Bangkok 10310 kalpalata@aihr.info Kalpalata Dutta AIHR provides capacity building support to communities. AIHR focuses on human rights education, and endeavours to strengthen the theory and practice of human rights. We do learning programs, trainings and workshops on human rights knowledge and skills, including on monitoring human rights violations. We also do research and produce resource materials that can be used by academics and practitioners in their human rights

<p>Legal status</p> <p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>work.</p> <p>Functioning under the Thai Foundation – Human Rights and Development Foundation</p> <p>On new concepts and developments in the field of human rights</p> <p>Direct experience - nil</p> <p>Basic</p> <p>nil</p> <p>nil</p> <p>High. We believe that the communities require this information so that it helps them to engage with corporations. It will help them to protect and promote their rights.</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>What links your organisation has to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of your main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>EarthRights International</p> <p>1612 K St NW # 401, Washington, DC 20006, United States</p> <p>daniel@earthrights.org</p> <p>Daniel King, Mekong Legal Director</p> <p>Indirectly through Myanmar Environmental Legal Training Network, Mekong Legal Network and EarthRights School Alumni Network, and directly through ERI case work in Myanmar and the Mekong.</p> <p>Legal representation and advocacy, campaigning and training</p> <p>Registered in Washington DC, United States</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>None</p> <p>Anecdotal</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>As an industry body it focuses on responsibility rather than accountability, but it can be an advocacy target as part of a wider campaign. ERI is interested in the agribusiness and land grabbing issues and as palm oil becomes more pervasive the need for RSPO knowledge may increase.</p> <p>Would be happy to connect FPP to ERS alumni working on palm oil issues in Myanmar and the Mekong</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p>	<p>Focus on the Global South</p> <p>Focus on the Global South</p> <p>% CUSRI</p> <p>Wisit Prachuabmoh Building</p> <p>Chulalongkorn University</p> <p>Phayathai road</p> <p>Bangkok 10330, Thailand</p>

<p>Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of your main work</p> <p>Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>s.guttal@focusweb.org Shalmali Guttal We support communities' efforts to defend their rights to land, water and other natural resources in different ways: training in research and documentation; providing information and analyses about existing and potential threats to their rights; facilitating legal support, shelter and safe spaces; supporting advocacy actions at various levels; facilitating contacts with relevant networks, organisations, media; raising money for community actions and needs; etc. Research, analysis and writing on development, trade, investment and land policies; popular education with local communities, progressive social movements, students, the general public, legislators and law makers, etc.; capacity, political and institutional support to progressive social movements, unions, grassroots organisations, etc. Research organisations We do not work directly in the palm oil sector or on the RSPO; we do work on other MSD type initiatives. We would need to spend some time learning about the RSPO and the palm oil sector before we could think about being any kind of intermediary. None Little None We do not generally support such multi-stakeholder processes because they do not address the power asymmetries among the different actors involved, and because the "stakes" of different actors are not weighted appropriately or in a just way. Yes. RSPO cannot provide "conflict free palm oil" unless it comes up with effective mechanisms to avoid conflicts (which is not likely) and to ensure real justice for the local communities/peoples affected by conflicts arising from the palm oil industry.</p>
<p>Name of organisation Mailing address Email</p>	<p>Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA). 66/2 Pan Road, Silom, Bang Rak, Bangkok, 10500 Thailand info[at]forum-asia.org Ph:+66 (0) 2 637 9126-7 Fax:+66 (0) 2 637 9128</p>

Principal contact person	Evelyn Balais-Serrano Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	FORUM-ASIA members – 49 members in 17 countries of Asia – have links to communities. (FORUM-ASIA serves the members by implementing the programmes identified by them to deal with human rights challenges they think are common to them in Asia.)
What is the nature of your main work	Promotion and protection of human rights, both civil and political, and economic-social and cultural, including the right to development.
Legal status	FORUM-ASIA is registered in Switzerland (as an international non-governmental organisation) as well as in Thailand, as a regional non-governmental organisation.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Both – training and other tangible resources – are needed to act as a viable intermediary especially in this sector in which FORUM-ASIA does not have sufficient knowhow.
Experience in the palm oil sector	Some of the FORUM-ASIA members might have some experience, but FORUM-ASIA has not had any work experience in the palm oil sector.
Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Very limited knowledge. No comment The human rights based approach of the RSPO is appreciable, especially its focus on empowerment of local communities and indigenous peoples to protect forests, customary lands and the natural resources within while holding companies accountable for human rights violations in this particular sector.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	It would be interesting to know more about RSPO.
Other insights	Great initiative; good luck!
Name of organisation	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Mailing address	80-86 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8NH, UK
Email	lorenzo.cotula@iied.org
Principal contact person	Lorenzo Cotula, team leader, Legal Tools Team
What links your organisation has to communities	We work with legal empowerment practitioners in Africa and Asia, many of whom work closely with local communities
What is the nature of your main work	Research, capacity building, policy support
Legal status	Independent policy research institute based in the UK. Registered as a charity.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable	

intermediary
Experience in the palm oil sector

Knowledge of RSPO
Comments if any on RSPO communications
Comments if any on the RSPO approach
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO

Other insights

Primarily through our research on agribusiness concessions, including in Malaysia and Cameroon. Examined some investment contracts for palm oil developments
Have been following primarily from the distance

Interested particularly in land rights and FPIC issues.
Open minded as to whether RSPO will be able to make a difference. Much will depend on effective monitoring and enforcement of standards.
Addressing grievance mechanism is a key part of that.

Name of organisation

Mailing address

Email
Principal contact person
What links your organisation has to communities

What is the nature of your main work

Natural Justice: Lawyers for Communities and the Environment

Malaysia: 479 Jalan Sang Kancil, Kota Kinabalu 88300, Sabah

HQ (if needed): 63 Hout Street, Mercantile Building, Cape Town 8001, South Africa
holly@naturaljustice.org (Malaysia)
Holly Jonas (Malaysia), +60105880016

We partner with a number of community-based organisations and networks who have long-standing relationships with Indigenous peoples and local communities in several countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We generally work with and provide targeted support to these local organisations to complement to their ongoing work (e.g. on specific legal or strategic matters), who in turn continue their engagement with communities themselves.

We aim to facilitate the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and implementation of laws and policies that affect them and the environments upon which they depend. We work at the local, national, regional, and international levels with a wide range of partners on activities such as providing guidance and support to community-based organisations, conducting research, providing technical advice, and engaging in strategic advocacy. We strive to ensure that Indigenous peoples' and communities' rights and responsibilities are represented and respected at the broader scales and that gains made in international fora are fully

Legal status

Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary

Experience in the palm oil sector

Knowledge of RSPO

Comments if any on RSPO communications

upheld at lower levels.

Non-profit organisation registered in South Africa (registration number: 057-611-NPO)
Community- and CBO-accessible materials (in terms of design, format, language, etc.) with perhaps more detailed complementary materials for IMOs focusing on topics such as practicalities and nuances of the various components of RSPO and sensitivities and skills required to be an effective / viable IMO (and what that means!). This could be further complemented by facilitated training / skill-sharing workshops, perhaps at a sub-regional level, and/or provision of guidance for self-directed group activities (e.g. so IMOs in a particular area can get together themselves). Having some way to continue to meet as a group over time (in person and/or virtually) to share experiences and lessons and build good practice guidance together would be beneficial as well. There is much to be learned and it would be easy enough for some IMOs to go down a rabbit hole of thinking they're doing a good job when things could perhaps be done more effectively (!).

Relatively recent (past 2 years only) but increasing, especially given the omnipresence of the sector in Malaysia. Currently undertaking an independent review of RSPO's complaints system, contributing to FPP's FPIC guide, participating in the Human Rights Working Group, assisting 'behind-the-scenes' with the Malaysian Palm Oil NGO Coalition, and assisting with a nascent longer-term project in the Telupid Forest Complex (Sabah) involving large plantations and smallholders interested in becoming RSPO-certified.

As above, we've only recently started engaging with the RSPO system but are learning quickly by participating in a number of different initiatives that touch on various aspects of the system. The learning curve certainly continues. Certain aspects of RSPO's communications are pretty good (e.g. use of social media, innovative reporting format from recent European RT, the betterpalmoildebates.org website, etc.). However, the Press Room section of the website is largely outdated and there have been many concerns raised about both internal and external communications in the context of the complaints system (e.g. inconsistent and at times inaccurate documentation and communication of

Comments if any on the RSPO approach

information about complaints, inadequate communication with complainants and general public about updates on the complaints, information on the complaints system is only available in English and in unengaging and sometimes confusing formats, little to no info available is tailored specifically for communities and other rights-holders and stakeholders with specific comms needs, lack of publicly available information about activities and decision-making processes undertaken by the Complaints Panel and Dispute Settlement Facility, and lack of standard operating procedures for reporting to the public). Much more work is needed to address these and various other issues with communications.

There seems to be a persistent tension between a number of dualities, e.g. transparency vs. confidentiality, swift action (such as sanctions) vs. prolonged dialogue, issues being raised and dealt with in the public vs. behind closed doors, clear and consistent thresholds for compliance and repercussions vs. companies dealt with on a case-by-case basis (often to keep them in the system), preventative vs. remedial action, etc. The RSPO system as a whole seems to be at a bit of a tipping point that could go either way – both in terms of gathering a critical mass of influential companies in the industry, but also in terms of growing frustrations from all corners with how the system operates (or not). The high degree of public scrutiny should be seen as an opportunity to improve the system for the betterment of all, rather than a pesky tide to be kept at bay at all costs simply to save face and keep the marketing machine rolling.

Interest in finding out more about the RSPO

Absolutely! Our involvement is only increasing though will likely continue as a non-RSPO member.

Other insights

In the complaints system review, it's been really useful and interesting speaking with other complaints mechanisms (e.g. FSC, Bonsucro, CAO) and learning more about how they deal with various issues pertinent to RSPO. The CAO in particular seems to engage most often directly with communities, rather than through IMOs. FSC is building up 'regional network partners' who they rely on for various tasks. These and other mechanisms that do or have the potential to engage with IMOs would be great to learn from and adapt to the RSPO context. I'm sure you're

	already doing this, but just wanted to mention just in case. ☺
Name of organisation	RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests (formally – the Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific)
Mailing address	PO Box 1111, Kasetsart Post Office, Bangkok 10903, Thailand
Email	tthaung@recoftc.org
Principal contact person	Dr. Tint Lwin Thaung – Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	RECOFTC is a capacity development organisation for ‘community forestry – i.e. to ‘empower local people to effectively and equitably engage in the sustainable management of forested landscapes’
What is the nature of your main work	Training and learning networks, Research, analysis and synthesis, Strategic communication, and Piloting and demonstrating in the thematic areas of Securing community forestry, Enhancing livelihoods and markets, People, forests and climate change, and Transforming forest conflicts
Legal status	International Organisation headquartered in Thailand, registered as INGO where we have branch offices in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Still attaining full registration in Myanmar and Nepal.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Training of Trainers on RSPO – who it is, how it works, issues it addresses, etc. Funding to enable facilitation of training and consultation with grassroots networks that would like to engage with RSPO (particularly in Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar where FPP has less of a presence, but could also consider supporting similar work in Indonesia as well)
Experience in the palm oil sector	Limited, as OP is not the major alternative land use option where most of RECOFTC’s community forestry work is currently taking place in Thailand and Cambodia. Likely to become more of an issue in Myanmar as RECOFTC expects to start piloting CF in Thanitanyi Division where OP development is still ongoing and could conflict with CF.
Knowledge of RSPO	Institutionally = limited. (But some individuals— notably Dr. Tint Lwin Thaung – Executive Director—have experience from previous involvement.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Not really aware of RSPO communications – no comment

Comments if any on the RSPO approach
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO

Other insights

Not knowledgeable enough to comment
Interested in how those not yet affected, but could be in the future, by OP development can be involved before negative arise.
Malaysia?

Name of organisation	Perkumpulan Institut Samdhana
Mailing address	Jl. Guntur 32, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia
Email	nonette@samdhana.org
Principal contact person	Antoinette G Royo, Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	Donor on small grant and capacity building to NGOs and POs
What is the nature of your main work	Community Based Natural Resources Management, including advocacy support to Pos and NGOs that are threatened by large scale Palm Oil Concessions
Legal status	Established on June 16, 2005 in Bogor, West Java, and registered as an Indonesian Voluntary Organisation in Bogor, West Java, (Notary Decree No. 10, dated 16 June 2005 by Notary Husna Darwis SH; Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, RI, Decision No. AHU-06.AH.01, February 4, 2008).
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Understanding the RSPO decision making process and organizational structure
Experience in the palm oil sector	Involved in the discussion of the National Interpretation of new RSPO C&I in Indonesia Coordinated the Philippine case study on oil palm expansion in the Philippines as part of the FPP published research Looks at the viability/opportunities and dangers of indigenous peoples' communities entering into oil palm marketing agreements Convened a multi-stakeholder conversations on the state of oil palm in the Philippines
Knowledge of RSPO	Understood well by some of Samdhana partners that working in palm oil issues, ie. Sawit Watch & TUKI network
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Good personal communication with RSPO secretariat in Jakarta, RSPO members from the social and environmental NGOs
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	RSPO decision making process is rather unique and has its own characters, such as output oriented, strict design with date line and schedules, which sometimes hardly to follow.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Bring more POs perspective in the RSPO decision making process
Other insights	There also need to see problems beyond RSPOs criteria indicator in the palm oil sectors (indirect impact)

III.5**CAMBODIA**

Name of organisation	<i>Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC)</i>
Mailing address	<i>#9Eo, St. 330, Sangkat Boeung Kengkang III, Khan Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia</i>
Email	<i>chracsecretariat@yahoo.com</i>
Principal contact person	<i>Mr. SUON Bunsak</i>
What links your organisation has to communities	<i>We have NGO members who work in all 24 provinces across Cambodia, and they reach out directly and indirectly to communities.</i>

<p>What is the nature of your main work</p>	<p><i>CHRAC is a coalition of Cambodian human rights organizations united by a common desire to work together to protect and promote human rights for the Cambodian people. By working together through CHRAC, members believe they can achieve more to improve the human rights situation in Cambodia than they could do acting independently of one another.</i></p> <p><i>Since its establishment in 1994, the work of CHRAC has dealt with several human rights violations and other issues of national interest. Although at present there have been some improvements in the observance of human rights in Cambodia, those improvements tend to be overshadowed by new problems primarily arising as negative effects of economic development. One of the most serious of these new problems is land grabbing with many poor people being evicted from their homes and farms.</i></p>
<p>Legal status</p>	<p><i>Coalition NGO</i></p>
<p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p>	<p><i>We need technical and financial supports, so that we can provide the right trainings to our members to act in a proper and effective manner.</i></p>
<p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p>	<p><i>As Cambodia does not have a big palm oil sector, we have little experience with this particular sector, but more specific on land issues more generally.</i></p>

Knowledge of RSPO	<i>We have been involved frequently with the issues of Human Rights and Agribusiness and has a fair knowledge on this matter and learning the lessons from other countries especially in South East Asia.</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	<i>We are particularly interested in learning and finding out more about RSPO.</i>
Other insights	

Name of organisation	Cambodian Center for Human Rights (“CCHR”)
Mailing address	N ^o 798, Street 99, Beoung Trabek, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Email	info@cchrcambodia.org
Principal contact person	Ms. Chak Sopheap, Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	In the course of running its different projects, CCHR has built and kept networking with community members and representatives who are land and human rights activists – who are in needs for supports. As such, CCHR has personal and community communication with those people.
What is the nature of your main work	CCHR works to promote and protect democracy and respect for human rights – primarily civil and political rights – in Cambodia. CCHR empowers civil society to claim its rights and drive change; and through detailed research and analysis CCHR develops innovative policy, and advocates for its implementation. The core focus areas reflect what CCHR considers to be the five most pressing human rights concerns currently affecting Cambodia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Freedoms - including freedom of expression,

Legal status	freedom of information, freedom of association and freedom of assembly;
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Law and Judicial Reform; • Land Reform; • Electoral and Political Reform; • Business and Human Rights; and • Miscellaneous Human Rights Research, Advocacy, and Policy. Registered at the Ministry of Interior in 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on advanced advocacy for both at grassroots and governmental level; • Training on technology advocacy and effective campaign arrangement; and • Finance and equipment needs.
Experience in the palm oil sector	N/A
Knowledge of RSPO	RSPO is an organization working on the promotion of the production and use of sustainable palm oil.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	RSPO should build up close communication with local civil society organizations who are working on the ground related to not only palm oil sector. This communication should be held regularly so that updated development in the field of palm oil and its impact may contribute to further advocacy changes.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Not only specialized civil society organization's experts but also affected community representatives should be given a chance to express their concerns on how palm oil industry impact their lives.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	CCHR is interested in looking for more information about the works and experiences of RSPO – particularly its successful campaign and advocacy.
Other insights	N/A
Name of organisation	Community Legal Education Center (CLEC)
Mailing address	#237 group 16, Plov Lom, Phum Thmey, Sangkat/khan Dangkor, P.P. Te: (855) 23 215 590. P.O box 1120 P.P, www.clec.org.kh ;
Email	admin@clec.org.kh
Principal contact person	Mr. Yeng Virak, Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	CLEC provides legal aid and empowerment.
What is the nature of your main work	Land and Natural resources
Legal status	Legal defend, legal representation, consultation, legal training
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Yes
Experience in the palm oil sector	None
Knowledge of RSPO	None
Comments if any on RSPO communications	NGO Forum
Comments if any on the	None

RSPO approach	Yes
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	None
Name of organisation	Cambodian Women Development Agency (CWDA)
Mailing address	#19, Street 242Sangkat Boeng Prolit Khan 7 Makara Phnom Penh Cambodia
Email	cwdagency@gmail.com
Principal contact person	Phanna Hun
What links your organisation has to communities	Provides different programs towards the local communities, such as literacy, anti-trafficking, mothers and children health care programs
What is the nature of your main work	Empowering women and advocacy
Legal status	Registered NGO
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Currently we have no capacity to act as an intermediary on palm oil issues
Experience in the palm oil sector	none
Knowledge of RSPO	none
Comments if any on RSPO communications	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	
Other insights	
Name of organisation	Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)
Mailing address	P.O Box 5, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Email	mam.sambath@dpacam.org
Principal contact person	Mr. Mam Sambath – Executive Director
What links your organisation has to communities	DPA partners with, empowers and supports poor and vulnerable Cambodians, especially in rural areas, actively contributing to an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable development
What is the nature of your main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the capacity of poor and vulnerable people especially women, youth and indigenous people to be able in using and managing natural resources sustainably, increasing agricultural production and income levels, adapting climate change and in accessing and protecting rights. - Advocate to the government, policy makers and the private sector for appropriate legislation and policy development promoting accountability, transparency and corporate social responsibility and respecting human rights - Facilitate engagement and collaboration between relevant stakeholders towards legal recognition of community-managed natural resources (community forestry, community

	fisheries and communal land titling.
Legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal registration as Cambodian NGO with Ministry of Interior, dated 29 July 2005 - Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperative Agreement with Ministry of Rural Development (made in every four years)
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RSPO concept and process - Building constructive and effective engagement and communication with relevant stakeholders (target communities, government, private sector)
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	Currently, DPA employs Community Organising (CO) and Right Based Approaches (RBA) to engage with relevant stakeholders for supporting the target communities to improve their livelihood, increase the access to rights and resources, increase ownership, improve the capacity for participation, leadership of women, youth and Indigenous People (IP) and increase community resilience. DPA think that, even the name of RSPO and CO and RBA approaches is different, but the processes of implementing of these approaches are quite similar.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep updating and sharing information about the RSPO practices and lesson learned
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No comment
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	DPA interests to learn about the RSPO approach and its best practices in order to reflect with the current practices of CO and RBA and identify improvement points.
Other insights	No
Name of organisation	Equitable Cambodia
Mailing address	#55, St. 101, Boeung Trabek, Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Email	vuthy@equitablecambodia.org
Principal contact person	Executive Director: Eang Vuthy
What links your organisation has to communities	Equitable Cambodia works with communities who have been a victim of forced evictions, or those who have been threatened with eviction. We work with these communities to educate them on their land and housing rights, and motivate them to organize and work together to secure these rights.
What is the nature of your main work	Equitable Cambodia is a registered national non-governmental organization in Cambodia working to promote equitable development and the progressive realization of human rights through research, evidence-based advocacy, community empowerment and support for grassroots-led social change.
Legal status	Registered national non-governmental organization
Training and resource needs to act as a viable	We would need more information and training in regards to palm oil as Equitable Cambodia is not currently involved in the palm oil sector

intermediary Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO	at this time. None. RSPO is seeking out organizations who have and/or are capable of forming good connections and relationships with communities throughout Cambodia to act as an intermediary.
Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights	Yes.
Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities What is the nature of your main work Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights	Housing Rights Task Force Cambodia (HRTF) P.O.Box: 1247 sd@hrffcambodia.org or cam.hrtf@gmail.com Mr. Sia Phearum Boeung Kak, Borei Keila, Airport and urban poor communities in Phnom Penh. Preventing forced eviction and housing rights violences and empowering threaten communities to claim their rights to access quality and acceptable legal and social services. Housing Rights Task Force Advocacy, public speaking, community organizing, legal, housing rights... No No We are interesting to attend the meeting, conference, workshop, training in the future, we also need to joint cooperation as working together for change. face to face meeting, using social media as such facebook, twitter etc. Sharing email about it Work with different sector in order to let those sectors understand about it then they will joint hand to work together and strong solidarity
Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person	Indigenous Community Support Organization (I.C.S.O), Cambodia. Office Address: #90, Street 304, Boeng Keng Kang II, Khan Chamka Morn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. E-mail: vansey@icso.org.kh and ppoffice@icso.org.kh Website: www.icso.org.kh Sao Vansey (Mr.), ICSO Executive Director. Tel: (+855) 23 997 657, (+855) 12 813 744.

What links your organisation has to communities

I.C.S.O is a local Cambodian non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan, and non-political party organization; established to serve the public socio-economic interest.

- Organizational Vision Statement: IP communities are well equipped with knowledge, capacity, solidarity, able to take strong ownership in organizing community and collective actions to protect and manage their land and natural resources for improvement their socio, economic and cultural rights.
- Organizational Mission Statement: To develop and support the capacity of IP community networks and movement, so that, they have the capacity to access basic services, to improve their livelihood and work collectively to protect and manage their land, natural and traditional resources.
- Organizational Goal: IP communities have taken up their own initiatives and hold strong ownership in organizing community advocacy to enhance and exercise their basic rights.
- Strategic Objective One: IP communities, supported by their networks, have gained strong ownership and capacity to secure their land tenure, protect their natural resources and culture.
- Strategic Objective Two: The IP communities, supported by their networks, have the capacity and techniques to manage their own socio economic and environmental development process.
- Strategic Objective Three: The IP communities, supported by their networks, have the capacity an understanding of the root causes of and develop the capacity adapt and mitigate the impacts of local environmental change and global climate change.
- Strategic Objective Four: The IP networks, associations/federations have the capacity and ownership in the process of mobilization of community networks and community organizations.

What is the nature of your main work

Currently, ICSO implements its three main program locations in different geographies with Indigenous Communities (ICs) in a cross country of Cambodia where IPs have been found in 15 provinces of the 24-IPs groups. ICSO has 2 main programs; (1) Community Led-Development Program (CLDP) Based in Phnom Penh working across country with and through indigenous peoples network (IPN), IPs Community Leaders (IP-CLs), and indigenous peoples (IPs). (2) Indigenous Community Rights Empowerment Program (ICREP) based in Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri provinces working with and through as same as target groups mentioned above. The programs aim to build Indigenous People Organizations (IPOs), IPs-Association and IPs Coalition in Cambodia. The project components are:

- IPs Community organizing/collective identity, legal entity and communal land registration in Ratanakiri provinces.
- Community empowerment, networking mobilizing and advocacy by IPs across country from 15 provinces in Cambodia.
- Community economic empowerment/livelihood integration in Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri provinces.

Legal status

ICSO has registered as of legal entity with Ministry of Interior of

<p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Kingdom of Cambodia on 13 July 2006 #840. Not clear question!</p> <p>Currently in Cambodia; the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are challenging and facing problems on Economic Land Concession granted by government to private sectors for rubber plantation and sugar can plantation. Mining exploration and exploitation and Hydro-Power dam constructions as well as national infrastructure development. This because of national legal framework for the protection of the rights of IPs are weak enforcement as well as the implementation of UNDRIP.</p> <p>The collective rights of IPs have led to widespread land grabbing and forced displacement associated with large-scale plantations are not proper implemented on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Free Prior and Inform Consent (FPIC), included Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Business and Human Rights (BHR). Sedentary and intensive forms of agricultural technology are replacing IPs' traditional farm practices. There has also been a rapid shift from common-property to private land ownership, usually catalysed by private companies and influential personalities</p> <p>No No comment No comment Yes. This would be linked and deal with land speculation on IPs land and forest as well. No</p>
<p>Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities What is the nature of your main work Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable</p>	<p>The NGO Forum on Cambodia #9-11 Street 476, Toul Tompong, P.O. Box 2295, Phnom Penh 3, Cambodia. NGO Forum on Cambodia ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh and menghoin@ngoforum.org.kh; christoph@ngoforum.org.kh Mr. Hok Menghoin, Indigenous People Land Rights Project Coordinator Mr Christoph Oldenburg, Advisor to the Land and Livelihoods Programme, NGO Forum on Cambodia NGO Forum's work is to coordinate resource members and networks of NGOs in engaging in policy dialogue, debate and advocacy with and for poor and vulnerable people in Cambodia. While we primary work with NGOs, we aim to include communities into all our advocacy efforts and activities to provide a platform for communities to interact and dialogue directly with decision makers and other stakeholders. Coordination and Advocacy work Registered and Recognized by Ministry of Interior (MoI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand on international's safeguard policies relevant to palm oil </p>

intermediary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking with and engagement to regional and international level stakeholders working to advocate on Palm oil • Hub to share relevant information, especially organisations supporting advocacy in their respective countries of origin, especially those who create demand for palm oil • Prepare advocacy material supporting advocacy efforts (including human resources) related to investors who plan / implement palm oil plantations which impacts community's land and rights, especially, indigenous peoples.
Experience in the palm oil sector	NGO Forum experiences supporting NGOs working together to secure communities 'land and protect their communities by preventing or mitigating the negative impacts of economic land concessions (ELCs). In particular, NGOs promote proper consultation before granting of projects such as ELCs, following the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).
Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications	No It would be good if RSPO can organize an aware raising workshop which invites a representative of members and partners from individual NGOs in each country in RSPO's project target.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make list of members and partners for information sharing • Compile and send supporting docs relevant to RSPO • Introduce NGOs and partners to each members • Clarify on RSPO's advocacy strategic (How RSPO approach and support to individual country...)
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes. Please see the suggestions above.
Other insights	No
Name of organisation	Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)
Mailing address	# 1Leo. St. 450. Tuol Tompong II, Khan Chamcarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Email	cdp@cdpcambodia.org Website: www.cdpcambodia.com
Principal contact person	Mr. Hong Kim Suon, (855-12) 945505. Mr. In Vuthy, (855-12)954185
What links your organisation has to communities	Coalition and network
What is the nature of your main work	Legal aid services
Legal status	Non-profit and non-governmental organization
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	National and international laws related to promote and protect human rights.
Experience in the palm oil sector	No ideas
Knowledge of RSPO	N/A
Comments if any on RSPO communications	N/A
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	N/A

Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	CDP is interesting to find more information about the RSPO.
Other insights	Nothing has happened related to palm oil in Cambodia.
Name of organisation	Khemara
Mailing address	Khemara PO Box 1250, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 12000
Email	Khemara@camnet.com.kh khemara.admin@khemaracambodia.org
Principal contact person	SannangKhieu
What links your organisation has to communities	Khemara is a local NGO that works with women and children. Its strength is in implementing programs that build capacity of key stakeholders, advancing the role and rights of vulnerable women and children by directly working with local communities.
What is the nature of your main work	Established in 1991, Khemara was the very first local Non-Government Organisation (NGO) in Cambodia to work with women and children. Since its' inception, Khemara has played a significant role in working for the advancement of women and children in Cambodia by working directly with communities across 5 projects. These include Childcare centres, Child protection project, Justice for Children, HIV/Aids Prevention and Non Formal Education.
Legal status	Local Cambodian NGO
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Specific training and educational resources relating to the palm oil industry.
Experience in the palm oil sector	Little to none, but interested in learning.
Knowledge of RSPO	Little to none, but interested in learning.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	The approach will need a high level of resources to support practical implementation techniques and achieve long term change. Alternative income sources and skills training will be important.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Interested in the practical links for local implementation.
Other insights	
Name of organisation	Non-Timber Forest Products
Mailing address	P.O Box 89009
Email	edntfp@ntfp-cambodia.org
Principal contact person	Long Serey (Mr.)
What links your organisation has to communities	NTFP is a local base organization. We are working to develop community's capacity and to empower the community to protect their natural resources including land, forest and mineral. We work with people organization which comprise of elder, youth and women, and legal entity's committee.
What is the nature of your main work	Natural Resource Management, Community's Empowerment, Youth Development, and advocacy for indigenous people's rights.
Legal status	Registered in May 2007 with Ministry of Interior of Cambodia
Training and resource needs to act as a viable	Not sure, what is it about?

intermediary	
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	Not sure

III.6

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

Name of organisation	FORCERT Ltd
Mailing address	P.O. Box 772, KIMBE, West New Britain Province, PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Email	forcert@global.net.pg
Principal contact person	Cosmas Makamet
What links your organisation has to communities	Have been working with more than 20 Community Groups in West New Britain, East New Britain, New Ireland, Morobe, Madang and East Sepik Provinces in PAPUA New Guinea since 2004 in community forestry using FSC standards, - Principles and criteria as the main tool.
What is the nature of your main work	Managing Group Certificates for these communities for both Forest Management and Chain of Custody. FORCERT monitors each member on a six or nine monthly basis to ensure each community complies with the FSC principles and criteria
Legal status	Not for Profit Company
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Needs an additional staff member to concentrate on palm oil issues. At present all efforts and focus is on forestry issues
Experience in the palm oil sector	Have been active in challenging New Britain Palm Oil in its certification under RSPO certification since 2007 because of the conversion of virgin forests to palm oil plantation and village palm oil schemes and also receiving complaints on social issues from landholders and affected community members
Knowledge of RSPO	Medium
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Raised a lot of issues with RSPO auditors for NBPOL since 2011 as side work. However have cut down on palm oil issues to concentrate on main focus of work
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Very weak scheme with too many loop holes
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes, has there been any changes in their Principles if so how did this come about?
Other insights	In 2011 challenged NBPOL in using PNG High Conservation Value tool kit (2005) in HCV assessments in palm oil clearance because the

	tool kit was designed for forestry operations and not for palm oil forest clearance.
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Name of organisation	MELANESIAN INSTITUTE
Mailing address	P.O.BOX 571 GOROKA EHP PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Email	director@mi.org.pg
Principal contact person	Dr. Franco Zocca
What links your organisation has to communities	Our link is especially with the Christian Churches. Through them we reach communities.
What is the nature of your main work	Research on social problems; teaching and publications
Legal status	Registered Association
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Not so in regard to forest problems.
Experience in the palm oil sector	No experience
Knowledge of RSPO	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No comment
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No comment
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	None

Name of organisation	OCEAN Oro Community Environmental Action Network
Mailing address	n/a
Email	a_gangai@hotmail.com lester.seri@gmail.com (mob Adelbert 73390726)
Principal contact person	Adelbert Gangai and Lester Seri
What links your organisation has to communities	An affiliate body made up of community groups both registered and not The 'legal voice' that speaks out for communities Set up in 2004 by Adelbert and Lester after discussions since the 1990s Working from home but not paying yet Provincial umbrella organisation affiliating regional, district and community-based groups and landowners 4 main provincial groups: Collingwood Bay, Malangalas and Kokodayoma and Koponeke Plains In turn affiliates to EFF Local landowner communities across each other – then through district zoning – lesson-learning. OCEAN facilitates learning ACROSS landowner communities themselves.
What is the nature of your main work	Synchronising community efforts, shared learning and collaboration RSPO: particular groups' claim taken to the RSPO (eg Collingwood Bay Conservation Association)

Legal status	
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<p>Information and education – hardly any publications reach the people that matter (including the government) on the RSPO. Budget is another issue. Land issues and FPIC key work areas of OCEAN – these resolve all the other things usually. Very little engagement with those affected by sustainability issues. Need to create an oil palm/RSPO-specific education programme that distributes information and leaflets to NGOs, gvt and communities. Not just on land rights and FPIC, but also for those who have said YES to the oil palm but there are abuses being carried out – THESE groups tend not to know anything about the RSPO. A good database of information on oil palm companies – basic info, communities affected, history of cases etc. Mechanism of communication through this platform – clearing house of information and communication. Monitor how much forest is being lost to oil palm. Good for companies to know this as well.</p> <p>“We fight the same cause in isolation”</p> <p>HCVs: Funds for legal support in cases Set up coalition of land-owner communities affected by oil palm – being done in PNG by OCEAN Community organisation is very important too and lacking</p>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<p>A lot – campaigning, local community capacity building, RSPO Collingwood complaint, government dialogue for legal reform and court cases</p>
Knowledge of RSPO	Collingwood
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<p>Communities CANNOT use RSPO because they would need to see results (it’s the results that matter to them!!). They see the government as responsible.</p> <p>Communications difficulties (eg email access for isolated communities difficult)</p>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	See below
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	na
Other insights	<p>Huge potential for further engagement CONDITIONAL on improvements in ways complaints are handled.</p> <p>Complaints Panel members need to be independent.</p> <p>Process needs to be improved.</p> <p>RSPO yet to show its true colours in terms of penalising any member – telling and is a dilemma for NGOs engaging with it.</p> <p>Collingwood: dragged on administratively, lack of response in good time, needed to be reminded. Contacts (eg NGOs and NBPOL) made meeting with KLK happen. Pressure is the only thing that works to get companies to the table in this case. Investors’ names.</p> <p>RSPO mission to field: pushed for also by NGOs in Collingwood case but did not happen.</p> <p>RSPO process too long – yet to make a determination. Not pro-active enough. Burden of proof should be on companies. Not about seeking real resolution in due time at this stage – implications of the drag on the people.</p>

Remoteness and access a serious issue in PNG for communities -

Would not have got any response if not physically gone to the RSPO RT.

There is a PNG NI but what criteria would it use to judge our case? Legal framework is very different – land belongs to landowners. English not first language. Need legal experts who know the legal system. OCEAN very involved in NI development process. Most organisations have no idea this mechanism exists. Conservation Melanesia and FORCERT involved in RSPO at very inception. EFF view is that RSPO must be mandatory – otherwise, what is sustainability? Need a common definition.

Needs to be scaled up to national and regional levels – lessons must be learned across the world (best and worst stories, success stories) – platform for NGOs – avoid duplication. Strategic networks and partnerships are key to making RSPO work (inside and out, and constant connection to local people on the ground maintained)

NGOs in PNG have distanced themselves from RSPO process initially because it is not mandatory. Companies already routinely bypass legal procedures and decisions.

HARGY (oil palm company) and NBPOL – engagement in past. Only NBPOL engaged with NGOs to find a solution forward.

But RSPO has become means to secure rights for communities – so why not give it a go? (but that's just)

There are huge oil palm campaigns – it's the palm oil that is the issue. Forestry Complaints Process - hardly ever gets any results and biased in favour of the companies, never seen a fair process – precedent to why NGOs don't want to engage with RSPO as it is private sector-driven. Previous experience working with ACTNOW on campaigns – huge campaigns but RSPO, what good will it do? Quite effective actually, although a struggle.

Mini-estates joint ventures between growers and companies (mostly outgrowers). NBPOL does great job engaging company.

Women Empowering Women – educational groups, empowering programme (NBPOL project)

NBPOL quite a role model in the industry in terms of following due process and engagement with NGOs

Oil Palm Industry Corporation – smallholder extension group for nucleus estates. Government an obstacle in dialogue. Our company is our business is the company approach. (check if Hagy is an RSPO member)

Oil palm IS a big issue in the country and relation to land and communities. Many communities are very well informed on the palm oil issue and very aware of implications of an oil palm development. Some have taken a real stand against oil palm.

SABLs: terrible effect – but now Commission of Inquiry established

into SABLs and broader land issues as result of campaigning. 72 of 79 SABLs have been recommended for annulment – implementation is slow. In meantime, many communities have taken case to court (April 2014).

East New Britain – Pomio group –landowner group, case still before the court. Dealing with one of worst logging companies.

Funding for cases: lawyers, environmental scientists etc – normally should be paid for, but counsel is own man – so activate social capital and existing relations. Fund-raising from communities themselves in form of donations.

Some communities are very well aware – took the lead in the Collingwood case.

Should gvt be involved in the RSPO more? No regulatory organisation dealing with oil palm regulations at government level, as opposed to other sectors in PNG (coffee, cocoa – semi-gvt organisations that generate their own revenues. Industries pay a levy to keep this going, obligatory payment). Would it help if there was an oil palm board at the government level, independent on the industry? Then a Board member could sit at RSPO. There is a Forestry Board but has got very corrupt over time – set up a CP but collapsed coz everyone in the loggers’ pay. RSPO needs to ask gvt to set up regulatory body for palm oil industry. PNGPOC: industry initiative, very recently set up (2 years), fledgling without a form yet. Function not clear, RSPO member. EB for Hagy oil palm.

Companies know how far PNG NGOs can go – encourages them to meet. Threat of the market place.

Networks of NGOs in campaigning are the key.

What form would sanctions take? What form should the penalty take? RSPO P&C v good on paper so people know what they can complain about, but what about penalties? Kick our companies from the land. But is that all? Multiple offenders – how to deal with it? How should RSPO come down and deal with repetition of violations?

When do we put companies in a sin-bin?

Local companies partnering: are they or should be subject to RSPO? Sub-leasing as subsidiaries.

Anti-palm oil NGOs: smallholders answerable to nobody, but should your export be RSPO certified? More smallholders than companies’ production. Capacity of smallholders to be RSPO certified? Somebody needs to think about capacity of smallholders to abide by P&C.

Name of organisation	PNG Eco Forestry Forum
Mailing address	Eco forestry Forum MONIAN HAUS NITA STREET, PO BOX 3217 BOROKO, NCD PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Email	Thomas Paka tpaka@ecoforestry.org.pg Mary Boni mboni@ecoforestry.org.pg +675 323 9050
Principal contact person	Mary Boni

What links your organisation has to communities	Through partners and members which include community-based organisations
What is the nature of your main work	A membership organisation advocating for good governance in the forestry sector. Deal in relation to this with land issues and tenure, and conservation as well as SABLs. Over 15 NGOs intl and local and community-based – conservation or legal or forest certification NGOs.
Legal status	Formed in 1999 as association by existing environmental NGOs who felt they did not have capacity to deal with national issues affecting their activities (eg corruption, lack of rule of law, lack of good governance). Trying to influence policy decision-making at national level. 4 different functions: publication, communication and awareness (eg on basic legal rights, forest management, timber operations, permit acquisition process – ‘mouthpiece for the voiceless’) gvt more receptive to NGOs in the last three years, begun to see significance of NGO input to national decision- and policy-making, often invited to comment on major policies; policy and litigation (administrative processes still weak and lacking capacity) on strategic public interest cases (has to be something that affects welfare of nation as a whole, not a particular community); lobby and advocacy (workshops, conferences, on themes like FPIC, climate change, sustainable forest management, best practices in environmental management, land rights etc, at national and international levels); networking among membership and partners (strong emphasis on this, importance of speaking with ‘one big voice’, organise thematic meetings for NGO professionals by type (eg lawyers, accountants, journalists, environmental scientists), facilitated national NGO exhibition when was considering controlling NGOs more as thought this was out of lack of understanding of what NGOs are doing). Dissemination of quarterly newsletters for informing our membership and partners and beyond.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Information and funding
Experience in the palm oil sector	Through partners, mainly the Collingwood case
Knowledge of RSPO	Pro-active from EFF, not from RSPO itself
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Needs to be more pro-active
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes, particularly on CP, DSF and DSF Trust Fund
Other insights	‘information is power’: would like to be informed of these standards as they facilitate relationships between members and partners beyond the membership, which includes gvt and other NGOs and development partners. They are usually first contact point for this so it would be good for EFF to be informed of this and how it works.

2 factions in NGOs: some interesting in RSPO and its potential (given that oil palm is 'here to stay') to ensure company compliance in the absence of strong laws. Some anti-oil palm straight out – RSPO-like standards condone the expansion. This is also the case within the EFF.

CELCOR: anti-oil palm

FORCERT: more likely to support RSPO given their line of work
Nature Conservancy

Have not dealt with RSPO as an organisation but members have
Have met with palm oil companies in context of SABLs and in
context of other certification standards

HCV Toolkit: through that have come to hear of RSPO but don't
know about the standard

Communities: very few are aware of the RSPO standard.

Collingwood Bay case was the first time it has worked in PNG – sets
a precedent.

Dealing with divergence in views has been very challenging (need to
'speak with one voice'): takes someone with convictions to continue
to work in this organisation. A balancing act.

EFF has come up with a Code of Conduct for members – set of
shared values (eg transparency, accountability) - but resistance from
members to still not formalised

Issue of lack of funding security due to lack of ability to manage
funds by many NGOs therefore lack of confidence from donor

Fund-raising: EFF would like to do so for the coalition but doesn't
have the capacity to do so yet. But help with connecting members to
international donors, and invite donors to meetings as well.

Court cases have actually been quite effective in PNG: Rimbunan
Hijau (largest logging company in the country) – took the company
to court. Court still ongoing but gvt has woken up to need to conduct
a national forest inventory and develop a national forest plan in line
with this and the National Forestry Act – case not finished but
outputs already reached.

Commission of Inquiry on SABLs: achieved by going abroad to
complaint to human rights abuses going on in the concessions, EFF
did this, complained to UNOHCHR, Ambassador in Washington.
Need to get outside parties to 'shame the government'.

Judicial is still independent in PNG

Forestry Act: need for consultation and reviews, which come up with
recommendations to Forestry Board. ESIA. Mechanism exists but is
not being effectively used. Act does not provide separate complaints
process where grieved party has administrative way to deal without
the courts. Courts are very expensive – no pro bono lawyers, the
NGOs provide them.

Community-oriented materials: awareness materials by some
partners/members and also by EFF

	<p>Important that standards DO exist – IMOs need to know about them. Gives leverage and accountability.</p> <p>Do not receive funding from private sector or the PNG government (but the latter is changing as gvt realises importance of civil society inputs)</p> <p>EFF particular about companies that they approach (only the progressive ones)</p> <p>NBPOL: a good example of a responsible multi-national company in the country. Have gone out of their way to ensure they comply with standards in the country, just land acquisition, community development and welfare. Hence great relations with NGOs.</p> <p>Fortunate to have NBPOL in the country. ‘Fake’ oil palm plantations actually for timber: NBPOL worried that bogus companies will use oil palm as means of getting logs and bring bad reputation to NBPOL as a result – joined efforts with NGOs in SABL advocacy. Committed to best practices.</p>
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Name of organisation	Partners With Melanesians Inc. (PwM)
Mailing address	P O Box 120, Boroko 111 NCD, Papua New Guinea
Email	infor@pwmpng.org.pg or kmondiai@pwmpng.org.pg
Principal contact person	Kenn Mondiai or Rufus Mahuru
What links your organisation has to communities	National conservation and community development focussed NGO, working to protect the rainforest and its rainforest people in partnership with donors and other Stakeholders.
What is the nature of your main work	PWM is a national conservation and community development focussed NGO, working to protect the rainforest and its rainforest people by implementing programmes/projects in partnership with other Stakeholders.
Legal status	Incorporated Association
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Field Equipment, Information and funds to translate the information and package them to the suitable level for the target audience in PNG
Experience in the palm oil sector	Yes ... we work in one Palm Oil producing province and we see the issues clearly
Knowledge of RSPO	EnoughPWM was an initial member of the RSPO Working Group
Comments if any on RSPO communications	NIL
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	NIL
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	YES ...
Other insights	

The Research and Conservation Foundation of PNG (RCF)

The Research and Conservation Foundation of PNG (RCF) currently does not work with local communities negatively impacted by oil palm projects. However, as a conservation and environmental-focused organisation (national NGO) with a mission relating to human life-environment balance and sustainability; RCF is always interested in such issues. Land-grabbing has been associated with oil palm expansion in PNG and it may not be long before oil palm issues find themselves in the domain of RCF's programs and activities. RCF is open to issues such as that of oil palm. One of RCF's two core programs,

Natural Resource Management Program works closely with local communities within the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area (CMWMA). The customary landowners of the CMWMA consists of two ethno-linguistic groups whose traditional boundaries straddle three political boundaries of the central highlands of PNG. These include the interior regions of three provinces namely; Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Gulf provinces. The CMWMA was gazetted by the PNG Govt in 1993 and the Govt recognises it as a protected area; however, it has been my experience that the CMWMA is not immuned from external (extractive) threats such as logging and mining. RCF has over 20 years of field experiences, working with local communities in the CMWMA which is 2,700 square kilometres in land area and a total population approaching approximately 5,000 people. It is from this backdrop that RCF will be happy to collaborate with RSPO and Forest Peoples Programme.

Name of organisation	Transparency International PNG/Community Coalition Against Corruption
Mailing address	P.O. Box 591, Port Moresby, NCD Papua New Guinea
Email	taubadasaku@gmail.com
Principal contact person	Lawrence Stephens
What links your organisation has to communities	None directly but through partner NGOs – most advocacy directed to and done with the government and Parliament
What is the nature of your main work	<p>With the vision of protecting the integrity of the people, society and the nation, TI PNG's core business is to create awareness on the damaging effects of corruption and empower people to make an active choice against it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing a TI PNG position on hot issues of the day, such as public appointments, misappropriation of public money, and the passage of laws pertaining to our mandate, through media releases, letters to the editor and position papers to government. 2. Research and analysis of the extent and effect of corruption in PNG. 3. Disseminating information about corruption issues to the wider public, including a quarterly newsletter to all members and supporters. 4. Help people access laws, regulations, policies and information on these processes. 5. Supporting the growth of coalitions amongst wider PNG society, such as the Youth Against Corruption Association (YACA) and the Community Coalition Against Corruption (CCAC). 6. Undertaking projects such as the Electoral Reform and Awareness project, and the Standing Against Corruption Is Your Choice project. 7. Developing school curricula on anti-corruption movements <p>CCAC: Coalition of NGOs and faith-based organisations fighting corruption in PNG</p>
Legal status	International NGO – PNG is one of their 100 or so ‘chapters’ across the world
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Not directly relevant as do not have direct links with communities. However, sustainable funding pointed out as a critical need for grassroots and national level NGOs, as well as information on the

<p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>RSPO.</p> <p>Limited but aware that it is a serious issue in PNG, particularly in the context of the SABLs, that palm oil in PNG is a ‘tragedy for the forest’ but also one of the countries’ major exports, but that it is leading to communities losing access to their lands and resources, and overall NOT benefiting the people as it should be doing (benefiting the foreign companies mainly)</p> <p>None</p> <p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Yes, particularly if it can be used to raise complaints on irregular transactions, corruption, intransparency. Particular interest in the NPP and the PNG NI.</p> <p>Noted that not all NGOs in PNG are ‘anti-palm oil’ – there is a real need to ‘engage with what we have’ ie where there is already and planned palm oil, support still needs to be given to communities to secure their rights and ensure their voices are heard. This the idea of a shared CSO platform for information sharing and alerts on oil palm plans and impacts is a very good idea and crucial to prevent mistakes being repeated and anticipating conflict and corruption.</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>What links your organisation has to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of your main work</p> <p>Legal status</p>	<p>NBPOL WOMEN EMPOWERING WOMEN (“WEW”)</p> <p>C/- New Britain Palm Oil Limited, P O, Kimbe, West New Britain Province, PNG</p> <p>Mrs Lillian Holland – Chairperson and/or Mrs Ruth Jordan-Som – Vice Chairperson</p> <p>Awareness on social issues; participation in national and international events such as EVAW Day and World AIDS Day; host fundraisings for charity</p> <p>The Association aims to promote peace, harmony and good living free from all forms of violence within the community by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Planning and coordinating and conducting awareness and disseminate information about issues affecting women and children within the community such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. domestic violence, b. health, and c. other social issues ii. Planning and coordinating activities and trainings which will empower women to be self-reliant within the community and encouraging them to be small business entrepreneurs. iii. Planning and coordinating fundraisings for community projects which are important to the welfare and development of the women and children such as Hospitals and schools within the community. <p>In the process of incorporating the Association</p>

Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Training in counselling; materials for awareness on domestic violence (“DV”) and other social issues
Experience in the palm oil sector	All members are employees of NBPOL and dependents of NBPOL employees
Knowledge of RSPO	Adequate
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Have participated in RSPO audits for 2 years now
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Generally RSPO is content with what WEW is doing
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes – follow through on suggestions raised during the audits
Other insights	

III.7

THAILAND

Name of organisation	Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University
Mailing address	239 Suthep Road, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand
Email	Daruni.n@cmu.ac.th
Principal contact person	Assistant Prof.Dr. Daruni Naphrom
What links your organisation has to communities	Academic services
What is the nature of your main work	Lecture, doing research and academic services
Legal status	
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Lecture class about oil palm and oil palm cultivation in training center.
Knowledge of RSPO	I have known RSPO from the website related oil palm.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	
Other insights	

Name of organisation	Community Resource Centre (CRC)
Mailing address	1838/37 Soi Jaraslarp, Sirinthorn Road, Bangplad, Bangkok 10700 Thailand
Email	sorrattana1@gmail.com or crcthai@gmail.com
Principal contact person	Ms. Sor.Rattanamanee Polkla
What links your organisation has to communities	http://crcthai.blogspot.com/
What is the nature of your main work	Litigation and Advocacy on Community Rights, Human Rights and Environmental Rights
Legal status	Non-Profit and Non-Registered organisation
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	N/A

Experience in the palm oil sector	I have worked on case of land grabbing on palm oil plantation.
Knowledge of RSPO	I don't know what is RSPO.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	N/A because don't know RSPO.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	N/A because don't know RSPO
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	N/A because don't know RSPO
Other insights	

Name of organisation	Inter Mountain People Education and Cultures in Thailand Association (IMPECT)
Mailing address	252 Moo 2, TumbonSansainoi, AmphurSansai, Chiang Mai 59120 Thailand
Email	Tel: +66 (053) 398 591 Fax: +66 (053) 398 592 E-mail: impact@cm.ksc.co.th www.impectthai.org
Principal contact person	Mr.SakdaSaenmi, Director of IMPECT
What links your organisation has to communities	The Association focuses on development work within the populations of 10 indigenous groups residing in the highlands of the northern provinces of Thailand: the Akha, Dara-ang, Hmong, Kachin, Lahu, Lisu, Lua, Karen, Mien and Shan peoples.
What is the nature of your main work	IMPECT is an indigenous organization which focusing on the 3 main programmes: 1) Cultural revival and alternative education, 2) Promotion of the Environment and Natural Resource Management, and 3) IP Movement and Networks. Each programme also support the development of different network and create space for indigenous peoples to share and work in the difference levels, including the driven of policies related to indigenous peoples which IMPECT also play the secretariat role and facilitate the movement of network as well as support tools, information, advocacy work, and coordinate with government agencies.
Legal status	IMPECT Association registered as an Association on 16 March1993, and registered as environment organization on 1 st November 2010
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis skill on the situation of environment • Negotiation skill • Writing skill
Experience in the palm oil sector	IMPECT don't have experience in the palm oil sector because of the palm oil are located in the south of Thailand.
Knowledge of RSPO	We have follow up the situation of palm oil and also knowledge on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) which found that some of the company are active make understanding on the RSPO in the south of country.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	The issue of RSPO is not yet known by the public so it need to do more advocacy work and provide more information especially in Thai language.
Comments if any on the RSPO	Should develop knowledge that cover all aspects including the

approach	academy work that needed for make understanding for the plantation of palm oil and should develop mechanism to control the quality, moreover, the information should include both positive and negative impact to the environment.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Interest
Other insights	Information needed for analyze for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Products made from palm oil - Company or organization that are in the processing of transformation and marketing - Impact from the palm oil to environment - The participatory in the policy making and workplan development of government - Information sources.

Name of organisation	Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)
Mailing address	188/525 M.10, Kurusapa village, Soi 21, T. Sannameng, A. Sansai, Chiang Mai 50210 Thailand
Email	kittisak@thai-ips.org
Principal contact person	Kittisak Rattanakrajangsi
What links your organisation has to communities	IPF directly works with communities in different provinces in the north and the west of Thailand and works through existing indigenous networks, such as Karen Network in the west of Thailand. In addition, IPF has also worked with Chao Ley and Mani in the south.
What is the nature of your main work	Promotion and protection on the rights of indigenous peoples through capacity building for indigenous leaders and communities and policy lobbying on issue relating to land and natural resource management. Recently, IPF has worked on issue of community based climate change mitigation and adaptation and start looking at agrofuel issues.
Legal status	Registered as a legal foundation based in Thailand
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Intensive training course on human rights violation documentation, negotiation and lobbying skills and facilitation skills are needed for a viable intermediary. In addition, there should be a communication and travel fund made available for supporting affected communities.
Experience in the palm oil sector	IPF has not experiences much on oil palm sector. It has just in the beginning of learning and engaging more on this issue.
Knowledge of RSPO	IPF has been aware of this process, but has never participated in the RSPO before. IPF used to participate once in the Medan preparatory meeting prior to the RSPO conference held last year.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	We receive information on RSPO from time to time mainly from FPP. Also some information from other organisations but sometime could not understand the contents as the

Comments if any on the RSPO approach	communication/message were in Bahasa.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	N/A
Other insights	Agrofuel business in Thailand has been growing fast in the past decade especially a small-scale palm oil plantations. This has caused some problems and impacts to indigenous people like Mani in the south. It's therefore good to learn more about RSPO so that some mechanisms can be used to safeguard IP rights. There has been a team of expert from CSOs to closely monitor palm oil sector and make a lot of positive changes in terms of respecting and safeguarding indigenous and local community's rights, accountability of palm oil large scale planters and sustainable palm oil investment.
Name of organisation	College of Social Innovation
Mailing address	Rangsit University
Email	52/347 Muang-Ake, Phaholyothin Rd., Pathumthani, 12000
Principal contact person	Sitanon.j@rsu.ac.th
What links your organisation has to communities	Sitanon Jesdapipat
What is the nature of your main work	Education and services
Legal status	academic
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Private university
Experience in the palm oil sector	Financial funding
Knowledge of RSPO	Research on sustainability, policy and planning
Comments if any on RSPO communications	some
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	no
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Interesting and innovative. Capacity (information, policy and engagement) will be key challenge.
Other insights	definitely
	Each country has different phases of history and policy capacity in addressing concerned issues in the industry. This industry includes the whole supply chain, not only the production of raw palm. Thus, the issues remain with the coverage of the project.
Name of organisation	Spirit in Education Movement
Mailing address	666 Charoen Nakhon Rd, Klong San, Banglampu Lang, 10600, Bangkok, Thailand
Email	sem@sem-edu.org ; ratawit@sem-edu.org ; ae@sem-edu.org
Principal contact person	Ratawit Ouprachanon; Areewan Sombunwattanakun
What links your organisation has to communities	In Dawei, southern Myanmar, we connect with Dawei Development Association, part of a consortium of local organisations working with local communities on issues including land rights, resource extraction, advocacy. In other parts of the country we work with Paung Ku, who has direct connections to grassroot communities all over the countries.

What is the nature of your main work	Support, capacity building and networking with local organisations in Myanmar, who are working with grassroot communities on various issues
Legal status	Registered in Thailand under the umbrella of the Sathirakoses Nagrapradipa Foundation
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Need your training resources and materials
Experience in the palm oil sector	N/A
Knowledge of RSPO	None
Comments if any on RSPO communications	It would be good if you have newsletter or information sharing about what's going on regarding agribusiness and oil palm plantation in the region and internationally.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	It is valuable to connect with the Human Rights Commission of different countries. However, it would be recommendable if there is more space to connect with CSOs and local communities in linking government sectors and National Human Rights Institutions across the region. In addition, with the focus only on oil palm plantation, it is quite exclusive for us to get involved as our programme activities are not involved with the issues directly.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes, we need to know more about your approach and programme.
Other insights	For connection with grassroot communities impacted by palm oil in Myanmar, we would suggest Paung Ku, Metta Development Foundation and Spectrum. In Southern Myanmar where there are several palm oil plantations, DDA are a good direct connection to contact with different stakeholders in the region.
Name of organisation	Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Economics, Prince of Songkhla University
Mailing address	Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Economics, Prince of Songkhla University, Hat Yai Thailand 90112
Email	sutonya.t@psu.ac.th
Principal contact person	Associate Prof. Dr. Sutonya Thongrak
What links your organisation has to communities	Outreach or engagement, namely training and consulting the farmers' group
What is the nature of your main work	Teaching, research and academic services
Legal status	Government Official
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	How to help solve the problems of oil palm smallholders?
Experience in the palm oil sector	10 years in oil palm sector, i.e. FFB standard and enforcement, Strengthen smallholders
Knowledge of RSPO	Fair-Good
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Still insufficient especially at a farm or upstream level
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	P& C suit or fit to the context of each country, for example labor issue at the border province when labor comes and go home within a day
Interest in finding out more	Yes, I am interested in every aspects of RSPO

about the RSPO
Other insights

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TERRA

I'm afraid TERRA cannot fill your questionnaire. The main reason is that, we have not been involve or engage with RSPO and we do not have enough knowledge to comment on this mechanism or forum. TERRA still would like to reserve our engagement on RSPO process, and we do not think we are one of the 'stakeholders' as we interpret from the concept note you sent.

Name of organisation	The Impact Effect
Mailing address	6B Baan Pipat, No. 21/2 Soi Pipat, Silom Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok, 10500, Thailand
Email	jacqueline@theimpacteffect.org
Principal contact person	Dr Jacqueline Parisi
What links your organisation has to communities	The organisation works and supports many NGOs, throughout Asia who in turn work directly with communities.
What is the nature of your main work	To enable organisations striving for social change to optimise their social impact. This is achieved through the application of innovative and effective cross sector practices. Please see www.theimpacteffect.org
Legal status	Is the social stream of a registered NZ limited company, but is in the process of registering as an NGO
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	An understanding of how The Impact Effect can assist RSPO
Experience in the palm oil sector	Limited cuurently
Knowledge of RSPO	Have an understanding of RSPO – gleaned from readings and website
Comments if any on RSPO communications	-
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	-
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	The Impact Effect is happy to support RSPO in any interventions and its members. Please see our website www.theimapcteffect.org

MYANMAR

Name of organisation	Dawei Research Association
Mailing address	No. 895, Gaw Thazin Street, Kayatpyin Quartar, Dawei, Thanintharyi Region, Myanmar.
Email	Zawthura007@gmail.com
Principal contact person	Zaw Thura, Founder and Patron
What links your organisation has to	People-centred approach, sharing information,

communities What is the nature of your main work	campaign. Knowledge-based organization, training for capacity building, environmental conservation and cultural maintaining, people-centred activities, research, Advocacy, human right and indigenous right.
Legal status	One of the leading Groups and cooperate with many CSOs along Thanintharyi region.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Sophisticated technology such as GIS, data collection methods, laboratory apparatus application
Experience in the palm oil sector	Have interested since 2003 and on 2012, working with some INGOs in breath and deep and still going on.
Knowledge of RSPO	Very few, first workshop on July 2014, introduced by FFI at Yangon.
Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach	None There is no way, except RSPO, for sustainable palm oil, and many weaknesses about community, especially for indigenous people, people from Government, private and local did not understand what RSPO is, also there is no small scales owners.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	To sustain and develop, is RSPO a way for Myanmar? Need to understand more.
Other insights	Human right and Indigenous right violations, Internal replaced people, refugees, migrated workers due to land grabbing for palm oil project. From Malaysia and Indonesia, many companies are interested to invest in Myanmar for palm oil. Need to change land policy and to cooperate local CSOs and native people
Name of organisation	EcoDev
Mailing address	Building E, Room (306), Highway Complex, Narnattaw Street, 6 Quarter, Kamayut T/S, Yangon Tel: +95 1 2305540; Fax: +95 1 2305689 Ecodev.flegt.tl@gmail.com
Email	
Principal contact person	Made Ferguson
What links your organisation has to communities	Work directly with vulnerable communities across Myanmar
What is the nature of your main work	Environment, Forestry – Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), Livelihoods and Advocacy around land rights, government transparency, good governance and democracy, conservation, bio-diversity, policy reform of various sectors, especially extractive resources, the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), governance, community driven development, peace-building, humanitarian

Legal status	response and a range of sectoral interventions around natural resource management. Registered Myanmar NGO (ALARM) Registered Myanmar Company (EcoDev)
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	EcoDev has over 90 staff with significant capacity in various sectors. We are always looking for way to improve capacity, but the needs vary from the various levels of staff
Experience in the palm oil sector	Limited experience implementing interventions, however, organizationally EcoDev has extensive contextual knowledge of the impact of palm oil in key ‘hot-spots’ in Myanmar. Specific knowledge around the different social and environmental standards for the sustainable growth and use of palm oil and an understanding of the impact of palm oil regionally.
Knowledge of RSPO	Yes – little direct engagement, but knowledge of RSPO as a global leader in engaging the palm oil industry to promote global sustainability standards in palm oil production.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	NA
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	NA
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Yes
Other insights	NA

FFI

I think a questionnaire to stakeholders in Myanmar is a bit pre-mature since there has been only one small stakeholder meeting regarding RSPO. The baseline to start from is close to zero. There are further workshops planned later this year and i suggest to postpone this questionnaire until stakeholders have a basic understanding or at least have heard of RSPO. So far only about 30 people have been exposed to RSPO. During that meeting Patrick participated. The only oil palm growing region is Tanintharyi and the first regional stakeholder meeting will take place in the next 2 month in Myeik and for the first time growers from Myanmar will participaye in the upcoming global roundtable. This would perhaps be an opportunity to meet with forest peoples programme. Already during the last roundtable i suggested this to Marcus, when for the first time we facilitated a group of 3 participants (forest, agriculture department, NGO) to participate in the RSPO roundtable in Medan. I am happy to respond to the questionnaire from Medan on behalf of FFI and see whether we could ask any concerned stakeholders when i am back from holidays in 2 weeks. However it would be more productive to postpone the questionnaire for 6 month or revise it on the basis that hardly anybody knows about RSPO. However, it is unlikely to get responses at this stage from private companies. It took us 2 years to even have the very first meetings to this closed industry controlled by military crownies of the former regime. Now a basic interest to listen has evolved and we may soon be able to have a real stakeholder dialogue, but this requires exposure to lesson learned and continuous engagement.

An unfortunate issue that needs to be highlighted is that none of the palm oil from Myanmar has been exported to date. Myanmar's explicite policy is to supply the domestic cooking oil market and replace imports from Malaysia. Production costs are far higher than in Malaysia. Therefore the economic interest and potential of consumer pressure in Myanmar is low. It seems that at the moment there is no Myanmar palm oil entering the global market chain. That can change however since with the new investment law Malaysian, Korean and Thai companies are entering into joint ventures. Currently only 3 estates have international investment. The area is also suitable for rubber and some producers have been shifting their land based investment into rubber. Currently key constraints are labour and finance capital. Labour, since

the oilpalm region is largely forested with very few people living in the area and even migrant workers from northern myanmar leave the plantations for better paid jobs in nearby Thailand. For an expansion or intensification capital is a major constraint since there has been no domestic or international credits available for the sector. This is the only reason the private sector is currently interested in RSPO since they think that RSPO certification could open access to international finance markets. I will get back to you with more information soon. Our main interest in RSPO is that most of the growing region is HCVF and we want to save these critical and highly diverse southern lowland rainforests. RSPO could also pave the way for standards and or regulations for other commodities like rubber and sugarcane where social issues and land grabbing are even more at stake.

Name of organisation	Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association (FREDA)
Mailing address	Room 707, 7 th Floor, MWEA Tower, 288/290, Shwedagon Pagoda Road, Dagon Township
Email	fredamyanmar@gmail.com
Principal contact person	U Ohn, Chairman, U Than Nwai (Vice-Chairman), U Sit Bo (General Secretary)
What links your organisation has to communities	To regulate climate change and environmental deterioration through active participation of local community in sustainable forest management, proper land use practice and community development
What is the nature of your main work	To promote participation and partnership in – Sustainable forest management - natural environment conservation - wildlife protection - grass root level community development - human resource development - disaster risk reduction and sustainable land use -responsible eco-tourism
Legal status	Registered to the Ministry of Home Affairs since 1996, under registration number 1790, as a Non-Government Organization
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Starting from basic knowledge to more advanced trainings will be needed
Experience in the palm oil sector	Have interest in Palm oil for producing biodiesel
Knowledge of RSPO	Very scanty. FREDA does not favour monoculture of oil palm plantations
Comments if any on RSPO communications	RSPO communications might be very useful for environmental conservationists working together
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Time is not right for FREDA to make any comments on RSPO. A few more enlightenments will be needed.
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	Very interested. FREDA might be the close neighbour in the field of environmental conservation
Other insights	FREDA is now involved in Peat Study Project, sponsored by GEC. Might be working side by side in the future

Name of organisation	The Land Core Group
Mailing address	No. 114, Dana Theikdi Street, Ward No.8, Myangone Township, Yangon, 11061
Email	usthein@gmail.com fswg.landadviser@gmail.com
Principal contact person	U Shwe Thein, Glenn Hunt
What links your organisation has to communities	The Land Core Group is a network of NGOs and CSO/CBOs. As the network's secretariat, we do not have any direct interactions or connections with the community, instead working through our members and providing support to their projects.
What is the nature of your main work	Our main work concerns working with and supporting our members, who are pursuing a large number of their own projects. These projects can generally be split into four subject areas/topics. The first of these is training, we support a number of TOT trainings and land law trainings around the country. Second is evidence based research, which is supported by the LCG and conducted by individual consultants and LCG members. Third is advocacy in relation to the national land use policy, LCG has produced a number of publications discussing issues with the current framework of land laws, and is currently working on a documentary on the subject. And fourth is legal aid and legal advocacy.
Legal status	Unregistered
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	We currently do not work directly with the community, instead providing support and training to our members so that they may more effectively work with local communities.
Experience in the palm oil sector	We have little direct experience in the palm oil sector, but are currently supporting a research project looking at palm oil plantations in Tanintharyi Division. A number of our members, including Global Witness and Oxfam UK, have previously studied the palm oil sector.
Knowledge of RSPO	None
Comments if any on RSPO communications	None
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	None
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	It would be interesting to know more about how and where you work, and what kind of future plans you have for working in Myanmar. Forest management is a pressing issue here, especially with increased discussions of FLEGT and REDD+. A large number of communities, predominantly in the ethnic upland areas, pursue shifting cultivation, and others are reliant on NTFPs and other forest products to support their subsistence.

Other insights	None.
Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities	Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business 15 Shan Yeiktha Street, Sanchaung, Yangon 11111 Myanmar (do not use for mailing from outside Myanmar) info@myanmar-responsiblebusiness.org Vicky Bowman, Director We work with Myanmar civil society organisations who work with local communities to build their understanding of business/human rights; our sector-wide impact assessments (SWIA) (previously oil/gas, tourism, future ICT, agriculture) involve community interviews and focus groups. Our SWIA recommendations include recommendations to government and companies on community engagement.
What is the nature of your main work	Please see our website www.mcrb.org.mm .
Legal status	Yangon branch representative office of a UK not-for-profit company MCRB Ltd, which is a subsidiary of one of our parent organisations the Institute for Human Rights and Business
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Our expectation is that you might want to bring us in as a resource person on wider responsible business/Myanmar issues in which case we would hope to be refunded marginal costs of travel.
Experience in the palm oil sector	None. We are aware of the land-related challenges and in touch with groups working on the issue (e.g. FFI) but it has not been a specific focus
Knowledge of RSPO	Aware but no direct contact. Parent organisations IHRB and DIHR might be in contact.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	None

<p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>None Yes To date, investment in palm oil in Myanmar dating back to the early 2000s and associated with official bank loans appears not to have been very successful. I am yet to understand whether, as has been put to us by some experts, a combination of climate change and high labour costs is likely to see Myanmar land more occupied by rubber and Malaysia (high labour cost) more by palm oil.</p>
<p>Name of organisation Mailing address Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities What is the nature of your main work Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Greg Martin, Independent Consultant N/A gmartmail@gmail.com Greg Martin I am an independent consultant in Governance and Management of local NGOs and CSOs as well as specializing in Livelihoods, Environment & Climate Change. I have worked extensively with rural communities in Myanmar (15 months) and Cambodia (3 years). I am currently advisor to MERN & the CLEARR project in southern Rakhine. Governance and Management of local NGOs and CSOs as well as specializing in Livelihoods, Environment & Climate Change. Independent Consultant Local Myanmar language speaker Very little but experience in down the track effects of deforestation, land grabbing and community dislocation through large scale agricultural enterprises etc. Currently training rural communities in Southern Rakhine on Natural Resource Management. Only what you have supplied (note happy to receive more information at any time) Yes. I have seen the problems in Cambodia and it certainly appears to be a problem here. There is a general lack of understanding by Myanmar people on successful advocacy, networking, and sharing of knowledge in issues such as you are addressing (due in part to the countries brutal history) so any projects should build in a training / capacity building component not only on the problem but also on the elements above.</p>

<p>Name of organisation Mailing address</p> <p>Email Principal contact person What links your organisation has to communities</p>	<p>Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business 15 Shan Yeiktha Street, Sanchaung, Yangon 11111 Myanmar (do not use for mailing from outside Myanmar) info@myanmar-responsiblebusiness.org Vicky Bowman, Director We work with Myanmar civil society organisations who work with local communities to build their understanding of business/human rights; our sector-wide impact assessments (SWIA) (previously oil/gas, tourism, future ICT, agriculture) involve community interviews and focus groups. Our SWIA recommendations include recommendations to government and companies on community engagement.</p>
<p>What is the nature of your main work</p>	<p>Please see our website www.mcrb.org.mm.</p>
<p>Legal status</p> <p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p>	<p>Yangon branch representative office of a UK not-for-profit company MCRB Ltd, which is a subsidiary of one of our parent organisations the Institute for Human Rights and Business Our expectation is that you might want to bring us in as a resource person on wider responsible business/Myanmar issues in which case we would hope to be refunded marginal costs of travel. As an 'intermediary organisation' we are of course happy to raise awareness of the RSPO in the way we do for other initiatives e.g. the Ethical trading initiative when engaging with/doing training for businesses, government or csos.</p>
<p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p>	<p>None. We are aware of the land-related challenges and in touch with groups working on the issue (e.g. FFI) but it has not been a specific</p>

<p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>focus</p> <p>Aware but no direct contact. Parent organisations IHRB and DIHR might be in contact.</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>To date, investment in palm oil in Myanmar dating back to the early 2000s and associated with official bank loans appears not to have been very successful. I am yet to understand whether, as has been put to us by some experts, a combination of climate change and high labour costs is likely to see Myanmar land more occupied by rubber and Malaysia (high labour cost) more by palm oil.</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>What links your organisation has to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of your main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Interest in finding out more about the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Pyoe Pin Programme</p> <p>78 Kanna road, Kyauktada township, Yangon, Myanmar</p> <p>salaicunglian.thawng@pyoepin.org</p> <p>Salai Cung Lian Thawng</p> <p>Through civil society organizations and networks supported by our programme</p> <p>Provide financial, technical and facilitation support to civil society organizations and networks</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Not Applicable (we don't have a plan at this moment to be intermediary for RSPO at this moment)</p> <p>No Specific Experience, but some related issues on land and forestry works</p> <p>Little</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>We are quite concerned in associating with this initiative as we don't want to be seen as legitimizing oil palm plantations (and related issues). The intention of RSPO is good, but it will need very effective communication and outreach to communities and CSOs as palm oil plantations are much associated with land conflicts and social problems.</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p>	<p>Rakhine Coastal Region Conservation Association (RCA)</p> <p>Dr.Maung Maung Kyi (RCA)</p> <p>Kyauk-taw-yaung Conservation Garden.</p>

Email

Bogyoke Road, Kyeintli, Gwa Tsp.,Rakhine State, Myanmar.

drmgmgyiktl@gmail.com

rca.arakan@gmail.com

Principal contact person

Dr. Maung Maung Kyi

What links your organisation has to communities

RCA is also a part of communities.

Environment awareness : mountain forests, fresh water, mangrove, sea grass, coral reef.

Environmental protection: working together with communities.

Environmental Education: RCA has an Environmental Education Centre.

- Awareness campaigns for schools, villages.
- Trainings for communities
- Environmental essay competitions for schools.

Communities Forestry for villages.

Agriculture: organic farming practice

- Technical support for rice production
- Home gardens
- School gardens
- Making natural fertilizers
- Farmer field days

Fishery: Participating Fishery law.

- Supports for local fishermen
- Aquaculture training
- Demonstration plots of fish pond
- Crab fattening

Animal husbandry: pigs, hens, cow.

Income Generation Activities for women:

- Agar wood nursery
- Food stuff making
- Fermented shrimp/ fish making

Efficient Stove making and distribution

Solar drier training

Financial – accounting and auditing trainings

Linking with private bank to village funds.

Biodiversity Hot Spots; e.g. sea turtles

<p>What is the nature of your main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Interest in finding out more about the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Protection for illegal fishing, logging, hunting Indigenous people rights Women rights Child rights DRR Training Support for victims of cyclone, floods, water shortage. Community based ecotourism Against land grabbing PAR on Land suitability Natural Resource Management</p> <p>For RCA :Environment and Development For myself: Medical doctor, but now working for environment and development</p> <p>Non-profit organization</p> <p>We need capacity to work for all of our activities. At present time, we need help from strong NGO and some consultants.</p> <p>Palm oil plantation in Rakhine State started by government for 30 years, but only two simple plots. Two years ago, government dept. cut them down and replace rubber.</p> <p>little - - - We want to study about these issues.</p>
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>What links your organisation has to communities</p>	<p>Ta'ang Students and Youth Union - TSYU</p> <p>www.palaungland.org,</p> <p>tsyuoffice@gmail.com, vedesky@gmail.com</p> <p>Mai Myo Aung</p> <p>TSYU is Community Based Organization and most of the activities cooperate with Local community people and implement inside the Ta'ang Communities. We also use to provide training, workshop, peer education, youth exchange and youth empowerment to the local community people.</p>

What is the nature of your main work	Land Rights, Environmental Education, Youth Capacity Building on Human Rights and Political, Human Rights Watch, Data Collection (Shweli Dam Project, Mining Projects, Shwe Gas Project, Land Grabbing, and Human Rights Abuse within Civil war), Advocacy
Legal status	NO legal status
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Training about RSPO, we have no awareness on this issue; we are interesting in studying about this.
Experience in the palm oil sector	No experience in the palm oil sector
Knowledge of RSPO	No knowledge and experience about RSPO
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Welcome and thanks for your communication. Also we hope you can help and learn us about this issue more. We also can share our activities as detail.
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	It will be great if you come to work this issue in Myanmar as it's important for future
Interest in finding out more about the RSPO	
Other insights	

ANNEX 6

AFRICA

LIBERIA

Questionnaires were sent out to thirty-seven NGOs, INGOs and CBOs. Fourteen organizations responded; ten organizations submitted completed questionnaires and four granted interviews. All of the NGOs and INGOs that responded participate in the CWG meetings.

i. Profile of respondents

The fourteen respondents included six NGOs, three international NGOs and five community-based organizations. Table 1 below presents a full listing of respondents according to their category.

Table 1: Respondents to the Questionnaires

NGOs	Int'l NGOs	CBOs
Development Education Network Liberia (DEN L)	Search for Common Grounds (SFCG)	Bassa Women Development Association (BAWODA)
Save My Future Foundation (SAMFU)	Medica Mondiale	Skills and Agricultural Development Services (SACODS)
Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)	Action Aid Liberia*	Working Effectively Together (WET)*
Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)		Domafeighn*
Social Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development (SESDev)		Gbarpolu Association of Community Animators (GACA)
Rights and Rice Foundation*		
6 NGOs	3 INGOs	5 CBOs

* NGOs and INGOs that were interviewed

[Search For Common Ground \(SFCG\)](#) focuses on communication for peace building and conflict transformation. SFCG has supported Liberia's transition from violence to peace through public information dissemination, facilitating dialogue, community outreach and capacity building. The organization broadcasts radio programs on peace and development through a network of community radio stations in all fifteen counties of Liberia. [Action Aid Liberia](#) is the Liberia program of Action Aid International. The organization works to advance the rights of women, youths and people living in poverty and advocates people-centered development. The organization works with community groups and NGOs working on natural resources. [Medica Mondiale \(Liberia\)](#) works mainly in Liberia's remote southeastern region, where oil palm plantations are developing fast. The organization works with government institutions to address sexual and gender-based violence and to improve women reproductive health. The organization is expanding its program on gender, sexual harassment and exploitation, and public awareness on international and national protocols on women rights to areas where oil palm concessionaires operate.

While all these international organizations do not work directly on issues in the oil palm plantation sector, their focus overlap with some of the issues including capacity building, and conflict resolution.

[Sustainable Development Institute](#), Save My Future Foundation and [Social Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development](#) are advocacy focused NGOs. The Development Education Network – Liberia (DEN-L) is one of the most established NGOs in the country, has a reputable training center in central Liberia and runs short-term courses on leadership, conflict, and organizational development. Rights and Rice Foundation (RRF) focuses on community organizing to engage in self-help projects with a focus on agriculture and food security, and community sensitization and raising awareness on corporate social responsibility. The Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) focuses on promoting women engagement in the natural resource sector through leadership training and promoting women participation in community governance. FCI also focuses on community organizing to engage corporate interests in the natural resource sector broadly.

The five CBOs work on a wide range of issues with multiple partners including NGOs and INGOs based in the capital, Monrovia. The CBOs work with communities in the Sime Darby and Equatorial Palm Oil concessions.

ii. Concessions and Counties where they work

Of the fourteen organizations that responded five have programs in the GVL Concession Area; nine have programs in the Sime Darby Concession Area and four have programs in the Equatorial Palm Oil Concessions Area. Four of the respondents have program in at least two concession areas. Development Education Network – Liberia is the only organization that does not work in any concession area; the organization works mainly in Bong, Nimba, Lofa and Margibi counties. Table 2 below presents of summary of organizations and the concession areas they work in.

Table 2: Concession Areas and counties of focus

International NGOs	Concession Areas and Counties		
	Golden Veroleum	Sime Darby	Equatorial Palm Oil
SFCG	-	Cape Mount	-
AAL	-	Gbarpolu	-
Medica Mondiale	Sinoe, River Gee	-	-
National NGOs			
Rights & Rice Foundation	Sinoe	Gbarpolu, Bomi	-
Development Education Network – L	-	-	-
Foundation for Community Initiatives	Sinoe	Gbarpolu	-
Sustainable Development Institute		Gbarpolu	Grand Bassa
Save My Future Foundation	Sinoe, Grand Kru	Bomi	Grand Bassa
SESDev	Sinoe, G. Kru Maryland	-	-
Community-based organizations			
Bassa Women Development Assoc.	-	-	Grand Bassa
SACODS	-	-	Grand Bassa

WET	-	Gbarpolu	-
Domafeign	-	Gbarpolu	-
GACA	-	Gbarpolu	-

iii. Themes or issues of interest

All respondents provide direct support to communities in one form or another. They are all involved in capacity building ranging from community organizing, community education and skill training on various topics including gender responsiveness, consensus building, negotiation, international and national instruments on women rights. Nine respondents noted that they provide advocacy support, but not all of them are linked to RSPO complaints. Similarly, nine organizations are also involved in conflict related work but none of them are related to RSPO or oil palm sector. Also, none of the three organizations involved with RSPO related complaints listed conflict resolution as a theme or issue they work on. Table 3 presents a summary of the respondents and themes or issues they work on.

Table 3: Themes and issues of interest

International NGOs	Direct support			
	Technical	Financial	Complaints/ Advocacy	Conflict Resolution
SFCG			X	X
AAL	X	X		
Medica Mondiale	X	X	X	X
National NGOs				
Rights & Rice Foundation	X			X
Development Education Network – L	X			X
Foundation for Community Initiatives				X
Sustainable Development Institute	X	X	X	
Save My Future Foundation			X	
SESDev	X		X	
Community-based organizations				
Bassa Women Development Assoc.			X	X
SACODS			X	X
WET			X	X
Domafeign				X
GACA			X	
Organizations focusing on themes	6	3	9	9

iv. Interests and capacity needs

All of the respondents indicated interest in supporting the RSPO to engage more effectively with communities, by strengthening their internal capacities and supporting other organizations through training and capacity enhancement. The three international organizations suggested trainings focusing on their areas of expertise, including conflict and peace building, negotiation and consensus building, gender and gender-responsiveness. Other respondents highlighted the need for training relevant to the RSPO processes, financial support for organizations wishing to

engage in RSPO related outreach, and training targeting executives and employees of oil palm companies. Suggested topics for company-targeted training included Gender and Gender Based Violence, and Sexual Harassment and Exploitation. Finally one respondent suggested setting up a facility to provide mediation and facilitation support to deal with community-concession conflicts and another suggested companies recruit Gender Focal Persons to advise the oil palm companies on gender and women rights.

2. Possible obstacles to IMO engagement

The organizations that responded to the questionnaires have different levels of capacities, organizational focus and overall strategic directions. The international NGOs for example have focused on high-level interventions with government targeting policy changes; but none of their interventions have specifically targeted the natural resource sector – until recently. As a result, they are still struggling to establish themselves as key actors in the natural resource sector. Although they have begun to engage more with the natural resource sector and have indicated interest in specifically engaging with the oil palm sector, their relationships to NGOs engaged in advocacy on issues in the oil palm sector may create unease if not managed properly.

Local NGOs that have engaged in direct advocacy over the years may find it difficult to adapt to a new role that may require more ‘*neutral facilitation and outreach*’ to support the RSPO reach communities more effectively. As institutions that have vested interest, i.e. supporting communities to claim their rights over their customary land, the staff and management within these institutions are likely to have different perspectives and views on whether or not to take on responsibilities or activities that could be viewed (internally and externally) as compromising their advocacy agendas. Given the polarized debates about oil palm plantation and land rights in Liberia, advocacy NGOs are likely to find it difficult to adapt to such new roles.

3. Opportunities for IMO engagement

International NGOs and national NGOs that were previously focused on traditional peace building and conflict resolution programs are increasingly looking to adapt their programs to meet the changing situation in Liberia. This seems to be due to two factors. Firstly, the civil war, which was the obvious reference for conflict analysis, has ended many people have become more nuanced in their analysis of conflicts. For example, when asked to identify sources of conflicts, it is very common for community members to point to violations of rights and laws in the natural resource sector as a key source of conflict; community-concessionaires conflicts are often sited as examples. This is forcing a shift in people’s understanding and analysis of conflict and bringing natural resource related conflict to the center of peace-building discussions. Secondly, funding for peace building and conflict resolution programs that were strongly linked to the violence that characterized Liberia’s conflict have mostly ‘*dried up*’. Donors are increasingly looking to fund programs that are adapting to the changing context in Liberia and are therefore committing funding for natural resource governance and extractive industries related work.

This changing context is a major incentive and motivation for INGOs and NGOs that hitherto did not work on natural resources to begin looking for opportunities to engage. One of the international NGO respondents noted that although “*our organization has not been directly*

engaged in this sector, we have realized that this sector is one source of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, therefore engaging these corporations is important". The same organization goes on to note *"in our June strategy workshop, we decided to include natural resource governance to serve as a point of entry for our work"*.

These institutional reflections and the changing context together provides strategic opportunities to engage with INGOs and NGOs that demonstrate reasonable levels of capacity and interest in engaging the oil palm sector.

4. Suggestions for next step

This mapping exercise was challenged by two factors: time and the current Ebola crisis. However, based on my understanding of the civil society landscape in Liberia, it is accurate to point out that there are many more organizations that can be engaged to provide appropriate support to the RSPO, to engage with communities more effectively. During the data gathering, the three international organizations and DEN – L indicated they would welcome support to expand their scope of work to address some of the emerging issues in the oil palm sector. While the current Ebola crisis is a major hindrance to medium-term planning in Liberia, it is possible to reach out to the organizations that have capacity and track record in peace building and conflict resolution work to explore the possibility of them engaging more with the oil palm sector and acting as intermediary organizations.

Tabulation of Liberian IMO: gauging their capacity to act as intermediary organisations

	SFCG/TDS	BAWODAs	SACODs	SESDev	DEN L	SAMFU	SDI	Medica M.	FCI
Type of organization	INGO	NGO	NGO	CBO	NGO	NGO	NGO	INGO	NGO
In which Palm Oil Concession Areas do you have field programmes?	SD	EPO	EPO	None	None	GVL, SD & EPO	SD & EPO	GVL	SD & GVL
Do you provide direct support to communities?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In which counties do you already provide direct support to communities?	Cape Mount	Bassa	Bassa	Sinoe	Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi	Sinoe	Bassa, Gbarpolu	Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Gedeh	Gbarpolu
Technical				Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Financial							Yes	Yes	
Complaints/advocacy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Conflict resolution	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes
Type of support									
Community legal support							Yes	Yes	
Community Capacity building or advisory services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smallholder Labour									Yes
Gender								Yes	Yes
Child									
Do you provide indirect support? (Q. 8)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
In which counties do you already provide indirect support?	None	Bassa	Bassa	Maryland, G. Kru	Bong, Lofa, Nimba, Margibi	G. Kru, Bassa, Bomi	Gbarpolu, Sinoe, G. Kru, Maryland	None	G. Kru, Sinoe, Bassa, Bomi

Technical Financial Complaints Conflict Resolution			Yes			Yes Yes Yes	Yes
Others: leadership training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Others: provide support through government agencies and ministries							Yes
Through these other organizations do you provide Community legal support Community Capacity building or advisory Smallholder	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Labour Gender and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation Child Others: Training in advocacy for affected communities				Yes			Yes Yes
Others: joint advocacy with other organizations supporting communities (NRM)	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
What is needed to strengthen the capacity of IMOs like yours							

Need more financial support and training		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes
Support to strengthen coordination between these organizations							Yes		Yes
More visible and formal role for CSOs in the RSPO process				Yes					
If there was funding, training or other support would you play this role	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Would you want to take on this role? If yes – where?	Liberia	Bassa	Bassa	G. Kru Sinoe	Liberia	Sinoe, G. Kru, Bassa	G. Kru, Maryland Gbarpolu , Rivercess	Yes. Sinoe, River Gee Grand Gedeh	C. Mount, Sinoe, Bassa
Other comments:									
Skill training in conflict resolution, consensus building & negotiations	Yes				Yes				
Training oil palm company staffs on laws IAs protecting women rights								Yes	
Training in mainstreaming gender & gender responsiveness in advocacy	Yes				Yes			Yes	
IMOs could be strengthened through joint training and activities		Yes		Yes					
Set up community-		Yes							

concession
 conflict
 mediation
 team
 Could provide
 facilitation
 support to
 communities
 We are
 discussing
 how best to
 support
 communities
 in the South
 East

Yes

Yes

Phone interviews*	AAL	WET	Rights & Rice	Domafeign
Type of organization	INGO	CBO	NGO	CBO
In which Palm Oil Producing counties do you have field programmes?	SD	SD	SD	SD
Do you provide direct support to communities?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In which counties do you already provide direct support to communities?	Bomi, Gbarpolu	Gbarpolu	Bomi, G. Gedeh, Gbarpolu, Sinoe	Gbarpolu
Technical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial	Yes			
Complaints/ advocacy		Yes	Yes	
Conflict resolution		Yes		Yes
Type of support				
Community legal support				
Community Capacity building or advisory services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smallholder				Yes
Labour				
Gender				Yes
Child				
Do you provide indirect support? (Q. 8)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
In which counties do you already provide indirect support?	None	Gbarpolu	ALL	Gbarpolu
Technical		Yes		
Financial				
Complaints/ Advocacy			Yes	Yes
Conflict Resolution		Yes		
Others: leadership training		Yes		
Through these other organizations do you provide				
Community legal support				
Community Capacity building or advisory		Yes	Yes	Yes
Smallholder				
Labour				
Gender		Yes		Yes
Child				
Others: Training in advocacy for affected communities		Yes	Yes	

Others: joint advocacy with other organizations supporting communities (NRM)		Yes		Yes
What is needed to strengthen the capacity of IMO's like yours				
Need more financial support and training		Yes	Yes	Yes
More awareness and outreach to other NGOs and INGOs	Yes	Yes		Yes
Support to strengthen coordination between these organizations				Yes
More visible and formal role for CSOs in the RSPO process		Yes		
If there was funding, training or other support would you play this role	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Would you want to take on this role? If yes – where?	Bomi, Gbarpolu Sinoe	Gbarpolu	Bomi, Gbarpolu	Gbarpolu
Other comments:				
Skill training in conflict resolution, consensus building & negotiations	Yes	Yes		
Training oil palm company staffs on laws IAs protecting women rights				
Training in mainstreaming gender & gender responsiveness in advocacy	Yes			
IMO's could be strengthened through joint training and activities		Yes		Yes
Set up community-concession conflict mediation team			Yes	
Could provide facilitation support to communities				
We are discussing how best to support communities in the South East				

III.11

IVORY COAST (Cote d'Ivoire)

Liste des coopératives de la Filière de à Huile en Côte d'Ivoire

N° ORDRE	COOPERATIVES	NOM & PRENOMS	LOCALISATION	CONTACT 1
1	PALM-LAGUNE	NAHA Assoumou	Akounougbé	08 68 31 41
2	PALM-EHANIA	KODJO Adiko Louis	Aboisso	02 19 75 09
3	COOPALEN	DADIE Marcellin Aka	Maféré	08 11 36 12
4	COOPALM-SANWI	TANO Koné	Maféré	
5	COOPALM- ADOUVLAIS	BRAIMA Cissé	Edjambo	07 67 45 86
6	COOPPHA- ADJOUAN	N'ZALASSE Francis	Adjouan	07 67 67 31
7	COOPHAM	YAO Zadi	Maféré	07 68 94 22
8	COOPALM- ENTENTE	BEGNOUROU Eridié	Etiéboué	01 90 21 96
9	PALM-EHOULOBO	ASSINDO Gnanvome	Ehoulobo	49 01 41 00
10	COOPPLATO	BROU N'Guessan Albert	Bonoua	07 68 71 15
11	COOPALCI	BOIDY Jean Eudes	Bonoua	47 77 73 66
12	COOPTOSA	KOUAME Koffi Eric	Koffikro	57 10 14 45
13	COOPALBO	AMPOH Kadjo Eugène	Bonoua	07 30 47 25
14	COPPI		Irobo	
15	COPALCO	OKOBE Kouadio Daniel	Irobo	47 14 85 60
16	COOPASUB	BROUGOU Kehoua Barthélémy	Divo	07 54 11 32
17	COOPALM-DIVO	ASSI Abbé Désiré	Divo	48 33 03 08
18	COOPEBAC	TANO Kouabilé Nicola	Iboké	09 40 02 10
19	COPLAPHI	PORQUET Ehouletchi Michel	Tabou	09 64 47 79
20	COOPABLI	SAGODAN Ballé Esaïe	Tabou	07 57 26 31
21	COOPENEK	DAPLE Kamun Paulin	Néka	49956916
22	COOPALM- SOUBRE	GUEBO Dihaha	Soubré	57 15 04 08
23	COOPAGRIS	ZOUNDI Esther Désiré	Soubré	02 03 21 91

N° ORDRE	COOPERATIVES	NOM & PRENOMS	LOCALISATION	CONTACT 1
24	COOPALSA	Kouakou kouakou fidèle	Sassandra	
25	COOPABO	Koffi Assalé	Sassandra	57340680
26	COOPALMSI	AKA Diby Martial	Sikensi	06 08 27 24
27	CAPSI	Nekpato Toussaint	Sikensi	08443795
28	UCOOPEL	KOUAME Kodja Romain	Bingerville	01 07 82 09
29	PALM-DABOU	KOUAME Kodja Romain	Dabou	01 07 82 09
30	COOPPHA	KOUAME Kodja Romain	Anguédédou	01 07 82 09

Les acteurs de la Filière Palmier en Côte d'Ivoire

Société	Description	Siège/Représentations	Adresses	Résultats
ADAM AFRIQUE	Transformation de l'huile de Palme	Abidjan, Zone Industrielle, Koumassi	Tel : +225 2132944	
AGRIVAR (AGRO INDUSTRIE VARIEE)	Transformation et commercialisation de produits agricoles	Bonoua	Tel : +225 07093795 BP 584 Bonoua	
ATOE SA (ALFA TRADING OIL EXTRACTION)	Transformation de Graine en huile	Aboisso-Somieh	30 BP 906 Abidjan 30 Tel : +225 21353839 atoeli@hotmail.com	
CHP (Compagnie des Huileries de Palme)	Production d'huile de palme Brute	Alépé Montezo	27 BP 1151 Abidjan 27 Cel : +225 09487343 jjassam@hotmail.com	
COOPHURO (Coopérative d'huile rouge)	Production d'huile de palme rouge	Bonoua	BP 706 Bonoua Cel : +225 04893767 akadesquith@yahoo.fr	
COSAV	Transformation de l'huile de Palme	Abidjan-Yopougon	18 BP 1472 Abidjan 18 Tel : +225 23513429	
D & E Industrie	Transformation de Graine en huile	Abidjan – Zone Industrielle Vridi	04 BP 549 Abidjan 04 Tel : +225 21271783	
DEKELOIL	Production d'huile de palme, Pépinières	Abidjan 2 Plateaux	BP 133 Cedex 3 Tel : +225 22510544 info@dekeloiloil.com	
EGEBAF - SA	Production d'huile de palme brute	Daoukro	Cel : +225 07729200 claudemolo@yahoo.fr	
GITHP (GROUPEMENT DES INDUSTRIELS TRANSFORMATEURS D'HUILE DE PALME)	Regroupe les industriels de la deuxième transformation de l'huile de palme	Abidjan Zone Industrielle Koumassi	18 BP 597 Abidjan 18 Tel : +225 21214902	Les Ada CO Uni
APROSAPCI (ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES SOCIETES AGRICOLES DE PALMIER DE COTE)	Regroupe l'ensemble des sociétés de la première transformation des régimes de palme	Abidjan	18 BP 2647 Abidjan 18 Tel : +225 21210340 aprosapci@gmail.com	Me 26 c

D'IVOIRE)				
HNCO (HUILERE DU N'ZI COMOE)	Plantation de palmier à huile. Transformation de l'huile de palme	Bongouanou	Cel : +225 07175248 kador42001@yahoo.fr	
MANUPALM	Transformation de l'huile de palme	Samo	Cel : +225 05956188 manupalm@yahoo.fr	
NOVAGRO	Production d'huile de palme brute	Aboisso - Assouba	Cel : +225 48337549 novagro@yahoo.fr	
OAIC (Omega Agro-Industrie et Commerce)	Production et commercialisation d'huile de palme Brute	Divo	BP 1467 Tel : +225 32763379 oaicci@hotmail.fr	
OSMON AFRICA	Production d'huile de palme	Dabou	06 BP 2179 Abidjan 06 Tel : +225 22421088 info@osmonafrica.com	
PALMCI	Exploitation de plantation de palmier à huile Production d'huile de palme Brute	Abidjan	18 BP 3321 Abidjan 18 Tél : +225 21210900 www.palmci.ci	Uni Inté BL BO EH GB IBC IRC NE TO
PALMAFRIQUE	Plantations Agro-Industrielles Production et commercialisation d'huile de palme	Abidjan-Marcory	17 BP 22 Abidjan 17 Tél : +225 21211350 info@palmafrique.ci	Site AN DA ELC
SARL EDK (ETABLISSEMENT DIARASSOUBA KARADIRI)	Production d'Huile de Palme Brute	Abidjan-Yopougon	09 BP 2162 Abidjan 09 Cel : +225 06904925	
SIPEF-CI (SOCIETE DE PLANTATIONS ET DE FINANCE EN COTE D'IVOIRE)	Production et commercialisation d'huile de palme	San Pédro	01 BP 2141 San Pédro 01 Tél : +225 34713609 infos@sipef.ci	Site ISS SA Bol SO
SABA SARL (SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE	Transformation de l'huile de palme	Aboisso	Tel : +225 21305547	

BATIMENT ET AGROINDUSTRIE)				
SANIA CIE (Groupe SIFCA)	Transformation de l'huile de palme Commercialisation de produits finis	Abidjan-Treichville	01 BP 2949 Abidjan 01 Tel :+225 21757581	
AIPH (Association Interprofessionnelle de la filière Palmier à Huile)	Créer et entretenir un cadre permanent de concertation entre les acteurs de la filière	Abidjan - Zone Industrielle Vridi	18 BP 2641 Abidjan 18 Tel :+225 21273945 info@aiph.ci	Me AP CN FEN PE GIT
FENACOPAH-CI (FEDERATION NATIONALE DES COOPERATIVES ET UNIONS DE COOPERATIVES DES PLANTEURS DE PALMIER A HUILE DE COTE D'IVOIRE)	Représentation et appui technique	Abidjan	28 BP 380 Abidjan 28 Tél : +225 22527135 fenacopahci@aviso.ci	Me coo 365 167 plan Vill
Institutions: Recherches, appuis techniques et financiers				
CNRA (CENTRE NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE)	Recherche Agronomique	Abidjan Route de Dabou	01 BP 1740 Abidjan 01 Tel :+225 22489624 info@cnra.ci www.cnra.ci	
FIRCA (FONDS INTERPROFESSIONNEL POUR LA RECHERCHE ET LE CONSEIL AGRICOLES)	Appui technique à toutes les filières Recherche Agronomique et forestière Renforcement de capacité des OPA	Abidjan	01 BP 3726 Abidjan 01 Tel :+225 22528181 firca@firca.ci www.firca.ci	
FER-PALMIER (FONDS D'EXTENSION ET DE RENOUVELLEMENT DE LA CULTURE PALMIER)	Contribue au financement pour le développement et l'amélioration de la culture du Palmier à huile	Abidjan	Tel : +225 22410770 ferpalmier@aviso.ci	
BNETD (BUREAU NATIONAL D'ETUDES TECHNIQUES)	Assistance, Etudes, contrôle	Abidjan-Cocody	04 BP 945 Abidjan 01 Tel : +225 22483400 dcm@bnetd.ci www.bnetd.ci	

Questionnaires

Ce questionnaire est à l'endroit des Organisation de la Société Civile en vue de la mise en place d'une communication avec les parties prenantes autour de la RSPO.

Nom de L'organisation	AMISTAD (Actions pour la Mobilisation des Initiatives et STRatégies d'Aide au Développement)
Adresse E-mail	amistadci@yahoo.fr
Téléphone	21 01 66 44 (Abidjan-Cocody, Riviera Faya, Lauriers 8, Villa N°37)
Site Web	www.amistad.ci
Personne de Contact	BRICE DELAGNEAU
Email	bricedelagneau@gmail.com - 01 26 24 88
Travaillez-vous directement avec les communautés?	Oui
Liens avec les communautés	
Quelle est la nature de vos activités principales?	Enquête et évaluation initiale, sensibilisation et Renforcement de capacités et plaidoyer.
Statut juridique	Organisation à but non lucratif
Connaissez-vous la RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	OUI
Avez-vous un intérêt à la RSPO ou agissant comme organisation Intermédiaire à la RSPO ?	OUI
Etes-vous impliqué dans d'autres processus similaires à la RSPO ? Si oui les citer.	OUI, APV FLEGT et REDD+, Initiative Cacao Durable
Quels sont vos besoins en formations et en ressources ?	Renforcement de capacité, communication et fundraising
Avez-vous de l'expérience dans le secteur du palmier à huile ?	Oui
Avez-vous un commentaire sur la RSPO ?	Une bonne initiative pour protéger les acteurs de la filière et facilité la durabilité de la production
Avez-vous des commentaires sur l'approche de communication de la RSPO ?	La RSPO est meconnue par les communautés locales
Autres points de vue ?	Seul le secteur privé semble être intérêt par la question.
Nom de L'organisation	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire (JVE Côte d'Ivoire)
Adresse E-mail	jve.ivoire@yahoo.fr
Téléphone	+225 20012092
Site Web	www.jveci.org
Personne de Contact	BAÏMEY Aubin Charles

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Email	charlesbaimey@yahoo.fr
Travaillez-vous directement avec les communautés?	Oui
Liens avec les communautés	Nous avons des communautés que nous accompagnons dans le cadre des projets de Développement Durable
Quelle est la nature de vos activités principales?	Plaidoyer, formation sensibilisation sur les questions environnementales et de développement
Statut juridique	Légalement constituée
Connaissez-vous la RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	Oui Et nous avons deux spécialistes de la RSPO au sein de notre organisation
Avez-vous un intérêt à la RSPO ou agissant comme organisation Intermédiaire à la RSPO ?	Oui
Etes-vous impliqué dans d'autres processus similaires à la RSPO ? Si oui les citer.	Oui, le Processus REDDD+, FLEGT, les certifications UTZ, OLB
Quels sont vos besoins en formations et en ressources ?	Nous avons besoins de renforcement de capacités, de formations, d'appuis techniques et logistiques pour nos actions de terrains
Avez-vous de l'expérience dans le secteur du palmier à huile ?	Oui
Avez-vous un commentaire sur la RSPO ?	La RSPO ne peut véritablement être crédible et efficace que si elle s'ouvre aux autres acteurs qui ne sont pas les industriels
Avez-vous des commentaires sur l'approche de communication de la RSPO ?	La communication autour de la RSPO est quasi inexistante. Les populations ainsi que des acteurs comme les petits producteurs n'ont aucune information sur la RSPO.
Autres points de vue ?	

Nom de L'organisation	Association des Propriétaires de Forêts Naturelles et Plantations d'Afféry (APFNP-AFF)
Adresse E-mail	infos@apfnp.org / info@apfnp.org
Téléphone	01 10 02 98
Site Web	www.apfnp.org
Personne de Contact	CONE Gaoussou
Email	cone.gaoussou@gmail.org
Travaillez-vous directement avec les communautés?	oui
Liens avec les communautés	Eveil de conscience des communautés sur l'importance de la forêt
Quelle est la nature de vos activités principales?	Lutte contre la déforestation, la conservation des forêts, valorisation des déchets solides et

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	domestiques en biocharbon, Promouvoir les équipements de cuisson économiseur d'énergie
Statut juridique	Association communautaire
Connaissez-vous la RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	Non
Avez-vous un intérêt à la RSPO ou agissant comme organisation Intermédiaire à la RSPO ?	Non
Etes-vous impliqué dans d'autres processus similaires à la RSPO ? Si oui les citer.	Non
Quels sont vos besoins en formations et en ressources ?	Gestion durable des forêts (sylviculture), carbonisation des déchets
Avez-vous de l'expérience dans le secteur du palmier à huile ?	Non
Avez-vous un commentaire sur la RSPO ?	Non
Avez-vous des commentaires sur l'approche de communication de la RSPO ?	Non
Autres points de vue ?	Apprendre davantage sur la RSPO.

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Nom de L'organisation	Club Union Africaine- Côte d'Ivoire
Adresse E-mail	clubuaci@yahoo.fr
Téléphone	(00225) 22 41 17 22
Site Web	www.clubua-ci.org
Personne de Contact	Victor Naclan TOURE
Email	Vinato68@yahoo.fr / drissasoulama@yahoo.fr / ibrahimanick@yahoo.fr
Travaillez-vous directement avec les communautés?	oui
Liens avec les communautés	Nous travaillons avec les communautés pour la défense de leurs droits fonciers, leurs droits socioéconomiques
Quelle est la nature de vos activités principales?	Défense de leurs droits de propriété foncière
Statut juridique	Légalement constitué
Connaissez-vous la RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	non
Avez-vous un intérêt à la RSPO ou agissant comme organisation Intermédiaire à la RSPO ?	oui
Etes-vous impliqué dans d'autres processus similaires à la RSPO ? Si oui les citer.	Oui, la REDD+ et les APV-FLEGT
Quels sont vos besoins en formations et en ressources ?	Mieux connaître la RSPO. Savoir les attentes de la RSPO de la société civile. Savoir ce qu'elle a prévu pour la prise en compte des droits de propriété des communautés locales
Avez-vous de l'expérience dans le secteur du palmier à huile ?	non
Avez-vous un commentaire sur la RSPO ?	Oui. Il faudra rendre disponible les informations. Puisque la production du palmier à huile se fait en zone rurale et engloutie d'énormes superficies, elle induit la question des droits fonciers des communautés tributaires des terres en zone rurale. Nous en tant qu'organisation de défense des droits fonciers des communautés rurales n'avions pas connaissance de ce processus qui est d'une importance capitale.
Avez-vous des commentaires sur l'approche de communication de la RSPO ?	Nous n'avons aucune connaissance de votre approche de communication. Donc il est nécessaire pour nous de la connaître, d'où l'importance d'un besoin de formation sur la RSPO
Autres points de vue ?	

Nigeria

Name of organisation	<i>Rainforest Resource and Development Centre (RRDC)</i>
Mailing address	<i>Plot 7, Block 12, Federal Housing Estate, G.P.O. Box 2483, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria.</i>
Email	odeyoyama@hotmail.com , rainforestcentre@yahoo.co.uk
Principal contact person	<i>Odey Oyama</i>
What links do you have to communities	RRDC has links to communities through Opinion Leaders, community-based Politician, teachers, students, youths and women leaders, etc.
What is the nature of your main work	<i>Advocacy, lobby, campaigns, community organizing, education/awareness creation. Essentially, we organize, sensitize and mobilize forest owners and landlord communities through environmental advocacy, education and lobby activities. In the process, we develop and raise stakeholders' awareness of the consequences of monoculture tree plantations, the value of the rainforest and the need for its conservation. We also organize Press activities to sensitize public consciousness and stimulate general debates on the benefits of the forest, the dangers associated with its destruction, and the need for its protection and sustainable use.</i>
Legal status of your organisation	<i>Registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission under Part C of the COMPANY AND ALLIED MATTERS DECREE, 1990 of the Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Literature on RSPO, monoculture, and other related publications; Projector, flip chart, mobile generator, public address system, etc.</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Palm oil trade has been going on in the Cross River State region of Nigeria since the early 19th Century. Over the years (i.e. since its inception) RRDC has developed sufficient knowledge and experience about the impacts of monoculture oil palm plantations on forest ecosystems before the mid 20th Century. Oil palm plantations in this region were well distributed within rainforest ecosystems and such methods of plantations did not exert significant negative impacts on the integrity of the forest ecosystems.</i>

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Knowledge of RSPO	<i>RRDC sees RSPO as a regulatory body set up with the determination of curtailing ecological unacceptable operations by industrial oil palm developers.</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>None</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>RRDC sees RSPO as an institution that relies on information given to it by organizations that are operating on the spot. This approach can give wrong signals about the real situation on the ground. In many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, it is unreliable to depend on information provided by government because government itself has very often been a principal offender. RRDC's experience in the case of Wilmar has shown that when government open's up business with external bodies such as Wilmar, the very often overlook fundamental issues such as: (a) the integrity of the ecosystem (b) the long term benefits accruable to the communities (c) Corporate Social responsibility – sometimes working with civil society that have unnecessarily close relations with government can turn out to be very dangerous. Such groups end up re-echoing the positions of some government officials who have vested interest (or are guilty of operating government business on the platform of conflict of interest.</i>
Other insights	<i>None at the moment.</i>

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Cameroon

N°	Dénomination	Sigle	Responsable	siège social	Tél & Mail
1	Centre pour l'environnement et le Développement	CED	Samuel Nguiffo ; 99952849 ; snguiffo@yahoo.fr		
2	Rights resources initiatives	RRI	Mary Nyunyini	MINADEV Consulting SARL	mnyuyinwi@rightsandresources.org B.P : 10.008 Yaoundé-Cameroun
3	Socapalm		Mr. Willem Baert ; Head of Plantation ; 98902434 ; wbaert@socapalm.org <wbaert@socapalm.org>;	rue du Général LEMAN BP 691	Tél 343 77 83 / 339 13 13
4	Pamol Plantations Plc		Mr Charles Mekanya Okon (General Manager) Dr Culbertson Etta (Plantations Manager) 77 83 49 10 ; culbetta@yahoo.com Mr. Agbortoko Baiyé (Fields Manager)77942760; agbortokobaiye@yahoo.com		
5	Hevecam				
6	Forêts et Développement Rural	FODER			Tel : 00 237 22 00 52 48 (Office) / 00 237 75 60 44 45 (Gsm) web-site : www.forest4dev.org/
7	Agridoc SAILD				
8	Well Grounded			Bâtiment Air France, Nouvelle Route Bastos, Yaoundé, Cameroun	23793737814
9	CIFOR		Raymond N. Nkongho; 71098637; nrndip@yahoo.com Patrice Levang ; p.levang@cgiar.org		
10	IUCN				
11	WWF		Mr. Ludovic M; Regional Palm oil Coordinator WWF,.; 75 96 40 05; LMiaro@wwfcarpo.org		
12	RAFM				
13	Cameroon Development Corporation	CDC	Mr Frankline Ngoni Njie (General Manager) Mr. Oudilous Mbuyey (Group oil palms manager) Mr. Njumbe Samuelson Njumbe (Assistant Group oil palms manager) <samuelsonjumbe@yahoo.com>; Mr. Lobe (Smallholder coordinator); 77 68 07 02		
14		CIRAD	Laurene Feintrenie; laurene.feintrenie@cirad.fr <laurene.feintrenie@cirad.fr>;		
15	Greenpeace		Jacqbou Silvi ; 52 23 35 42 Mr. Eric Eni Arrey; 76 29 60 65		
16	Univ. Douala		Eric Ndjogui ; 74521382		
17	Oil palm smallholder, Eseka		Mr. Mbambat Pagal; 75822999 Mr Bikai Dieudonne ;77 72 17 26 / 99 19 40 91		
18	IRAD		Godswill Ntsomboh; 79941910 ntsomboh@yahoo.fr		
19	MIDFUND		Mr. Tsewele John; 75 34 93 45 ; tsejohn@hotmail.fr <tsejohn@hotmail.fr>;		
	RELUFA		Martiale 77509493; ctabodo@relufa.org Clemence 99068329 Tabodo		
20	ZSL		Christian Asanga; 77516931; 96223419 ; Christian.Asanga@zsl.org Clement Toh; Toh.Lo-AhClement@zsl.org <Toh.Lo-AhClement@zsl.org>; 77948542		
21	Unexpalm		Paul Felix 99765473 banguweni@yahoo.fr Banguweni		
22	SG Sustainable Oils Cameroon	SG SOC	Elvis A. Oben (Sustainability Manager); 91449901 ; 51562583;oben@heraklesfarmscameroon.com		
23	NOSA-SARL		Chris Ornella Teguidmje (D.A.F.) ;23793435160 ; 23722312868 ; savonosa@yahoo.fr		
24	SAFACAM Dizangue		Mr Shu Moses (Director secteur); 74924890 ;Shu Moses <shumoses2001@yahoo.com>;		

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25	Oil palm smallholder, Muyuka		Mr. Atiku Maurice; 77380272 Mr. NJANJO Andreas; 74 95 83 26		
26	Oil palm smallholder, Dibombari		Samuel ENOPA 99809741 Michel NONGA 96423480 Essoh Ngame 99931386		
27	Oil palm smallholder, Ekondo-Titi		Mr. Offiong Ayuk ; 77 26 49 96 Mr. Mosamai 77 13 23 82 / 77 20 66 65		
28	PDPV, MINADER		Mr. Emmanuel Ngom		
29	AHES Cameroon		Mde Offundem Tataw; 77138281; ofutataw@yahoo.com <ofutataw@yahoo.com>;		
30	IRD		Patrice Levang	IRD c/o CIFOR BP 2008 Yaoundé, Cameroun	Tél. : (237) 22 22 74 51 email : patrice.levang@ird.fr p.levang@cgiar.org
31	S.C.R Maya & Cie		Pemenzi Oumarou ; 94328522 ; pemenzi@yahoo.fr		
31	APROCOM PH		Chief Mbi Oruh Michael; oruhmichael@yahoo.com <oruhmichael@yahoo.com>; 99524287		

Cameroon (completed questionnaires)

Nom de l'Organisme	1) Cameroon Oil Palm Growers Union (Unexpalm)	Interviewé
E-mail	Unexpalm2007@yahoo.fr/	✓
Telephone	(273) 22 23 08 72	
Fax	(237) 22 23 08 80	
Contact	Paul Félix Bangoweni, Secrétaire Général Adjoint	
Email	bangoweni@yahoo.fr	
Travail direct avec les communautés	L'Association a pour but de rassembler les exploitants de palmier à huile en vue de réaliser des actions d'intérêt commun pour atteindre leurs objectifs de production, de transformation et de vente des produits issus du palmier à huile	
Liens avec les communautés	Représentant des intérêts communautaires des 2342 petits planteurs du Littoral, du Cap, Sanaga maritime et Yaoundé	
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure la défense des intérêts de petits planteurs Apporte son soutien aux planteurs pour le règlement pacifique des différends fonciers. Organise un plaidoyer auprès des autorités publiques pour améliorer les politiques publiques et assure les services d'information et de conseil auprès des petits planteurs 	
Statut légal	Unexpalm est enregistré comme une Association depuis 2000 régie par la Loi n°90/053 du 1 Décembre 1990 portant sur la liberté d'association.	

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Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	Entendu parler de la RSPO auprès d'une réunion organisée par WWF & ZLS et exprime un intérêt pour implémenter le processus RSPO au Cameroun tout en respectant les acquis d'Unexpalm et préoccupations de la communauté et des petits planteurs	
Formation & Besoins en ressources	La plupart des membres d'unexpalm ne comprennent pas encore les Objectifs et critères de la RSPO. Ils ont donc besoin de formation en négociation des prix, encadrement et en plaidoyer ;	
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	Plusieurs activités avec les petits planteurs du littoral et Yaoundé sur la sensibilisation et structuration ; plantation et commercialisation d'huile de palme	
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Connaissance faible	
Commentaires sur le RSPO	La RSPO devrait soutenir la structuration en cours des petits planteurs au Cameroun et doit se fonder sur le cadre légal existant dans le secteur d'huile de palme. Au cas contraire, le processus RSPO trouvera des résistances au niveau politique et des entreprises	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Il est important d'impliquer dès le lancement toutes les parties prenantes au processus RSPO en vue d'appréhender ensemble les Objectifs et critères et pour éviter de mauvaises interprétations que l'on peut accorder à une telle approche	
Autres	Unexpalm encadre un grand nombre des petits exploitants du Palmier à huile (PH) dans les bassins d'approvisionnement du Cameroun (Littoral, Sud-Ouest et Yaoundé). Mais malheureusement, il n'a pas d'appui financier et matériel depuis plus d'une décennie. Il pense que l'approche RSPO pourrait faciliter une bonne gouvernance du secteur PH et améliorer ses rapports avec les agro-industries et le Gouvernement	

Nom de l'Organisme	2) PROGRAMME DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES PALMERAIES VILLAGEOISES (PDVP)	Interviewé
E-mail	emma.ngom@gmail.com	✓
Telephone	(273) 22 23 08 80	
Gsm	(237) 77 60 22 36	
Contact	Emmanuel Pierre Jonathan Ngom	
Email	emma.ngom@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés	Programme du MINADER, le PDVP a pour objectif global l'accroissement de la production dans les bassins de culture du PH, en vue de contribuer à la résorption du déficit national actuel d'huile de palme au Cameroun	
Liens avec les communautés	Le PDVP assure, notamment : la structuration et l'organisation de la palmeraie villageoise dans les	

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	bassins de production pour faciliter l'accès aux communautés aux facteurs de production ; il facilite également l'extension et la gestion de la palmeraie villageoise ainsi que la mise en place des unités industrielles de transformation des régimes et l'optimisation de l'approvisionnement par la création et l'aménagement des pistes de collecte	
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuration de l'appareil de production des villages • Extension et amélioration de la gestion de la palmeraie villageoise • Mise en place et optimisation de l'approvisionnement des complexes industriels 	
Statut légal	PDVP est un programme du Gouvernement abrité au sein du MINADER	
Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	Trouve un intérêt à travailler avec la RSPO mais après l'aval de sa tutelle administrative et technique	
Formation & Besoins en ressources	Besoins de formation en faveur des producteurs, agro-industries, les transformateurs sur plusieurs thématiques, à savoir : RSE et Gestion	
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification et caractérisation des basins de production au Cameroun ; • Mise en place des structures des producteurs à la base, d'un fonds de garantie et d'un système de protection sociale au profit des producteurs 	
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Connaissance des critères RSPO au PDVP	
Commentaires sur le RSPO	Selon le PDVP, le processus RSPO devrait être d'abord interprété au niveau national voire sous-régional en vue de le rapprocher des réalités socio-économiques de chaque zone. Car, les mêmes critères RSPO ne s'appliqueraient pas dans toutes les zones eu égard à toutes les problématiques de terrain.	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Tenir compte du déficit national au Cameroun de la production d'huile de palme et d'autres certifications, à l'instar d'ISO obtenue par SOCAPALM	
Autres	PDPV compte avoir 15.000 ha des nouvelles plantations créées et devrait assurer une augmentation du rendement des plantations bénéficiaires du programme d'au moins 30%. D'où, le défi est de former les producteurs sur tous les aspects de gestion de l'huile de palme dont l'impact sera la création d'au moins 3500 emplois directs et 5000 emplois indirects	

Nom de l'Organisme	3) Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement	Interviewé
B.P & E-mail		✓

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	BP: 3430 Yaoundé, Cameroun ced@cedcameroun.org -www.cedcameroun.org
Telephone	Tel: 00237 2222 3857
Fax	Fax: 00237 2222 3859
Contact	Samuel Nguiffo, Coordonnateur
Email	snguiffo@yahoo.fr
Travail direct avec les communautés	La mission du CED est de contribuer à la protection des droits, des intérêts, de la culture et des aspirations des communautés locales et autochtones des forêts d'Afrique centrale, par la promotion de la justice environnementale et la gestion durable des ressources naturelles dans la région.
Liens avec les communautés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions de plaidoyer menées contre HERACLES, SGSOC dans le sud-Ouest de Cameroun; • Formation des acteurs locaux sur la tenure forestière • Plusieurs activités pour améliorer les conditions de vie des communautés autochtones, par la reconnaissance et la protection des droits des populations locales et autochtones
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring foncier • Suivi REDD+ et APV-FLEGT • Monitoring industries extractives (agro-industries PH)
Statut légal	ONG enregistrée
Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	RSPO est intéressant à cause de vision et ses critères en vue d'encadrer les actions de production d'HP
Formation & Besoins en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaidoyer • Communication • Négociation & Lobbying
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaidoyer contre les actions de SG Sustainable Oils Cameroon PLC (SGSOC) sur la mise sur pied d'une grande plantation industrielle de à palmiers à huile et d'une raffinerie détenu à 100% Héraklès Farms, entreprise affiliée à Héraklès Capital ayant obtenu auprès du Gouvernement 73.086 hectares de terres dans les départements du Ndiang et du Koupe-Manengouba au sud-ouest du Cameroun par un bail foncier de 99 ans.
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Connaissance du processus RSPO
Commentaires sur le RSPO	La RSPO demeure un outil important pour mener le plaidoyer contre les accaparements des terres des agro-industries au Cameroun et la défense des droits

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Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	communautaires	
Autres	Respecter les normes et critères RSPO pour une exploitation durables des ressources PH au profit de tous (agriculteurs, commerçants et négociants)	
Autres		

Nom de l'Organisme	4) Center for international Forestry Research(CIFOR)
E-mail	cifor@cifor.org
Telephone	(273) 71098637
C/O	IITA B.P: 2008
Personne Contact	Raymond N. Nkongho
Email	nrndip@yahoo.com
Travail direct avec les communautés	Travail avec les communautés dans les bassins d'approvisionnements à Eseka, Dibomabri, Muyuka Lobe
Liens avec les communautés	Encadrement des activités communautaires de production PH les bassins d'approvisionnements à Eseka, Dibomabri
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recherche-action
Statut légal	Non profit organisation
Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	Oui
Formation & Bésoins en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partenariat pour la recherché scientifique
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animation de plusieurs reunions avec les communautés dans les bassins d'approvisionnements à Eseka, Dibomabri, Muyuka Lobe
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Connaissance RSPO
Commentaires sur le RSPO	Support from IRD and CIRAD, not forgetting CIFOR to oil palm smallholders was quite thankful by the beneficiaries.
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	<p>First is to gain complete practical knowledge on the principles and criteria of RSPO, and see how this knowledge can be pass on not only to smallholders but also agro-industrial personnel working on the oil palm sector. There is need for knowledge gap to be bridge, since the palm oil producers in Cameroon have little know how on RSPO Principles and Criteria. We know that RSPO will have a lot of significance in terms of new markets and funding opportunities in the near future, the question most smallholders and even company officials often ask us while in the field is what are the immediate advantages for the palm oil producer in Cameroon to be certified with RSPO ? Considering the fact that there is a huge domestic and sub-regional market for palm oil, and besides Cameroon is still importing palm oil from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia. I think that when oil palm smallholders and agro-industrial companies see glaring opportunities to be certified at the present, medium and long run, with limited cost, they will gladly do so.</p>

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Autres	The survey on capacity building for the different palm oil producers in Cameroon, should first of all identify the different stakeholders in the sector and target each group of stakeholder separately during training workshops. Field excursions will also be necessary where appropriate. As already mentioned, stakeholders should see for themselves the incentives attached to producing certified sustainable palm oil. There is also the need to train lead auditors of preferably of Cameroonian nationality as we see in Indonesia and Malaysia, to facilitate the training of palm oil producers. The elaboration of a national interpretation of RSPO, is also very important, because not all the Principles and Criteria are relevant to the Cameroon context.
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Nom de l'Organisme	5) Institut pour la recherche et le développement (IRD)
E-mail	p.levang@cgiar.org
Telephone	(273) 22 22 74 51
C/O	BP 2008, Yaoundé
Personne Contact	Patrice Levang
Email	p.levang@cgiar.org
Travail direct avec les communautés	Oui
Liens avec les communautés	Eseka, Ekondo Titi, Muyuka
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recherche • Encadrement des petits planteurs
Statut légal	Organisme de recherche
Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	Oui
Formation & Bésoins en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sur les techniques agricoles
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soutien aux petits planteurs
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Oui
Commentaires sur le RSPO	Mise en œuvre d'une stratégie durable de développement du palmier à huile au Cameroun
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Proposer des contrats équitables entre agro-industries et petits planteurs ; Améliorer la productivité des petits planteurs (rendements en fruits et en huile)
Autres	IRD vous invite à participer aux séminaires avec le WWF et le MINADER sur ce sujet. Pourriez-vous renforcer notre action ?

Nom de l'Organisme	6) SOCAPALM
E-mail	wbaert@socapalm.org
Telephone	(273) 98902434
C/O	Rue du Général LEMAN B.P. 691

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

Personne Contact	Willem Baert
Email	wbaert@socapalm.org
Travail direct avec les communautés	
Liens avec les communautés	
Nature du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation • Production • Commercialisation
Statut légal	Entreprise privée
Intérêt sur le processus RSPO & actions des IMO	
Formation & Bésoins en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renforcement des capacités
Expérience dans le secteur d'huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation, commercialisation
Connaissance sur le processus RSPO	Connaissance RSPO
Commentaires sur le RSPO	-----
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	-----
Autres	

Gabon

Name of organisation	Brainforest
Mailing address	Quartier Ambowé, B.P : 23 749 Libreville – GABON Tel : + 241 07 97 84 25 www.brainforest-gabon.org
Email	info@brainforest-gabon.org marc.ona@brainforest-gabon.org protet@brainforest-gabon.org
Principal contact person	Marc ONA ESSANGUI (Secrétaire Exécutif)
What links do you have to communities	L'ONG Brainforest a des liens directs avec les communautés dans la mesure où elles sont les principaux bénéficiaires des projets que nous initions.
What is the nature of your main work	<p>De manière générale Brainforest œuvre pour la protection de l'environnement. Elle intervient dans 3 secteurs spécifiques :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La forêt : Il s'agit de veiller à l'exploitation légale et la gestion rationnelle de la forêt gabonaise, sensibiliser les communautés locales et assurer la promotion de leurs droits. • Les mines : Il s'agit de promouvoir la transparence dans les industries extractives afin d'amener le gouvernement et les populations à mieux profiter des ressources issues de ce secteur ; De veiller à atténuer les impacts de l'exploitation minière sur l'environnement et la santé des populations • La Bonne Gouvernance : Il s'agit d'utiliser tous les moyens légaux et conventionnels pour réduire les écarts constatés entre l'abondance des ressources naturelles dont dispose le Gabon et l'extrême pauvreté de la population gabonaise. <p>Pour ce faire, nous avons recours aux campagnes de sensibilisation, au</p>

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	renforcement des capacités, au soutien juridique, à la cartographie participative, au plaidoyer et au lobbying.
Legal status of your organisation	Enregistrée au Ministère de l'Intérieur conformément à la loi 35-62 relative aux Associations sous le N° enregistrement : 00265/MISPD/SG/CT - NIF : 89616C
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Une littérature plus enrichie et un renforcement des capacités sur la norme RSPO, les EIES et les plantations de monocultures Palmier à huile et Hévéa de manière générale.
Experience in the palm oil sector	Bien que les plantations de palmier à huile existent depuis plus de 50ans, l'expérience de Brainforest est assez récente dans ce secteur. C'est en effet, à partir de la décision du Gouvernement de faire du Gabon, l'un des premiers pays producteur d'huile de palme en Afrique que l'engagement de Brainforest pour cette cause prend tout son sens. L'exercice de cette activité requérait de vastes espaces de terres et le Gouvernement Gabonais a pris le soin de céder aux sociétés SIAT et OLAM des surfaces recouvertes d'un important massif forestier et riches en biodiversité. Tout ceci au détriment de l'environnement et au mépris du droit à la terre des populations vivants dans les zones impactés par les projets de ces deux sociétés. Ainsi, depuis 2012, Brainforest a initié en partenariat avec le WRM et FERN, une « Etude sur l'impact des plantations agro-industrielles de palmier à huile et d'hévéa sur les populations du Gabon », et s'est engagée au sein de la Plateforme Gabon Ma Terre Mon Droit, à militer en faveur de la reconnaissance aux populations gabonaises du droit à la propriété foncière qui est de plus en plus menacé par l'extension des plantations agro-industrielles de palmiers à huile et d'hévéa.
Knowledge of RSPO	Brainforest conçoit le RSPO comme une

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	norme permettant d'encadrer la production de l'huile de palme, de limiter les impacts des plantations de palmier à huile tant sur l'environnement que sur les communautés locales.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Aucun
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Aucun
Other insights	Aucun.

Name of organisation	Dynamique Gabon Ma Terre Mon Droit (GMTMD)
Mailing address	www.gabonmaterre.org
Email	gabonmaterremondroit@list.afroweb.net essono.ondopj@gmail.com
Principal contact person	ESSONO ONDO Protêt Judicaël (Coordonateur de la Dynamique)
What links do you have to communities	La Dynamique GMTMD, se veut être un partenaire privilégié des populations locales dans la reconnaissance de leurs droits à la Terre.
What is the nature of your main work	La Dynamique GMTMD a vu le jour en Juillet 2012, suite à l'atelier national sur le "Tenure foncière au Gabon". C'est une dynamique comprenant une vingtaine d'ONG nationales qui œuvre essentiellement dans les problématiques du foncier (désormais étroitement liés aux plantations agro-industrielles de palmier à huile et d'hévéa), de la justice sociale et du développement durable. La Dynamique GMTMD fait dans la sensibilisation des communautés, le soutien juridique et le plaidoyer auprès de l'administration centrale.
Legal status of your organisation	GMTMD est une dynamique né au sein de l'ancienne plateforme de la société civile Gabonaise Environnement Gabon. Elle est donc encadrée par la « Charte GMTMD » et en tant que Plateforme, elle tire sa légitimité de la reconnaissance légale des ONG qui la composent.
Training and resource needs to act as a viable	Documentation sur la RSPO, les plantations

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intermediary	de monocultures et un renforcement des capacités sur la norme et sur l'implication en tant que Plateforme. Les moyens matériels et financiers sont également nécessaires afin d'être plus proches des communautés à la base.
Experience in the palm oil sector	Toujours dans le cadre de la problématique de l'accaparement des terres par les sociétés agro-industrielles de palmier à huile et d'hévéa, la Dynamique GMTMD a initiée une campagne de sensibilisation sur la situation foncière au Gabon et les droits à la terre des communautés locales dans les provinces de l'Estuaire, La Ngounié et le Woleu-Ntem en s'appuyant sur le rapport de Liz ALDEN « Les droits fonciers au Gabon- Faire face au passé et au présent ».De plus, elle a initiée la journée nationale de la justice sociale dont la première édition a été célébrée dans les provinces de l'Estuaire, de la Ngounié et du Woleu-Ntem entre janvier et février 2012.
Knowledge of RSPO	Pour la Dynamique GMTMD, la norme RSPO apparait comme un outil pouvant permettre de promouvoir et sécuriser à une moindre mesure, les droits des communautés locales à la terre face aux grandes sociétés agro-industrielles de palmier à huile et d'hévéa.
Comments if any on RSPO communications	Aucun
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Aucun</i>
Other insights	Aucun

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Name of organisation	WWF Central Africa Regional Programme Office(CARPO) Gabon Country Program Office(GCPO)
Mailing address	WWF Gabon Montée de Louis BP 9144 Libreville Gabon Tel: (241) 01 73 00 28 Mobil: (241) 07 71 58 15 Website: http://wwf-congobasin.org/where_we_work/gabon/extractive_programme/
Email	ndong@wwfcarpo.org ou eugsndong@gmail.com
Principal contact person	Eugène NDONG NDOUTOUME, Program Extractive Industries Coordinator WWF Gabon
What links do you have to communities	WWF Gabon avec d'autres partenaires, accompagne une réflexion et la mise en œuvre des activités sur une adaptation nationale du concept de forêt communautaire et réalise une cartographie de l'exploitation d'or artisanale ainsi que la faisabilité d'une filière durable. Le futur Challenge est d'impliquer les communautés dans le développement et la certification des exploitations d'huile de Palme etc.
What is the nature of your main work	Appui technique aux Administrations et ONGs locales, promotion des bonnes pratiques Environnementales et sociales, sensibilisations et organisations communautaires. Le programme Industries Extractives WWF Gabon se concentre sur trois domaines principaux pour réduire l'impact environnemental des industries extractives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L'exploitation minière et pétrolière industrielle responsable: L'analyse et le suivi des études d'impact environnemental/Plan de Gestion Environnementales des activités minières industrielles en collaboration avec l'administration 2. Extraction de l'or artisanale: Réalisation d'un inventaire national de l'exploitation minière artisanale de l'or et d'explorer la faisabilité vers l'orpaillage durable, respectant l'environnement et développant le sociale par de mécanisme de certification. 3. L'huile de palme: S'assurer que toutes les entreprises de palmiers à huile répondent Table ronde sur les normes huile de palme durable (RSPO) par l'intégration des recommandations aux études de hautes valeur de conservation(HCV) et l'élaboration d'une interprétation nationale des normes RSPO pour le Gabon.

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Legal status of your organisation	<i>Le WWF est au Gabon depuis 1990, Programme pays de WWF Central Africa Regional Programme Office(CARPO) de WWF Afrique et WWF International. Le WWF CARPO travaille en Afrique centrale depuis 1978.</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Nos besoins: Formations : technique, auditeur de la norme, études HVC. Plaidoyer, les moyens logistiques et Financiers</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Le programme Extractive Industries WWF Gabon existe depuis 2012 suite à l'essor de l'industrie du palmier à huile. Le Coordinateur est un basé à Libreville en interaction régulière avec les trois programmes de terrain, chargé de la promotion du développement responsable des exploitations d'huile de palme à travers l'adoption des bonnes pratiques environnementales, sociales et agricoles. Les activités focalisées sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse et fait des recommandations de l'intégration des éléments contextuels dans des études d'impact environnemental et social et les études de hautes valeurs de conservation (HVC) ; - Contextualisation du Standard RSPO avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes pertinentes le Projet d'Interprétation Nationale des PCI du standard RSPO qu'il pilote avec ses moyens dont les travaux en groupe sont achevés, très prochainement la publication sur un site internet de ce travail en groupe pour la consultation publique et l'organisation de l'Atelier National de Validation des PCI Gabon du Standard RSPO ; - Appuis à la Direction Générale de l'Environnement et la Protection de la Nature(DGEPN) dans le suivi-contrôle de l'exécution des Plans de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (PGES) et à la Direction Général de la Faune et des Aires Protégées(DGFAP) à l'élaboration des plans de gestion faune dans les exploitations agro-industries. </i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>WWF membre fondateur de cette initiative multipartite RSPO avec son système de certification est actuellement l'outil garantissant le développement responsable du secteur palmier à huile, WWF Gabon croit que ce standard volontaire vient suppléer et vas au-delà la législation nationale, comme au FSC c'est un outil qui aide à la prise en compte des préoccupations des communautés locales.</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>Il sera important que le standard et ses procédures soient en langue française pour une meilleure communication, comme le FSC.</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Rien pour l'instant</i>
Other insights	<i>Rien pour l'instant</i>

Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)

Nom de l'organisation	Conservation de la faune Congolaise (CFC)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	NA 203 Rue Nkeni, Talangai, Brazzaville (Congo)	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 677 98 69/ 05 705 12 82	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	Pierre OYO	
Email	oyopierre@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui,	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaidoyer • la résolution des conflits, ou autre • notre organisation met en œuvre des projets d'appui à la conservation de la faune et à la protection de la réserve du Lac Télé dans le département de la Likouala à l'extrême nord de la République du Congo. Ce travail se fait en collaboration avec les communautés locales. 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	Contentieux/ plaidoyer, résolution des conflits Observation indépendante des aspects sociaux	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Non	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Besoin de collaboration avec structures œuvrant dans le domaine du suivi des normes sur les plantations à huile.	

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Nom de l'organisation	Association de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour la protection de la Nature (ALPN)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	NA Avenue du CEG Hammar, croisement 16bis, rue Schoelcher Gaia- Dolisie, département du Niari. République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 05 587 38 96/ 068 00 65 00	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	IBASSA Donatien	
Email	dibassa@yahoo.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui,	
Liens avec les communautés	Oui, sensibilisation/ vulgarisation	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensibilisation et vulgarisation de la loi forestière auprès des communautés locales et les Populations Autochtones du Niari. • Suivi des contentieux • Plaidoyer • suivi du respect des obligations conventionnelles des sociétés forestières. 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	Informations sur le RSPO, ses objectifs, ses moyens d'action et les conditions d'adhésion	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non,	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	non	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non.	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Besoin d'un soutien à la formation dans le secteur de l'huile de palme	

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Nom de l'organisation	Comptoir juridique junior (CJJ)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	NA Entrée hotel Exaunel (face stade omnisport) stade Massambat-Debat, Diata. Brazzaville, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 662 22 07/ 04 019 26 95	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	BARROS LILIAN Laurin	
Email	laurinlilianbarros@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • l'appui juridique ; • Le renforcement des capacités ou des services consultatifs • Appui à la gouvernance dans le secteur forestier • Le sensibilisation sur la législation applicable au secteur forestier. 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui technique en matière de recherche de financements - Appui financier pour la mise en œuvre des projets 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	C'est une bonne initiative à vulgariser	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	La situation du bois de conversion nous interpelle au plus haut niveau. La prise de conscience est venue avec la déforestation de la forêt dans la partie nord du pays par la société Altama- Plantations, pour la reconversion en	

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	<p>palmier à huile. Les droits des communautés locales et population autochtones à la terre et aux ressources ont été violés.</p> <p>Notre rôle est de garantir les droits des communautés et de préserver la forêt. Donc conduire des actions pour garantir la gouvernance forestière forestière nous intéresse beaucoup.</p>	
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Nom de l'organisation	Association action environnemental et protection de la biodiversité (AAEPB)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	NA BP 5530RP/Pointe-Noire, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 05 582 73 89	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	Emilienne KIMONO	
Email	emaxhoney@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'appui aux femmes dans la mise en œuvre des projets communautaires (bananeraies, plantation de manioc) • Sensibilisation et formation sur l'élaboration des projets <p>Ces activités sont réalisées dans le département du Kouilou au Sud de la République du Congo</p>	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation sur la plaidoyer - Formation sur les problèmes des plantations - Problématique de l'approche genre - Besoin d'appui financier et matériel 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	

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Commentaires sur RSPO	C'est un mécanisme à vulgariser	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Nous sollicitons de l'aide financière et matérielle, sans oublier le renforcement de nos capacités. Avec le réseau de développement humain durable, le soutien organisationnel est assuré. Si nous avons les moyens suffisants (financiers, matériels), nous allons nous investir dans la suivi des impacts des plantations d'huile de palme. D'autres femmes pourront nous suivre, et la pauvreté sera réduite.	

Nom de l'organisation	Environnement développement des initiatives communautaires (EDIC)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	NA Kinkala, département du Pool, République du Congo BP 14299 Brazzaville	✓
Telephone	(00242) 05 529 27 49	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	SAFOULA Virgile	
Email	Edic_asso@yahoo.fr	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise en œuvre des projets de reboisement - Réalisation de l'agroforesterie - Accompagnement des communautés locales et des Populations autochtones dans la réalisation des projets communautaires 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Euvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui institutionnel - Formation en matière de suivi des impacts des plantations à huile sur les communautés locales et les Populations Autochtones - Formation en élaboration, mise en œuvre et suivi 	

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	<p>des projets communautaires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besoin d'appui technique et financier pour atteindre nos objectifs 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Nous avons besoin que ce programme sois mis en œuvre au Congo	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non,	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Nous souhaitons être une association partenaire de vos activités auprès des communautés locales et population autochtones de notre département	

Nom de l'organisation	Association pour la protection des écosystèmes tropicaux et le développement de la Sangha (APETDS)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	3, Rue Ipolo ARI – Ouesso/ département de la Sangha, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 979 09 99/ 05 557 13 31	
Web site	NA	
Personne de contact	Pierre Timothée MOLEBANDA	
Email	Apetds2003@yahoo.fr	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le renforcement des capacités ou des services consultatifs • L'appui aux petits exploitants • L'appui au travail • L'appui au genre 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation sur l'impact des plantations des palmiers à huile sur l'environnement et les communautés 	

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	- Besoin d'appui matériel et financier	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Oui, notre organisation a procédé au suivi de la mise en œuvre des projets des communautés dans les palmeraies du département de la Sangha (Sangha Palm, Attama Plantation).	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	RSPO doit intervenir dans les plantations qui sont réalisées à grande échelle dans le département de la Sangha	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Les plantations de palmiers à huiles sont créées dans le département de la Sangha sans réelle consultation des communautés. Les droits fonciers coutumiers ne sont pas garantis au Congo. L'état est propriétaire des terres sans tenir compte de notre coutume. Nous voulons une collaboration avec forest peoples programme et RSPO pour une meilleure coordination du suivi des activités des producteurs d'huile de palme dans le département de la Sangha.	

Nom de l'organisation	Association Les amis du monde (AMM)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Ouessou, département de la Sangha, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 938 14 87	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	KIBIMA Oscar	
Email	kibimaoscar@hotmail.fr	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le renforcement des capacités ou des services consultatifs • Sensibilisation sur les droits des communautés • Plaidoyer pour la gouvernance forestière 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et	- Besoin de renforcement des capacités pour le suivi	

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en ressources	des impacts des palmiers à huile - Besoin de ressources matérielles et financières pour la mise en œuvre des projets	
Expérience dans le secteur de l’Huile de palme	Oui, nous avons fait le suivi des plantations dans la Sangha, mais le manque de soutien ne nous a pas permis de publier des rapports	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Besoin d’informations sur ce mécanisme	
Remarques éventuelles sur l’approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Le secteur du palmier à huile est une menace pour les forêts primaires. La culture du palmier à huile dégrade de grandes étendues de forêts qui avaient une grande capacité d’absorption des gaz à effet de serre. Au moment où le monde s’engage dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques à travers REDD+ et APV/ FLEGT, les plantations du palmier à huile sur des grandes étendues dégrade considérablement la forêt. Les actions de plaidoyer sont très importantes pour revoir les superficies de ces étendues, mais il faut sensibiliser les populations sur les conséquences de cette culture.	

Nom de l’organisation	Association ECOMUSEE	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Quatier 4 Mvouba, Sibiti, Département de la Lékoumou. République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 649 49 71	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	NGOMA NDOLLO Joseph	
Email	ecomuseeveloppement@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non,	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	- Appui aux projets de développement communautaire - Suivi de l’exploitation forestière	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Euvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	

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Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informations sur le RSPO - Information sur la recherche de financement pour la sensibilisation des communautés forestières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Un besoin de connaissance de ce mécanisme qui doit être appliqué également au Congo	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	L'association ECOMUSEE compte se lancer dans la production des palmiers à huile s'il ya des financements qui peuvent nous permettre de labourer des terrains, d'acheter les jeunes palmiers, de planter et d'entretenir la plantation. Car c'est l'un de nos projets, surtout que nous avons suffisamment de l'espace. La connaissance de RSPO nous permettra de mettre en œuvre ce projet dans le respect des normes.	

Nom de l'organisation	Réseau développement humain durable(RDHD)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	19, Rue M.Mandassou, Quartier Eloï, Arrondissement 4 Loandjili, Pointe-Noire. République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 04 461 76 69	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	MAJEP- OBAMA Limounah	
Email	Reseau.interafric@gmail.com Djohn061@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui,	
Liens avec les communautés	Non,	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<p>L'approche genre est soutenue pour ces actions de terrain :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui pour la bananeraie communautaire - Femme leaders du processus REDD+ (RDHD) <p style="margin-left: 40px;">❖ Le réseau fait des recherches écologiste et s'appui sur les produits forestiers non ligneux : PFNL, dont les huiles essentielles et produits naturels améliorés : pommades médicinales et de beauté ; sirops ; poudres ; collyres ; baumes ; brosses à</p>	

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	dent en bois....	
Statut légal	Réseau informel de plusieurs organisations œuvrant dans le département du Kouilou	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appui institutionnel pour le travail en réseau - Formation sur le RSPO et les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur l'environnement et les communautés forestières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Besoin d'informations sur RSPO	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	Le RDHD assure la défense des droits humains à travers ses membres du comité, dont certains avocats du barreau de pointe noire sont intervenus pour plusieurs différents des membres du réseau lésés. La connaissance du RSPO pourra l'amener à étendre son action sur les plantations de palmiers à huile.	

Nom de l'organisation	Collectif des originaires du Kouilou (COK)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Siège social Mpita, Arrondissement 1 Lumunba Pointe Noire. République du Congo	✓
Telephone	00242 06 502 44 50	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	TCHIKAYA POATY Isaac	
Email	tchikayaisaac@yahoo.fr	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Oui, cette organisation avait été créée par les ressortissants du département du Kouilou en vue de répondre aux problèmes auxquels elles sont confrontés (pollution par l'exploitation forestière, expropriation foncière etc.)	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensibilisation des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones du Pool sur leurs droits ; - Suivi des aspects sociaux dans les concessions forestières ; - Suivi des impacts de l'exploitation pétrolière sur 	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

	l'environnement et les Populations riveraines	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation sur le RSPO et les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les communautés - Formation en observation indépendante des aspects sociaux - Besoin de ressources matérielles et financières pour la mise en œuvre des projets 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Le RSPO est un mécanisme intéressant qu'il sied de vulgariser en République du Congo.	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	L'exploitation du palmier à huile a de nombreux débouchés et des applications rentables pour les populations pauvres et démunies. Mais l'exploitation industrielle illégale des palmeraies est néfaste pour la biodiversité. La société civile doit redoubler des efforts et saisir les opportunités qui s'offrent pour garantir une exploitation durable qui respecte l'environnement et les droits des populations riveraines.	

Nom de l'organisation	Association pour la promotion socio-culturelle des autochtones du Congo (APSAC)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Quartier 5 Moussounda de la communauté urbaine de Sibiti/ Département de la Lékoumou/ République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 05 599 04 99/ 06 801 50 84	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	TOUTOU NGAMIYE Jean- Denis	
Email	NA	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion et protection des droits des Populations Autochtones - Appui aux projets de développement 	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

	<p>communautaire (production d'huile de palme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensibilisation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Observation indépendante des aspects sociaux dans les concessions forestières 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation sur les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Renforcement en matériel et finances pour les descentes à la base et le suivi des activités. 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mise en œuvre d'un projet de fabrication et vente d'huile de palme par les Populations Autochtones 	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Il faut que le RSPO soit vulgarisé auprès des Populations Autochtones du Congo	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Le mécanisme doit expliquer comment il garantit les droits des Populations Autochtones	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	<p>Nous souhaitons la mise en œuvre d'un vaste programme de sensibilisation et de suivi des impacts des plantations à huile sur les Populations Autochtones du Congo.</p> <p>Sur ce sujet, nous souhaiterions des régulières descentes de visites et de contrôle par les ayants droits, renforcer les capacités des organisations face aux activités qu'elles mènent selon leur programme de travail. Il faut partager les expériences internationales, nationales et locales pour aboutir aux résultats attendus.</p> <p>C'est également avec l'accompagnement des finances que ce rôle de sensibilisation et de protection sera fructueux.</p>	

Nom de l'organisation	Réseau National des Populations Autochtones du Congo (RENAPAC)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Case 10 Boc B, Camp Emile Biayenda, Forêt de la Patte d'Oie, Diata. Brazzaville, République du Congo.	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 611 38 76	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	MOUSSELE DISEKE Guy	
Email	mousseledisekeguy@yahoo.fr	
Travail direct avec les	Oui	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

communautés?		
Liens avec les communautés	Oui, le RENAPAC est l'unique réseau fédérateur de toutes les organisations autochtones de la République du Congo.	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion et protection des droits des Populations Autochtones - Sensibilisation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Observation indépendante des aspects sociaux dans les concessions forestières - Suivi des impacts de la conservation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Appui aux processus REDD ET APV/FLEGT 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration, gestion et suivi des projets - Renforcement des capacités en matière de questions foncières - Formation en observation des aspects sociaux - Formation sur les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Besoin de ressources humaines et financières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Besoin de comprendre le RSPO	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	<p>Le RENAPAC souhaite être accompagné pour améliorer la participation effective et qualitative des populations autochtones dans plusieurs processus qui les concernent et faire la promotion et la protection de leurs droits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exploitation forestière - L'exploitation minière - Les plantations à grande échelle hevea, palmier à huile sont bien des menaces pour les populations 	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

	<p>autochtones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les évictions forces destructions de la forêt qui est leur habitat - Non application du CLIP <p>L'exploitation forestière et minière, les plantations à grande échelle constituent une menace pour les Populations Autochtones. Il faut donc les sensibiliser sur le RSPO.</p>	
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Nom de l'organisation	Association des de défense et des promotions des populations autochtones	Interviewed
Adresse postale	32 Avenue des 3 Martyrs Mougali. Brazzaville, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 05 765 74 41	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	Jean NGANGA	
Email	adppacongo@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion et protection des droits des Populations Autochtones - Sensibilisation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Observation indépendante des aspects sociaux dans les concessions forestières - Suivi des impacts de la conservation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Appui aux processus REDD ET APV/FLEGT 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration, gestion et suivi des projets - Renforcement des capacités en matière de 	

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	<p>questions foncières</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation en observation des aspects sociaux - Formation sur les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Besoin de ressources humaines et financières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	C'est un mécanisme à vulgariser et à mettre en œuvre au Congo	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	<p>Nous travaillons avec les populations autochtones de tous les pays d'où la nécessité de la sensibilisation à tous les processus nouveaux y compris le RSPO.</p> <p>Notre organisation est dans plusieurs processus (changement climatique, l'exploitation forestière-REDD+) que nous voulons bien que les populations autochtones en bénéficient. Mais malheureusement nous manquons de moyens financier.</p>	

Nom de l'organisation	Cercle des droits de l'Homme et de développement (CDHD)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Case J241V OCH Mougali III, BP: 5058 Brazzaville, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(00242) 06 672 06 92	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	Roch Euloge N'ZOBO	
Email	Renzobo4@gmail.com	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion et protection des droits de l'Homme - Appui aux reformes législatives et réglementaires du secteur forestier - Observation indépendante des aspects sociaux dans 	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

	<p>les concessions forestières</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suivi des impacts de la conservation sur les droits des Populations Autochtones - Appui aux processus REDD ET APV/FLEGT 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration, gestion et suivi des projets - Formation sur les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les droits des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones - Besoin de ressources humaines et financières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Il est important que ce programme soit mis en œuvre en République du Congo	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	<p>Les standards du RSPO garantissent ils le CLIP ? Le RSPO est-il applicable sur tous les types de forêts ?</p>	
Autres remarques ou commentaires	<p>Le gouvernement a décidé de redynamiser le secteur de l'agroforesterie, notamment les plantations des palmiers à huile. Les contrats signés avec les industriels n'ont pas respecté les standards nationaux en matière des droits des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones (consultation, implication dans la gestion, partage des bénéfices). La pratique de ces société qui font des déforestations à haute échelle ne garantie pas la protection de l'environnement. Or l'exploitation incontrôlée des palmiers à huile met en péril le climat et les écosystèmes, menace la culture et la subsistance des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones. Actuellement, la société civile congolaise n'est pas outillée pour faire face à cette situation. Il est nécessaire pour le RSPO de mener un programme de formation des membres de la société civile et de leur donner des outils pour le suivi de l'exploitation de l'huile de palme en République du Congo.</p>	

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

Nom de l'organisation	Organisation pour le développement et les droits humains au Congo(ODDHC)	Interviewed
Adresse postale	Case J241V OCH Mougali III, BP: 5058 Brazzaville, République du Congo	✓
Telephone	(0024205 602 52 65	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Personne de contact	Sylvie Nadège MFOUTOU BANGA	
Email	oddhc@yahoo.fr ,	
Travail direct avec les communautés?	Oui	
Liens avec les communautés	Non	
Quelle est la nature de leurs activités principales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion et protection des droits de l'Homme et général et des femmes en particulier - Lutte contre toutes les violences faites aux femmes - Appui aux reformes législatives et réglementaires du secteur forestier - Appui aux processus REDD ET APV/FLEGT 	
Statut légal	Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif.	
Intérêt dans le travail du RSPO/Œuvrer comme intermédiaire IMO	Oui	
Besoins en formation et en ressources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration, gestion et suivi des projets - Formation sur les impacts des plantations de palmiers à huile sur les droits des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones - Besoin de ressources humaines et financières 	
Expérience dans le secteur de l'Huile de palme	Non	
Connaissances sur RSPO	Non	
Commentaires sur RSPO	Le RSPO doit être approprié par les organisations de la société civile congolaise	
Remarques éventuelles sur l'approche RSPO	Non	
Autres remarques ou	La société civile congolaise manque d'information sur les normes nationales et internationales qui régissent la création	

commentaires

et les activités des plantations des palmiers à huile. Il est important de mener un programme de formation à cet effet. Cette formation permettra à la société civile de mener à bien sa tâche de suivi des droits des communautés locales et des Populations Autochtones.

III.14

Democratic Republic of Congo :

LISTE DES ORGANISATIONS MEMBRES DU RRN / KASAI ORIENTAL

01

Conseil Régional des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement

« CRONGD »

Province du KASAI-ORIENTAL

- Formation-Information
- Information-Communication
- Accompagnement
- Genre&développement
- Recherche-Capitalisation
- Education Civique et Droits humains

Félicien MBIKAYI

0815071370

02

Programme de Développement Est-Kasaï

« PRODEK »

Kabeya Kamuanga

- Agriculture
- Environnement
- Santé
- Eau/Assainissement

Jean MEDI KANDA

0815181556

03

Projet Pour le Développement Intégré

« PROLIDI »

Miabi

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Eau/Assainissement
- Genre

Jean Louzé LUKOJI

0997334053

04

Syndicat Intervillageois Pour le Développement de Kamiji et Miabi

« SIDERKAM »

Kamiji et Miabi

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Eau-Assainissement
- Genre

Nestor KABISHI

MBAWU

0856109967

05

Action Pour le Développement Durable de Muene-Ditu

« **ADDIM** »

Muene-Ditu

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Environnement
- Promotion de la femme

Joachim KAZADI KALOMBO

0816065786

06

Union Pour le Développement Familial

« **U.D.F.** »

Kabinda

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Artisanat/ Technologie Appropriée
- Promotion de la femme

Edmond KIKUDI

0816094285

07

Action Communautaire Pour le Développement Intégral du Diocèse de Mbujimayi

« **ACDIM** »

Kamiji

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Environnement
- Eau/Assainissement
- Développement Communautaire

Florimond BUANGA

0816065786

08

Groupe d'Appui aux Exploitants des Ressources Naturelles

« **GAERN** »

Mbujimayi et Périphérie

- Mines, Eaux et Forêts
- Environnement
- Paix et Résolution des conflits
- Bonne Gouvernance
- IST/SIDA

Dieudonné Tshimpidimbua

0856103686

0997337219

09

Foyer de Développement Agricole et Rural Intégré

« **FODAGRI** »

Miabi et Lupatapata

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Micro-Crédit
- Education Civique
- Développement Communautaire

Arthur KAZADI

0815074869

10

Association Régionale de Développement Rural Intégré

« **ARDERI** »

Mbujimayi et Lupatapata

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Eau/Assainissement
- Micro-Crédit
- Nutrition

Auguste DIKOMBO

0816046373

11

Action Intégrée Pour le Développement de Ngandajika

« **AIDN** »

Ngandajika

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Développement Communautaire
- Promotion de la femme

Jean LUKUSA KATUMBA

0816078243

12

Action Tudimukila

« **ATUD** »

Ngandajika

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Environnement
- Promotion de la femme
- Education civique

Godefroid KUBENGU

0815066842

13

Solidarité Pour le Développement du Monde Rural

« **SDR** »

Wikong

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Epargne et Crédit
- Droits de l'Homme
- Eau/Assainissement
- Infrastructures de base

Martin KAPAND

0816990042

14

Projet de Développement Agricole et d'Appui aux Initiatives à la Base

« **PRODAIB** »

Luputa

- Sécurité Alimentaire
- Environnement
- Promotion de la femme

Robert KATEMBUE

0997082267

15

Action Pour le Développement et l'Encadrement des Masses Rurales

« **ADEMAR** »

Luputa

- ,Sécurité Alimentaire
- Infrastructures de base
- Eau/Assainissement

KALOMBA YAKIBAMBE

0997440148

16

Domaine de domestication et de l'Agriculture Intégrée Pour le Développement

« **DDAIDV** »

Muene-Ditu

-Sécurité alimentaire

- Santé/Nutrition

- OEuvres sociales

Adolphe KALOMBA

0810340134

17

Action Communautaire Pour le Développement de Lusambo

« **ACDL** »

Lusambo

-Sécurité Alimentaire

- Infrastructures de base

- Eaux et forêts

Evo Tshiyoyo

0810341111

Fait à Mbujimayi 2011

Félicien MBIKAYI – CIMANGA

Point Focal R.R.N. et

Secrétaire Exécutif CRONGD

Liste actualisée des ONG Membres du RRN Bas-Congo

1.

- **Nom** : ACTIONS POUR LES DROITS, L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LA VIE
- **Sigle** : **ADEV**
- **Adresse du siège** : 225, Av Kasa Vubu no 225, Commune de Kalamu, Ville de Boma, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : **243 81 90 55 743, 243 99 50 78 491**
- **E-mail** : adevcongo@yahoo.fr , jmlunga@yahoo.fr
- **Rayon d'action** : Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Date de création** : 6 janvier 2000
- **Objet social** : La promotion du Développement durable fondé sur la protection de l'environnement et le respect des droits de l'homme.
- **Objectifs** :
 - Promouvoir le développement durable ;
 - La protection de l'environnement et la promotion d'une exploitation responsable des ressources naturelles (Terre, Forêt, Eau, Minerais, Hydrocarbures....) dans une perspective de développement durable ;
 - Promouvoir et défendre les droits de l'homme, particulièrement les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels pour une justice sociale ;
 - La promotion de la Responsabilité Sociale et Environnementale des Entreprises (RSE) ;
 - Monitoring des activités d'exploitation des ressources naturelles par les entreprises et autres acteurs ;
 - Plaidoyer et lobbying ;
 - Promouvoir la bonne gouvernance, facteur clé du développement durable ;

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

- La défense, l'encadrement et le renforcement des capacités des groupes sociaux vulnérables (femmes, jeunes et pauvres) ;
- Informer et former les populations pour un changement de comportement favorisant le développement durable.

2.

- **Nom** : ACTION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE
- **Sigle** : ADEC
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue Banana no 5, Cité de Muanda, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 81 90 40 211 ; 243 89 67 82 750
E-mail : apec@yahoo.fr
- **Rayon d'action** : territoire de Muanda.
- **Date de création** : 10 mars 1992
- **Objectifs** :
 - Améliorer durablement la production et les revenus des populations pauvres et marginalisées en leur assurant un environnement favorable.

3.

- **Nom** : ACTIONS POUR LES GROUPES D'INITIATIVES RURALES
- **Sigle** : AGIR
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue kuzoma no 7, quartier 2, Cité de Kimpese, Territoire de Songololo, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 81 51 06 822
E-mail : agirkimpese@yahoo.fr
- **Rayon d'action** : Territoire de Songololo en particulier et district des Cataractes en général.
- **Date de création** : 30 juin 2001
- **Objectifs** :
 - appui et accompagnement de toutes les organisations de développement rural,
 - multiplication des semences, agro écologie et environnement,
 - medias de développement.

4.

- **Nom** : CENTRE DE DEVELOPPEMENT FAMILIAL
- **Sigle** : CEDEF
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue Ndala no 7, Quartier Kabila, Cite de Nkandu /Inkisi, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 81 39 13 305, 243 89 83 65 684 ,
E-mail : cedefong@yahoo.fr
- **Rayon d'action** : Province du Bas-Congo
- **Date de création** : 5 janvier 1988
- **Objectifs** :
 - Aider les populations à résoudre leurs problèmes vitaux par des réflexions, des expériences et le renforcement des compétences ;
 - Assurer l'encadrement des paysans par la multiplication, la diffusion des boutures et semences améliorées ;
 - Contribuer à l'amélioration des infrastructures de base (habitat, routes et pistes de desserte, marchés ruraux, aménagement des sources d'eau...) et de l'outil de production ;
 - Promouvoir les associations paysannes ;
 - Assurer la formation des paysans en agriculture améliorée, en agroforesterie et élevage afin d'accroître leurs revenus.

5.

- **Nom** : CENTRE DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL
- **Sigle** : CEDER
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue Kinvuama no 24, Centre commercial, Cité de Tshela, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 99 37 51 135, 243 89 99 64 888, 243 99 28 48 929
- **E-mail** : evamapianda@yahoo.fr
- **Rayon d'action** : District du Bas-Fleuve
- **Date de création** : 31 août 1989
-
- **Objectifs** :
 - réduire la misère des populations avec l'auto prise en charge par le travail bien fait ;
 - augmentation de la production agricole,
 - assainissement de l'environnement, agroforesterie, lutte contre la déforestation et les changements climatiques.

6.

- **Nom** : PROGRAMME D'AGROFORESTERIE ET REBOISEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE
- **Sigle** : PARC
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue Mbuku Ngimbi no 8, Cité de Tshela, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 99 75 48 851
- **E-mail** : francoisntedika@yahoo.fr , frannparc2000@yahoo.fr ,
- **Rayon d'action** : Territoire de Tshela en particulier et la province du Bas-Congo en général ;
- **Date de création** : 25 février 2000
- **Objectifs** :
 - la promotion de l'agroforesterie et du reboisement communautaire,
 - la conservation et la protection des animaux en voie d'extinction (grands singes).

7.

- **Nom** : CENTRE D'EDUCATION SUR LA DEMOCRATIE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
- **Sigle** : CEDD
- **Adresse du siège** : Avenue du 20 mai no 12, Cité de Lemba, Territoire de Lukula, Province du Bas-Congo.
- **Tél** : 243 99 84 67 643
- **E-mail** : ceddrdc@yahoo.fr ,
- **Rayon d'action** : Districts de Boma et Bas-Fleuve
- **Date de création** : 10 juin 2000
- **Objectifs** :
 - Eduquer pour promouvoir les droits, la démocratie pour le développement.

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

Rubrique	Organisation	Mode de contact
Nom de l'organisation	RESEAU RESSOURCES NATURELLES/RDC Coordination/ Kinshasa , Avenue du Progrès n° 251, Commune de Barumbu Organisations membres : voir listes	Direct et par téléphone
Adresse e-mail	Coordination : josephbobia@rrnrdc.org, jb.bobia@yahoo.fr , bathboika@yahoo.fr Provinces : voir listes	
Téléphone	Téléphone : +243818148539 / +243998182145/ +243816867321/+243997723115	
Site-web	www.rrnrdc.org	
Personne principale à contact	Coordonnateur National : Joseph BOBIA BONKAW	
Type de soutien apporté aux communautés locales (appui juridique, renforcement des capacités, appui au travail/technique, appui au genre, aux enfants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appui juridique ➤ Appui financier ➤ Appui technique ➤ Appui organisationnel ➤ Plaidoyer ➤ Bonne gouvernance 	
Description de soutien direct aux communautés locales (technique, financier, contentieux/plaidoyer, résolution de conflits, ou autre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ la promotion de la sécurité humaine en vue de l'épanouissement de l'homme congolais ➤ Politique et législation pour accompagner le développement et l'application de la législation en matière forestière afin d'arriver à promouvoir les droits des populations locales ➤ Cartographie participative réalisée par les communautés locales et les autochtones avec l'appui technique du RRN et financier des partenaires du RRN (Rainforest Foundation Royaume Uni et Norvège et Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement du Cameroun) en vue de sécuriser les droits de ces dernières sur leurs espaces de vie et de production ➤ Plaidoyer auprès des institutions étatiques et des agro-industriels en vue d'éviter la spoliation des terres des communautés locales ➤ Appui financier aux activités productives de certaines organisations membres ➤ Appui au développement de l'entrepreneuriat 	
Description de soutien indirect avec les communautés locales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organisation des ONG locales et des organisations locales ; ➤ Appui à l'organisation des leaders des organisations locales et/ou coopératives de production et/ou de commercialisation ➤ Défense des intérêts des associations. 	
Travail en synergie avec d'autres IMO ou seul	SNV travaille en partenariat avec ses organisations membres à travers le territoire national	
Proposition pour améliorer la capacité des	Travailler en réseau pour couvrir plusieurs secteurs	

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autres organisations intermédiaires comme le vôtre, ou celles à travers lesquelles vous fournissez un soutien direct ou indirect	d'activités vitaux	
Statut légal	Réseau d'ONG locales dans le secteur des ressources naturelles en RDC	
Intérêt à collaborer avec RSPO comme IMO	A approfondir à travers FPP	
Besoin en formation	Existe, précisé faute de temps, à approfondir	
Besoin en ressources	Existe mais nécessite programmation	
Expérience dans le secteur de palmier à huile	Plus de deux années	

Annex 7

Latin America and Guyanas

Organisations in Honduras:

1.	Name of organisation	Cadena de Palma de la Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganadería	Interviewed
	Mailing address	Colonia Loma Linda, Avenida La FAO, Boulevard Centroamérica. Tegucigalpa Honduras	✓
	Telephone	(504)3392-5017	Skype
	Web site	www.sag.gob.hn	
	Principal contact person	Víctor Iscoa	
	Email	iscoa_60@yahoo.es	
	Direct work with communities?	Partially. Their work is with producers and the government. Work is done with a lot of small producers.	
	Links to communities		
	What is the nature of their main work	Their work aims to facilitate the interaction between the private sector and the government. Specifically with the palm sector they deal with crops, commercialisation, and supply chains.	
	Legal status	Part of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Official position of the State to certify the industry. Most of their production is for exporting.	
	Training and resource needs		
	Experience in the palm oil sector	Government “focal point” on palm oil sector.	
	Knowledge of RSPO	Yes. Have organised national forums on RSPO and worked regionally in Latin America.	
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSPO sees Latin America with little priority. It is currently focusing on the main producers in Asia. They have a bad “aftertaste” with RSPO because of its little projection towards the region; • Disappointed with RSPO. They’ll have problems in exporting because of the imposition of the RSPO, limiting their possibilities to export to the European Market. Thus RSPO is not helping the country and palm oil is the second most important agro product in the country; • A stronger presence of RSPO is required in the region. They’ve requested this in the past, but RSPO has not responded effectively to their demands. One proposal made was to establish a Latin American office in Colombia; • Delayed responses from RSPO in relation to national interpretation (6-7 months); also for certification. • Participation of companies on RSPO has been on their own effort. Organised groups of small producers don’t have the capacity to certify. 	

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Other insights	RSPO is seen as an imposition that doesn't serve a real purpose in the country. The attention given by RSPO to the needs/demands in the country is very little.	
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2	Name of organisation	Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH)	Interviewed
	Mailing address	Apartado Postal 341, La Ceiba, Atlantida Honduras Centroamerica	✓
	Telephone	(504)-2443-2492	Skype
	Web site	http://www.ofraneh.org/ofraneh/index.html	
	Principal contact person	Miriam Miranda/Gregorio Guity	
	Email	ofraneh@laceiba.com	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes. Works mainly with Garifuna people. They have provided legal assistance in cases at the inter-American Human Rights System, including the I-A Court on Human Rights.	
	Links to communities	Direct	
	What is the nature of their main work	National Scope. Organisation working on the protection of the land against large projects such as tourism and monoculture. Also works on the promotion of culture of the Garifuna people.	
	Legal status	Established in 1978	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	No. They oppose the sector as a whole. Consider the RSPO to make up or cover up for an unsustainable industry.	
	Training and resource needs		
	Experience in the palm oil sector	Organised national and regional forums on the sector. (see annex on the declaration recently published)	
	Knowledge of RSPO	They have knowledge on RSPO, but not all the detail of the organisation.	
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting point – there is no such thing as sustainable palm oil production. It destroys the territory and weakens their food security. Impacts include drying of mangroves, these are of high importance for the Garifuna people; - The degree of impacts of the palm oil sector in Honduras are unknown as there are no precise figures with regards to the extension of the plantations; - Situation has negatively impacted communities. Bajo de Aguan, more than 100 persons have been murdered. It's a low intensity war leading to the militarisation of the area. Govt. is partnering with the private sector against those opposing the palm sector; 	

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Other insights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RSPO is a fake institution trying to put makeup on an unsustainable activity. Other organisations that are certifying, such as WWF are also part of the problem. The underlying problem is not RSPO, rather the sector that it is trying to regulate. - WB Inspection Panel carried out an investigation re. human rights abuses in Honduras. Reaffirming previous statements on the negative impacts on communities. 	
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3	Name of organisation	Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras (COMPAH)	Interviewed
	Mailing address	Barrio La Ronda, Zona Finlay, Calle Las Vacas, Casa 1318, Tegucigalpa M.D.C	✓
	Telephone	(+504) 222-19 45	Skype
	Web site		
	Principal contact person	Domingo Alvarez	
	Email	compahindigenas@yahoo.com; compah@ciaregional.org	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes	
	Links to communities	National organisation of indigenous peoples in Honduras	
	What is the nature of their main work	National organisation of IPs in Honduras. Works on democracy and autonomy of IPs. Negotiates national policies and other arrangements on behalf of IPs in Honduras.	
	Legal status	Association. Established by decree N° 064-94.	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO		
	Training and resource needs	Interested in training and capacity building on RSPO;	
	Experience in the palm oil sector	Indirectly. Involved in land rights disputes regarding the palm oil sector.	
	Knowledge of RSPO	No	
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are IPs that are involving themselves in palm oil production. Also, whether they are carrying this activity on their own or being pressured to do. For many this is one of the few income-generating activities they can carry out; - They are not opposing the development of the palm oil sector in Honduras; rather the fundamental matter is whether their land rights are respected 	
	Other insights		

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4	Name of organisation	Solidaridad	Interviewed
	Mailing address	15 Avenida 13-45 Zona 10 Oakland Guatemala-Ciudad Guatemala	No
	Telephone	+502 2337 1349	
	Web site	http://www.solidaridadnetwork.org/regions/central-america	
	Principal contact person	Michaelyn Bachhuber Baur . Director for Regional Office. Flavio Linares.	
	Email	Michaelyn.baur@solidaridadnetwork.org ; Flavio.linares@solidaridadnetwork.org	
	Direct work with communities?		
	Links to communities		
	What is the nature of their main work	Facilitating the development of socially responsible, ecologically sound, and profitable supply chains.	
	Legal status		
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO		
	Training and resource needs		
	Experience in the palm oil sector		
	Knowledge of RSPO		
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach		
	Other insights	Person based in Honduras dealing with the sector is Omar Palacios (contact details not provided)	

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5	Name of organisation	WWF Guatemala	Interviewed
	Mailing address	15 ave. 13-45 Zona 10 Oakland Guatemala City Guatemala 01010 Guatemala	No
	Telephone	+502 2366 5856 +502 2366 5856	
	Web site	http://www.wwfca.org/	
	Principal contact person		
	Email		
	Direct work with communities?		
	Links to communities		
	What is the nature of their main work	To create conservation solutions through a combination of field projects, policy/legislative initiatives, skill development and education.	
	Legal status		
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO		
	Training and resource needs		
	Experience in the palm oil sector		
	Knowledge of RSPO		
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach		
	Other insights		

Costa Rican Organisations:

1	Name of organisation	Coordinadora Sur-Sur	Interviewed
	Mailing address		✓
	Telephone	+506 8527 0039	Phone
	Web site		
	Principal contact person	Gustavo Oreamuno	
	Email	ditso.org@gmail.com	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes. With community organisations and leaders.	
	Links to communities	In the South-Pacific Region of Costa Rica.	
	What is the nature of their main work	Organised group of community members (indigenous and non-indigenous) that work together on various matters. These include opposition to large scale development (the international airport in Osa, Diquís Dam and monocultures, specially pineapple). The pineapple production has generated strong negative impacts in the communities, currently the focus has not been much on oil palm plantations.	
	Legal status	Not established	

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Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO		
Training and resource needs	Yes. Interested in knowing more about the RSPO and the palm oil sector	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Little	
Knowledge of RSPO	No	
Comments on RSPO comms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little knowledge about the RSPO - Interested in capacity building, specially for communities in the south who are becoming involved in the oil palm production. - Consider that the sector has negative impacts on water springs that are being dried as well as contaminated because of the use of pesticides and other chemical products. 	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach		
Other insights		

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2	Name of organisation	Asociación Comunidades Ecologistas la Ceiba – Amigos de la Tierra Costa Rica (COECOCEIBA-AT)	Interviewed
	Mailing address		✓
	Telephone	+506 8338 3204	Phone
	Web site	www.coecoceiba.org	
	Principal contact person	Isaac Rojas Ramírez	
	Email	isaac@coecoceiba.org	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes	
	Links to communities	Work with communities on matters regarding REDD+ in Costa Rica.	
	What is the nature of their main work	Ecologist organisation that works at national and international level. Focus works on communities, supports and organises campaigns, and carries out research on conservation issues.	
	Legal status	Established as a non-profit NGO in 1999.	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO		
	Training and resource needs	More information required about the RSPO.	
	Experience in the palm oil sector	Yes. Done recent research (unpublished) on the palm oil sector	
	Knowledge of RSPO	Yes	
	Comments on RSPO comms		
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach	For Costa Rica very little. They have also been working and partnering with organisation in Honduras and Central America. Not a good impression on the RSPO nor the industry. Concerns over food security and land rights issues.	
	Other insights		

Declaración Foro-Taller Agrocombustibles: Palma Africana y sus efectos en la Seguridad Alimentaria

El día 9 de septiembre del 2014, con la participación de movimientos sociales, organizaciones y comunidades de los países, **Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Paraguay, Uruguay y Honduras**; se llevo a cabo un Foro-Taller, en la ciudad de La Ceiba, Honduras, sobre los Efectos de los Agrocombustibles en la Seguridad Alimentaria de nuestros pueblos el cual fue convocado por la **Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña, OFRANEH, Movimiento Mundial por los Bosques Tropicales, WRM, Red Latinoamericana contra los Monocultivos de Arboles, RECOMA, Amigos de la Tierra, América Latina y el Caribe, ATALC, Alianza Biodiversidad y la Plataforma de los Movimientos Sociales y Populares de Honduras**: Después de una amplia discusión, análisis e intercambio de experiencias se concluyó:

Que la expansión frenética y masiva de los monocultivos en el continente, colocan en condiciones precarias a campesinos, pueblos indígenas y negros; además de generar un enorme impacto ambiental. Desde el cultivo de palma africana, soya, eucaliptos, hasta los pastizales, se han convertido en feroces instrumentos de acaparamiento de tierras. A estas plantaciones de monocultivos, se les está llamando plantación de bosques, cuando realmente un bosque no puede ser plantado, porque es un sistema diverso y equilibrado con diferentes plantas y animales, un bosque es algo totalmente distinto a una plantación masiva de árboles.

Que la reiteración del modelo de plantación en pleno siglo XXI, alberga un sinnúmero de violaciones a los derechos humanos, sin que las condiciones difieran de las plantaciones en el Congo Belga a inicios del siglo pasado. Las masacres y paramilitarización en el Chocó de Colombia y en el Bajo Aguan en Honduras, han sido minimizadas por los estados-nación y por los medios de comunicación sistémicos, los que mas bien propugnan el modelo de plantación como una solución a la grave crisis económica por la que atraviesa Centroamerica y Sudamérica.

Que la globalización neoliberal ha contribuido a la inseguridad alimentaria, en especial la de los sectores más desposeídos, tal es el caso de Centroamérica donde se ha abandonado el cultivo de granos básicos, siendo sustituido por palma africana y caña de azúcar para la producción de agrocombustibles.

Que la importación de frijoles desde Etiopía a Centroamerica, ha implicado la rapiña territorial de los pueblos indígenas de Gambella, cuyas tierras fueron entregadas a compañías de la India y Arabia Saudita. Al mismo tiempo casi todos los estados centroamericanos se niegan a garantizar la compra de granos básicos a los productores locales, los que quedan a merced de intermediarios dedicados a especular con el hambre.

Por otro lado constatamos que los organismos financieros internacionales, como el Banco Mundial y los Bancos regionales, apuestan por los monocultivos y los grandes latifundios, en detrimento de la agricultura campesina, la cual es la que sustenta verdaderamente la alimentación del planeta. La concentración de la tierra, es generada tanto por los monocultivos como de las políticas de administración de tierra promovidas por los organismos financieros. La visión del minifundio como improductivo ha generado como resultado el incremento de los despojos territoriales, la violencia y paramilitarización.

Así mismo el auge de los organismos genéticamente modificados, las leyes en relación a las semillas y la contaminación de las variedades locales, forma parte de la estrategia esgrimida por el sistema capitalista defensor de monopolios y de la cultura de la muerte.

También la apropiación de acuíferos y desvío de los ríos para nutrir los monocultivos, ha tenido efectos nefastos para las comunidades y sus hábitats. La desecación de humedales a lo largo de las zonas costeras tropicales ha dado lugar una estrepitosa desaparición de manglares y de las especies que habitan y se reproducen en dicho entorno.

Que existe un alto nivel de conflictividad en torno a medidas, obras y proyectos implementados sin consulta previa en territorios indígenas que afectan directa o indirectamente a pueblos indígenas;

Por lo que ante el descalabro social, económico y ambiental causados por los monocultivos, exigimos y nos proponemos:

A los estados nación y organismos internacionales que reflexionen sobre el desastre que se ha venido gestado durante décadas, el cual no difiere del modelo de plantación a inicios del siglo XX, y ratifica la condición de esclavos a los que se ven sometidos miles de campesin@s, indígenas y negros en el contiene.

Demandamos se privilegie el apoyo a la agricultura campesina de pequeña escala, la cual nutre a nuestros pueblos, ya que es la encargada de la producción destinada al consumo local versus los monocultivos centrados en la exportación.

Priorizar los cambios necesarios para lograr frenar el cambio climático y las severas consecuencias que representan para los países no industrializados, que somos los que estamos sufriendo las más severas consecuencias. De paso rechazamos las falsas soluciones al cambio climático como el de REDD de Naciones Unidas y el Banco Mundial, además de las represas hidroeléctricas en zonas tropicales muchas de ellas financiadas por el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio de Naciones Unidas.

Defender las semillas autóctonas y frenar la dictadura de Monsanto y otras empresas dedicadas a monopolizar la cadena alimentaria, haciendo efectivo el Protocolo de Bioseguridad y creando además bancos de semillas criollas destinadas a la agricultura campesina. Al mismo tiempo prohibir agrónomos de alto peligro los cuales continúan siendo distribuidos comercialmente a pesar de haber sido incluidos como nocivos en el Protocolo de Rotterdam.

Urgimos a los medios de comunicación para que informen de forma veraz a nuestro pueblos y abandonen la tendencia a ser promotores de falacias al servicio de los intereses de multinacionales y estrategias de muerte vinculadas a la elite de poder obsoleta que controla tanto los medios de comunicación como las de producción.

Exigimos la restitución de los territorios arrebatados a los pueblos negros del Choco por los paramilitares, así como una redistribución de las tierras afectadas por la contrarreforma agraria en el Bajo Aguan, Honduras y una inmediata solución al despojo en contra del pueblo Maya en Polochic, Guatemala.

Dado que la producción de monocultivos es una falsa solución para el cambio climático, tenemos que definir otra forma de producir y que realmente beneficie a la gente; y ante la enorme problemática que representa el cambio climático, nos adherimos a la **Declaración** ceta PreCOP social en Margarita, demandando que “Cambiemos el sistema no el clima”

Demandamos que los Estados-Nación, respeten y hagan cumplir el derecho a la consulta y consentimiento previo libre e informado de los pueblos y comunidades; entendiéndolo como un derecho fundamental de los pueblos indígenas, ejercido en su condición de pueblo como sujeto colectivo con territorio y organización ancestral.

Finalmente nos proponemos darle continuidad a este Foro-Taller a través del fortalecimiento de nuestras redes y articulaciones tanto nacionales como internacionales, el desarrollo de espacios de discusión y acciones en contra de la expansión de los monocultivos, así como la intensificación de nuestras resistencias y luchas desde el nivel local, subregional, nacional e internacional en contra de la cultura de la muerte a que están condenando a nuestros pueblos.

Dado en la Ciudad de la Ceiba, Honduras a los 9 días del mes de Septiembre del 2014

Organizaciones Nacionales

Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña, OFRANEH

Plataforma del Movimiento Social y Popular de Honduras

Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras, COPINH

Coordinadora Organizaciones Populares del Aguan, COPA

Intermediary Outreach and Engagement in Producer Countries

Movimiento Amplio por la Dignidad y la Justicia, MADJ
Red Nacional de Defensoras
Frente Nacional de Resistencia Popular, F.N.R.P.
Sindicato de Trabajadores de Empleados Públicos de la Secretaria de Obras Públicas,
Transporte y Vivienda, SITRAEPSOPTRAVI
Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez, FSAR
Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz “Visitación Padilla”
Colectivo Josefa Lastiri
Tribu Tolupan San Francisco de Locomapa
Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica, STENEE
Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional de Honduras, SITRAUNAH
Federación de Tribus Pech de Honduras, FETRI PH
Consejo Indígena Maya Chorti de Honduras, CONINMCHH
Organización de Mujeres “YAAXCHE”
Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Medicina, Hospitales y Similares de Honduras,
SITRAMEDYS
Gemelos de Honduras
Red Mesoamericana de Radios Comunitarias
Asociación Nacional de Campesinos de Honduras, ANACH
Sindicato de Trabajadores del Instituto Nacional Agrario, SITRAINA, La Ceiba
Federación de Patronatos del Litoral Atlántico, FECOPALA
Jóvenes Garifunas Trabajando por la Defensa de su Comunidad, NANIGU
Moskitia Asla Takanka (Unidad de la Moskitia), MASTA
Empresa Asociativa Campesina, Gregorio Chavez
Empresa Asociativa Campesina, “Unidos Venceremos”
Empresa Asociativa Campesina, “Unidos Lucharemos”
Organización de Mujeres Miskitas, MIMAT
Sindicato de Trabajadores del Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos, Alcantarillados y
Similares, SITRASANAAYS
Fundación Parque Nacional Pico Bonito, FUPNAPIB
Empresa WACHARI
Movimiento Campesino del Aguán, MCA
Empresa Asociativa 28 de Julio
Movimiento Auténtico Reinvidicador Campesino del Aguan, MARCA
Plataforma Agrario Región Aguan
Sindicato de Empleados Públicos de la Municipalidad de Tocoa, SIEPMUT
Sindicato de Empleados Públicos del Instituto Nacional Agrario, INA, Tocoa
Movimiento Campesino de Rigores
Empresa Asociativa Campesina, 1o. de Julio”
Cooperativa de Productores Agrícolas de SERSO (Servicio y Solidaridad), COPROASERSO

Organizaciones Internacionales
Organizaciones pertenecientes a las Redes
Movimiento Mundial por los Bosques Tropicales, WRM,
Red Latinoamericana contra los Monocultivos de Arboles, RECOMA,
Amigos de la Tierra, América Latina y el Caribe, ATALC,
Alianza Biodiversidad

Colombia:

a) Perspectives on RSPO process, oil palm companies and producer association:

“There is a lack of community and CSO trust of the RSPO and similar company CSR initiatives due to the history of the armed conflict in Colombia. Agribusiness companies and large land owners are implicated in past and present human rights abuses and atrocities. Reluctance among companies and producer associations to accept human rights responsibilities in the NI process is a major barrier to progress in achieving a credible updated national standard.”

“FEDEPALMA often denies problems in the sector or it simply says that bad practice and abuse are nothing to do with its members.”

“NGOs are disappointed that companies in the national interpretation process are not open to discussion of human rights. It is disconcerting that oil palm companies maintain that human rights are the sole responsibility of the nation state.”

“NGOs are sceptical of FEDEPAMA certified plantations. Civil society in Colombia associates FEDEPALMA company members with the extreme right and linkages to paramilitaries”

“The problem is that the agro-industrial sector in Colombia is associated with the darkest and most powerful elements of the country’s ruling class. The Ministry of Agriculture is closely associated with oil palm producers (palma-cultores).”

“Many community organisations find it very difficult to sit down at the same table with companies knowing that they were involved in violence against communities and have (or had) linkages to paramilitary groups. There is no trust.”

“In the Colombian case, given the problems of the armed conflict and deep mistrust of corporate actors, advocacy promoting the rule of law and legal actions seeking redress are preferred by many CSOs and communities.”

“For social NGOs in Colombia the oil palm sector is strongly associated with human rights abuse, links to paramilitaries and land theft: few organisations want to occupy multistakeholder spaces alongside these companies”

“Engagement in the RSPO carries with it serious risks to anyone critical of oil palm companies. This climate of fear could inhibit any effective functioning of a RSPO complaints process in Colombia...”

“Commodity certification in Colombia must ensure that the oil palm supply chain is nowhere linked to paramilitaries and HR abuse.”

“It is concerning that at present some Colombian companies are seeking RSPO certification for specific plantations, yet their whole operation in Colombia has not been audited (e.g. Oleoflores).”

“RSPO will find it difficult to function effectively in Colombia due to the history of rural conflict, widespread violence and deep seated structural problems in land ownership and public policies on rural development. One of the main problems with RSPO approach is that it risks allowing retroactive certification on lands linked to past injustices, illegality and HR abuse. In some ways, RSPO and similar initiatives have come too late to Colombia.”

“RSPO members in Colombia must be much more open to criticism and alternative viewpoints. They must be open to CSO proposals to verify legality, FPIC and respect for land rights (currently the producers are reluctant to put this on the table).”

“Some Afro-descendant communities are involved in small holder production through agreements with companies, but the terms are highly exploitative and some are verging on slavery.”

“There must be guarantees for community rights to land and territory, the right to organise and protest, the right to participate and the right to effective protections against displacement and intimidation. The right to life must be respected.”

b) Land grabbing and land conflicts:

“Oil palm is related to some of the most serious local land conflicts in Colombia. Oil palm expansion has had a disproportionate impact on indigenous peoples, peasants and ethnic communities. There have been many assassinations and murders of community leaders. People have been forced off their lands by armed groups and the land has since been planted up with oil palm. There is no doubt that the armed conflict and violence in some parts of Colombia is partly linked to land grabbing for oil palm. The strategy is to displace communities and grab their lands for plantations.”

“In general the oil palm issue is seen by CSOs as a “complicated” issue. Oil palm plantations in Colombia continue to expand at the expense of Afro-descendent communities (often on customary lands within so-called baldíos). Communities are being forced off their lands, while national policies, laws and court rulings for land restitution are not being implemented (e.g. in Tumaco).”

“Land grabbers in Colombia have become highly sophisticated in covering up land theft. As times progresses, it is harder and harder to prove a direct link between oil palm companies and crimes committed against local communities. A major problem is that local governments and municipalities are themselves run by oil palm and agribusiness interests who promote expansion of the industry and marginalise communities (e.g. alcaldes palmeros).”

“Many existing oil palm plantation operations occupy land that does not have valid legal title (falsified papers). The land cadastre in Colombia is not fit for purpose. Historically oil palm and other agribusiness investments (cattle, sugar cane etc) are linked to forced displacement and human rights violations. It is difficult to see how RSPO can resolve these historical injustices and rights issues in a retroactive manner on existing plantations...”

“There are very real questions over the sustainability of oil palm developments as they have massive negative impacts on soils, water and the biological diversity of savannah and forest ecosystems. Plantations are also linked to forced displacement, land concentration, weakening of local food security and gross exploitation of workers.”

“Oil palm companies are perfecting ways to enter community territories and divide community members to obtain land for oil palm and create economic dependency/vulnerability.”

“There are many cases of rights abuse in Colombia linked to oil palm plantations and land grabbing. Land theft has been associated with violence against communities and terror campaigns to drive people off their land. Terror tactics include the use of buffaloes, mass slaughter of livestock, breeding of alligators and poisonous snakes, poisoning of water sources, disappearances of community leaders and sexual violence against women.”

“Rural people are pressured to sell their land at low price under threat of death if they refuse to sell. The veiled threat ‘do you want to negotiate now, or do we come back in the morning to talk to your widow?’ is well known in Colombia”

“A growing problem in plantation areas is that companies seek to infiltrate and subvert community leaders and organisations, compromising genuine consultation and FPIC processes.”

“Much land theft and forced displacement occurred years and even decades ago in the 1980s and 1990s, but families are still seeking justice (some are in exile due to death threats and failed assassination attempts). Companies have become adept at eliminating evidence of former settlements and land use using earth moving machinery to transform the landscape and remove tracks, roads and streams.”

c) Perspectives on development and land use policies:

“There is a pressing need for State action to implement laws and court judgements alongside legal resources and assistance for Afro-descendent to prevent forced displacement and enable communities to recuperate their land (e.g. judgement T-025 of 2004).”

“What is required is a major rethink and alternative to the current agro-industrial export model of rural development, while free trade agreements must have much stronger safeguards against land grabbing and include meaningful protections for human rights. Social relations in rural Colombia are still akin to those in a feudal society. Rural dwellers are at the mercy of large landowners and agribusiness companies...”

“The State and oil palm companies in Colombia must document the quantity of land planted under oil palm and determine how much has been taken from community lands. This information is needed to inform the national process for land restitution.”

“Effective reforms of the agricultural sector and justice for indigenous peoples are more likely to flow from direct negotiations with the nation state (not producer associations)”

“The rapid expansion of oil palm monocultures in Bolivar is threatening the peasant economy and diversified rural land use systems. It is undermining the viability of alternative rural development. We are most concerned about uncontrolled and destructive oil palm developments, which are causing forced relocation and ecological damage. Currently, industrial monocultures are resulting conflict as they clash with peasant land use systems.”

“Genuine change requires structural reforms in rural and agrarian policies, tenure and governance. This is best achieved through social mobilisation, focused advocacy and dialogue with public policy makers. There is also a need for demonstration of alternatives at the local level by farmers and communities. The challenge is to change national policies for farming and rural development...”

“Indigenous peoples demand restitution of lands taken without consent, yet land grabbers are now using all means to prevent reoccupation of community lands (poisoning water sources etc) – so displaced people trying to reoccupy their lands on plantations are forced to return to city slums.”

“Humanitarian zones set up by displaced communities have worked in part as a result of the direct solidarity shown by volunteer observers from Europe (France, Germany) who live alongside victims that have reoccupied their land taken by oil palm companies.”

“...the oil palm sector must respect indigenous resguardos and also untitled customary lands. Prior consultation and FPIC must apply to resguardo lands and untitled customary ‘ancestral lands’ (often located on so-called ‘terrenos baldíos’): indigenous organisations are pressing for a new national Decree to establish these protections.”

“National and global incentives for agribusiness, monoculture plantations, biofuels and extractive industries are putting huge pressures on community lands in SE Colombia. There is rapid expansion of industrial oil palm, sugar cane, soybean and maize cultivation, which is affecting communities and causing land disputes. Mining, oil and gas developments are also expanding....”

“Land sales (grabs) are made by government (INCODER – formerly INCORA) to outsiders without consultation with communities who have often occupied the land for generations. Companies and individuals buying land for agribusiness are Colombians and foreigners (including Italian company Poligrow). Challenges to these land sales by communities have not so far met with useful court judgements as judges have decided in favour of the oil palm growers. [Note Poligrow Colombia Ltda is a member of RSPO]”

d) Civil society engagement and IMOs:

“Without direct engagement of communities and State agencies the RSPO approach is primarily a marketing tool that ‘washes the face’ of the palm oil companies. Relying solely on intermediary organisations to mediate relations between the RSPO and communities is not effective as NGOs involved in these initiatives are not always social justice organisations and their views do not always coincide with the communities...”

Colombian IMOs

Organisations detailed in this annex were identified through direct questions to NGOs asking who they consider key NGO players in the field of agribusiness and social justice, guidance from FPP’s local partner organisations as well as internet research, including review of the web sites of key environmental justice and human rights networks.

Scope and limits of the survey:

It is emphasised that Colombian civil society is made up of many hundreds of different organisations of distinct character that are legally registered as non-profit/non-governmental entities (Foundations,

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Corporations, Associations, Collectives, Trade Unions).⁴² This survey was unable to approach all organisations identified due to time constraints and despite repeated efforts no interviews were secured with women's organisations and trade unions. It is thus a rapid initial assessment aiming to identify key intermediary organisations and relevant representative organisations (most registered as NGOs). It is likely that a more detailed and sustained assessment would identify more sub-national NGOs, church groups, research bodies, women's associations and trades unions working on oil palm and related issues in direct collaboration with communities.

Information gaps

Attempts at outreach made via Emails, Skype invitations and telephone messages often received no response, while some interview dates were changed or cancelled at short notice. NGO organisations identified as engaging on palm oil and community issues, but not interviewed are also listed below with contact details. Notes on areas of work are drawn from institutional web sites. Where no data was obtained on an organisation this is marked by the 'no data' abbreviation (nd), while redundant sections are marked /-/.

Note on company views:

During the visit to Bogotá, FPP also sought the views and guidance of RSPO producer and processor members in Colombia on NGOs in general and possible IMO organisations in particular. Approaches were also made to interview government agencies (Von Humboldt Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment). No interviews were obtained with the government. Efforts to meet with FEDEPALMA were likewise unsuccessful (no reply from FEDEPALMA Director, while hoped for interview with FEDEPALMA person on GEF oil palm project fell through). FPP did manage to interview representatives of Daabon and Aceites SA over Skype.

In general, company representatives did not see the value of IMOs working with communities. They stressed that companies are fully equipped to maintain relations and deal with legal matters like land ownership and acquisition. Some companies have their own charitable NGOs set up by their owners to carry out education, health and economic projects with communities (e.g. FUNDEPALMA). In the company view, if there are problems then communities and workers have recourse to national legal and judicial complaints processes. The role of NGOs in the RSPO process is seen as 'less necessary' in Colombia given its progressive legal framework. There thus appears to be a potential company misunderstanding of the role of NGOs in the RSPO as well as a shortage of information on the RSPO complaints procedures among RSPO members in Colombia.

⁴² See, for example, <http://www.nacionvisible.org/directorio-onsgs/22.htm>

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I. Colombian NGOs

<p>1. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments on RSPO comms</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz (INDEPAZ)</p> <p>Calle 62 N° 3b-70, Bogotá</p> <p>(571) 2552672 / 75</p> <p>http://www.indepaz.org.co</p> <p>Leonardo González Perafán (Project Coordinator)</p> <p>Leonardo@colombia.com</p> <p>Yes –with indigenous, peasant and Afro-descendant communities and organisations in Cauca, Meta, Magdalena Medio, Northern Santander and Bolivar</p> <p>Direct training, legal and technical support in the field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to initiatives of local social organisations, ethnic and youth organisations in relation to companies, mega projects, territorial rights and citizen security • Capacity building on human rights and peace in relation to mining, hydrocarbon, agribusiness and water resources • Compilation of community trainings materials • Collaborative work with CBOs to collect evidence on impacts of palm oil plantations (case studies) • Advocacy on public policies on land tenure • Monitoring of armed conflicts • Support for litigation • Courses and diplomas in peace, justice and development <p>Registered as NGO since 1997</p> <p>Already acting as IMO, but considering withdrawal from direct RSPO work in autumn of 2014 due to flawed NI process where companies have not been open to making meaningful commitments on human rights and FPIC.</p> <p>Training on FPIC</p> <p>Conducted detailed field studies of social and environmental impacts (case studies presented to RSPO and OECD)</p> <p>Yes: active in national interpretation process alongside WWF and Fundación Natura (but possibly to withdraw – see above)</p> <p>No comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only effective if its NI standard fully meets RSPO standards on human rights and FPIC (not yet guaranteed) • RSPO priority must be to establish effective mechanisms for independent compliance audit (<i>fiscalización</i>) run by consumer organisations, importers and citizens • Without independent verification systems, the RSPO will “be of little use in Colombia, and could be just greenwash” • Lack of effective RSPO outreach to communities and social organisations is a major weakness of the RSPO and undermines its legitimacy in Colombia <p>INDEPAZ has been a strong advocate of community and local consultations on the draft revised NI standard, but no consultations have taken place and no resources have been made available for such public consultations (the NI document was posted on FEDEPALMA web site for 60 days and the comment period closed in mid August, 2014). It appears that others than INDEPAZ no social organisations in Colombia posted any comments on the draft (most are entirely unaware that the process has taken place)</p>	<p>Interviewed</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Skype</p>
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<p>2. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments on RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Grupo Semillas Calle 28A No. 15-31 Oficina 302 Bogotá +571 2855144 http://www.semillas.org.co/ semillas@semillas.org.co German Vélez - Yes Field projects in Afro-Colombian communities on sustainable crop production and seed conservation in N Cauca and Nariño; close linkages to indigenous, Afro-Colombian and peasant social movements active on agricultural and land use policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming, food security and organic productive projects based on local knowledge and traditional seed varieties • Advocacy, campaigns and litigation at the national level in collaboration with indigenous, Afro-descendant and peasant movements on rural development, agrofuel and agrarian policies, • intellectual property rights and protection of TK • Campaigns against GMOs (maize and cotton) <p>NGO established in 1994 Not at this time - Yes, advocacy in support alternative rural development and as former NGO observer in national RSPO process Previously (in 2009-10), but no longer following RSPO - Voluntary certification may have a role in accountability of companies with strong compliance, but it is not the solution to injustice and environmental degradation in the Colombian countryside. The RSPO only addresses principles within the existing industrial monoculture and plantation model.</p> <p>Existing arrangements used by certifying bodies (RSPO, BonSucro, FSC, RSS etc) do not allow effective compliance and control of the supply chain.</p> <p>Much better mechanisms for community and smallholder participation need to be developed by the RSPO. Grupo Semillas has a small team of four people. Given limited resources they need to prioritise work, and RSPO is not seen as a priority at this time.</p> <p>Nonetheless, GS considers that it is important for NGOs to engage the RSPO process to make sure it is accountable in Colombia. Grupo Semilla suggests that it is likely that some development and church organisations might be interested in acting as IMOs.</p>	<p>Interview ✓ Telephone</p>
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<p>3. Name of organisation Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Fundación Ideas y Paz (FIP) World Trade Center, Calle 100 # 8A – 37, Torre A, Oficinas 305 and 701, Bogotá +57 1 218 3449 http://www.ideaspaz.org/ fip@ideaspaz.org Angela Rivas arivas@ideaspaz.org nd nd <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private enterprise NGO formed by entrepreneurs • Mission is to propose initiatives to overcome the armed conflict and construct peace based on respect for human rights, plurality and the principle of public policy Registered as an NGO since 1999 nd nd Yes: active in palm oil policy discussions and case studies of impacts on communities nd nd nd The work of this NGO is considered effective by oil palm companies and some NGOs alike. Repeated FPP attempts by ‘phone and Email to obtain an interview in June, July and September 2014 were unsuccessful.</p> <p><i>An interview with this NGO would likely reveal important insights into options for RSPO outreach in Colombia.</i></p>	<p>Interviewed No</p>
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4.	<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>WWF Colombia</p> <p>Calle 70A No. 11 – 30, Bogotá</p> <p>57 (1) 313 22 70</p> <p>http://www.wwf.org.co/</p> <p>info@wwf.org.co</p> <p>Sofia Alejandra Rincon Bermudez</p> <p>sarincon@wwf.org.co</p> <p>Yes: through conservation projects, but currently there are no field projects with communities on oil palm and communities.</p> <p>Yes in conservation projects. It appears WWF does not have direct links with communities on oil palm and biofuel issues, though it is engaged in national projects on these issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation projects • Commodity certification and CSR approaches • Engagement in national environmental and land use policy dialogues <p>Registered as NGO</p> <p>Already engaged in RSPO process</p> <p>Training and guidance on effective public and community consultation best practice tools and approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active in GEF Project on biodiversity and palm oil industry that also involves the Humboldt Institute (government) and FEDEPALMA • Programme for sustainable agriculture • Programme on sustainable land use and production of biofuels based on certification (SULU) <p>Yes: Key proponent of RSPO initiative in Colombia since 2009 and active in national interpretation process in 2014. Engagement has been at the national policy level (not with communities).</p> <p>RSPO could do better at reaching out to civil society</p> <p>There needs to be greater RSPO outreach to communities and social organisations in NI update process The NI process in Colombia does not enjoy wide civil society participation and this is a concern for WWF-Colombia</p> <p>WWF admits that it does not hold expertise in community and public consultations.</p> <p>As an environmental NGO, WWF Colombia does not have strong linkages with farmers and social movements. Email and telephone requests for further clarification on linkages to communities have received no response.</p> <p>Past efforts by WWF to involve Afro-descendant communities at the start of the RSPO and oil palm dialogues in 2010 proved ineffective.</p>	<p>Interviewed</p> <p>✓</p> <p>In person</p>
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<p>5. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site</p> <p>Email Principal contact person Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Asociación MINGA Av. Calle 19 # 4-88 Oficina 1203, Bogotá +57(1) 2435156 - 2435160 - 2435163 http://asociacionminga.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12&Itemid=2 minga@asociacionminga.org</p> <p>Javier Marin Not supplied Yes</p> <p>Work with victims and community organisations to collect and document evidence of land theft, displacement, human rights abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action research to challenge top-down mineral, energy and agro-industrial developments • Institutional strengthening in communities • Assistance in building of community organisations • Advocacy for integrated and alternative agrarian development • Promotion of territorial rights and self government • Collection of concrete evidence of rights abuses and land grabbing • Publication of studies and testimonies detailing the complex nature of land theft and violence in rural Colombia • Actions to enable ‘popular consultations’ (FPIC) as enshrined in the 1991 Constitution (rejecting mines and megaprojects) <p>NGO registered in 1992 None</p> <p>Not applicable Yes – works with communities and farmers impacted by oil palm development in Cesar and Santander Limited: MINGA had been sent a questionnaire by companies seeking certification in 2009, but declined to respond Not applicable</p> <p>In general, in the Colombian context Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not considered a very effective approach to delivering justice and redress to communities (unproven). Litigation and advocacy to reform public policies are considered more effective. What needs to change are the models and policies for rural development. Much of Colombia’s policies and legislation promoting agro-industrial development stems from the policies of the IDB and World Bank in 1990s and early 2000s. Social NGOs like MINGA stress that there is a need to shift from national policies and laws promoting industrial monocultures and corporate land holding to rural economies based on community land ownership and sustainable use of the soil through policies that support local, small-scale diversified rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>Interviewed ✓ In person</p>
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<p>6. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Centro de Estudios para la Justicia Social - Tierra Digna Calle 39 bis A 28a – 19, Bogotá (+571) 309 98 84 http://www.tierradigna.org/tierradigna@tierradigna.org Elisabet Periz eperiz@tierradigna.org Yes – through a field team of 8 people (lawyers, economists and political scientists) Direct legal and capacity-building work with indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in Choco, Cesar, Magdalena, Tolima, Cauca and Huila</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and promotion of the territorial rights of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Peoples against destructive mining and mega-dam developments • Defence of the right to water and artisanal fishing rights • Legal assistance to enable communities to obtain access to justice • Strengthening of community institutions and organisation • Legal action and litigation in support of communities • Problem analysis, research and advocacy on public policy • Incipient work on biodiversity policy • Possible work planned with the EITI <p>NGO registered in 2010 Not at this time (requires more information)</p> <p>Would welcome more information on RSPO. Interested in knowing more about RSPO complaints process None as yet</p> <p>Never heard of RSPO until now None</p> <p>No specific comments on RSPO.</p> <p>In general, CSR policies and commodity certification approaches are questionable in their effectiveness. Too often CSR procedures are disconnected from public policies.</p> <p>While CSRs may offer some useful spaces for impacted communities if there are strong compliance arrangements in place, Social NGOs and social movements in Colombia maintain that there is a more pressing need to reform public policies and State institutions and get progressive national and international court rulings on community rights implemented.</p> <p>Tierra Digna considers legal tools and public policy reform are more likely to deliver meaningful change.</p>	<p>Interviewed ✓ Skype</p>
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7.	Name of organisation	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Interviewed
	Mailing address	Calle 31 # 14 - 31 Of. 201, Bogotá	
	Telephone	-	✓
	Web site	http://www.ambienteysociedad.org.co/en/home/	Skype
	Email	-	
	Principal contact person	Margarita Flórez	
	Contact Email	florez.margarita@gmail.com	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes – through a field team of 5 people (lawyers, political scientists and biologists) mostly working in the Choco region on REDD+ and impacts of mining and hydrocarbon development	
	Links to communities	Direct work with forest communities in relation to REDD+ and participatory impacts assessments (mining, oil and gas)	
	What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of community participation in public policy making on environment, development and climate change • Environmental and social impact assessments • Advocacy on IFIs and accountability (impacts of IDB, World Bank, UNA-SUR policies and investments) • REDD+ and carbon rights • Policy analysis, workshops and seminars (some in collaboration with WRI and RRI) • Publications e.g. AAS Bulletin “Punto de Vista” 	
	Legal status	NGO registered in 2012	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Possible interest (but requires more information)	
	Training and resource needs	Interested to know more about the RSPO in Colombia and internationally	
	Experience in the palm oil sector	No direct experience to date	
	Knowledge of RSPO	Very little	
	Comments if any on RSPO communications	None	
	Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No particular observations on RSPO. AAS considers that certification schemes are only credible where they have genuinely <i>independent audit and verification</i> of compliance validated by communities: “there is a need for constant independent inspections to verify compliance.”	
	Other insights	There needs to be much more public debate about the suitability of rural development policies based on industrial cultivation of oil palm and agro-fuels as currently promoted by law and public policy. Evidence indicates it is not the optimal model and that the costs for the environment and communities outweigh local benefits (local benefits tend to be exaggerated by companies and the government).	

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<p>9. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email</p> <p>Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Colectivo Derechos, Diversidad y Selvas (DEDISE)</p> <p>-</p> <p>57 1 3051356</p> <p>http://www.dedise.org/ derechosdiversidadyselvas@gmail.com / info@dedise.org</p> <p>Paula Álvarez (Director) paula_alvaroa@hotmail.com</p> <p>Yes, through a team of five women undertaking participatory action research in communities. DEDISE works with grassroots organisations, social movements and representative bodies, including the Association of Indigenous Traditional Authorities (AATIs) in the Amazon region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and action research on human rights, cultural diversity and local knowledge • Holding agribusiness and IFIs accountable (including BRICS) • Training and capacity building with communities • Promotion of alternatives to monocultures • Promotion of land and territorial rights/food security • Actions to prevent land grabbing • Campaigns on extractive industries and rights • Forests and climate change (REDD+ and rights etc) <p>NGO registered in 2013</p> <p>No</p> <p>More information on RSPO and training on its complaints procedures would be useful</p> <p>Yes: DEDISE team have formerly done action research on land grabbing and displacement of rural communities by oil palm plantations.</p> <p>Yes, but not in depth</p> <p>None</p> <p>RSPO will only be credible in Colombia if it has solid procedures to ensure that no certification may take place if there is any evidence of past or present social abuse and human rights violations (no clear guarantees exist now). Verification of compliance must be conducted through truly <i>independent audit</i>.</p> <p>In some places, productive alliances are indebting communities and smallholders.</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>✓</p> <p>In person</p>
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<p>10. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments on RSPO comms</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos (ILSA)</p> <p>Calle 38 no. 16-45, Bogotá</p> <p>+57 1 288 47 72</p> <p>http://ilsa.org.co:81/</p> <p>ilsa@ilsa.org.co</p> <p>Jairo Estrada (Director)</p> <p>jestrada@ilsa.org.co</p> <p>Yes through action research and joint advocacy actions</p> <p>Yes - through alliances with community and collective representative organisations, including trade unions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial rights and collective reparations • Peasant territorial rights and food security • Countering megaprojects • Capacity building and training • Resolving social-territorial conflicts • Advocacy on peace, human rights and women's rights • Advocacy on globalisation, free trade and rights • Social movements and constitutional rights <p>Non-profit NGO registered in 1978</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>Yes through detailed field studies on the impacts of oil palm on communities (e.g. Montes de María)</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>
<p>11. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo (CAJAR)</p> <p>Ed. Avianca: Calle 16 No. 6-66 Piso 25, Bogotá D.C.</p> <p>+571 7421313</p> <p>http://www.colectivodeabogados.org/</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Yes – in legal assistance and litigation</p> <p>Yes, through legal work and legal advice to community and collective organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal advice and assistance to communities and victims of the armed conflict/forced displacement • Litigation at the national and international level • Monitoring of human rights commitments and reports to human rights bodies <p>Non-profit human rights NGO with consultative status with the OAS</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>
<p>12. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p>	<p>Fundación San Isidro</p> <p>Carrera 4 # 18-43 Montelíbano, Córdoba. Colombia</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>

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Telephone	+57 762 69 57 - 772 07 69	
Web site	http://www.fundacionsanisidro.org/	
Email	comunicaciones@fundacionsanisidro.org	
Principal contact person	Isaías Rodríguez Forero	
Contact Email	funsaisi@yahoo.es	
Direct work with communities?	Yes - through training and extension work with peasant communities in Boyacá	
Links to communities	Yes, through it training programmes with 6000 peasant farmers	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building • Agricultural and income generation projects • Projects are funded by CAFOD, Cordaid etc 	
Legal status	Non-profit peasant and smallholder NGO	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	-	
Training and resource needs	-	
Experience in the palm oil sector	-	
Knowledge of RSPO	-	
Comments on RSPO comms	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO	-	
Other insights	-	
13. Name of organisation	Corporación Podion	Interview
Mailing address	Calle 54 No. 10-81 Piso 6, Bogotá	No
Telephone	+571 2481919	
Web site	http://www.podion.org/index.shtml	
Email	podion@podion.org	
Principal contact person	-	
Contact Email	-	
Direct work with communities?	Yes	
Links to communities	Yes - through work with CBOs, church organisations and NGO allies – mostly in the Caribbean coast region and Pacific region	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on participatory and sustainable development • Training on agroecology and appropriate technology • Institutional strengthening for community planning, project management and MRV • Peace building and work with marginalised groups and victims 	
Legal status	Not for profit NGO formed in 1990	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Nd	
Training and resource needs	Nd	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Nd	
Knowledge of RSPO	-	
Comments on RSPO comms	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO	-	
Other insights	Works in collaboration with Pastoral Social of the Catholic Church in Colombia. Notable Church leaders and activists working with Podion and in solidarity with community land titling have been assassinated by paramilitaries.	

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14. Name of organisation	CENSAT Agua Viva - Amigos de la Tierra Colombia	Interview
Mailing address	Carrera 27 A N° 24-10. Piso 2. Bogotá	Yes
Telephone	+571 3377709-3440010	Telephone
Web site	http://censat.org/	
Email	comunicaciones@censat.org	
Principal contact person	Tatiana Roa	
Contact Email	coordinacion@censat.org	
Direct work with communities?	Yes through action research and joint campaigns and advocacy directly at the community and territorial level (e.g. in Santander, Cauca and Orinoquía (Arauca, Meta, Casanare and Vichada)	
Links to communities	CENSAT has set up ‘schools’ on rights, environment and sustainability issues that involve community members and organisations, including women’s groups	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public campaigns and advocacy on environment, development and social justice • Community organisation and institutional strengthening • Action research • Work programmes on water and wellbeing, mining, agroindustries, climate justice, forests and biodiversity, food security, economic justice and environment and society • Publications and case studies and community guides on resources and justices issues (e.g. women and mining) 	
Legal status	NGO formed in 1989	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Not at this time	
Training and resource needs	Information on RSPO in general and activities and initiatives in Colombia would be useful	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Yes through local, national and international campaigns on biofuels, environmental protection and social justice	
Knowledge of RSPO	A little, but CENSAT is not engaged	
Comments if any on RSPO communications	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<p>The certification approach for RSPO and other commodities (FSC etc) suffers from a lack of credible independent audit. Current accredited certifiers have a potential conflict of interest in certifying plantations as they are funded by the same companies.</p> <p>Voluntary commodity standards are not legally binding and their utility is still not proven in Colombia.</p> <p>CENSAT strategy is to seek a transformation in the public policies and laws underpinning rural development and agricultural land use in Colombia. This is best achieved by strengthening community organisations and social movements to press for legal, tenure, economic and governance reforms. CENSAT advocates a shift away from large-scale industrial monocultures grounded in agrochemicals and GMOs towards a more diverse land use and farming system in Colombia based on community development, local knowledge and territorial autonomy.</p>	
Other insights		

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<p>15. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Fundación Concern Colombia - 57 1 2722356 www.concern-universal.org concern-universal@telecom.com.co Siobhan McGee - Yes, in Tolima Yes – through community trainings and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen participation and peace-building • Capacity building on social, economic and cultural rights <p>Non-profit NGO registered in 1993 Nd Nd Nd - - - Linked to UK Charity Concern Universal. Undertakes some work in partnership with the Church organisation Pastoral Social in Tolima (Social Ministry).</p>	<p>Interview No</p>
<p>16. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Planeta Paz (CDPAZ) Calle 30A N. 6-22 oficina 2701 571 3402300 http://www.planetapaz.org/ planetap@planetapaz.org Carlos Salgado (Director) - Nd Nd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, campaigns and engagement in public policy issues to resolve armed conflict, construct peace and promote human rights • Networking with more than 1000 social leaders and activists at the local, departmental and national levels • Case studies and problem analysis • Publications, seminars, workshops and policy analysis <p>NGO formed in 2003 Nd Nd Not directly. Indirectly through action research on rural conflicts and peace building Nd - - -</p>	<p>Interview No</p>

II. Colombian Women's organisations

17.	Name of organisation	Asociación de mujeres afrocolombianas	Interview
	Mailing address	Calle 70N # 2AN-271 Ap 203F, Cali	No
	Telephone	(572)370 5543	
	Web site	http://www.amafrocol.org/	
	Email	degamos@hotmail.com	
	Principal contact person	-	
	Contact Email	-	
	Direct work with communities?	nd	
	Links to communities	nd	
	What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic empowerment with gender perspective • Promotion of the rights of Afro-Colombian women • Promote and strengthen cultural identity and self-esteem 	
	Legal status	-	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	-	
	Training and resource needs	-	
	Experience in the palm oil sector	nd	
	Knowledge of RSPO	nd	
	Comments on RSPO comms	-	
	Comments if any on RSPO	-	
	Other insights	-	
18.	Name of organisation	Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas e Indígenas de Colombia (ANMUCIC)	Interview
	Mailing address	Ave. el dorado can edificio incoder piso 6 al sur, Bogotá	No
	Telephone	+571 4008333 / 2221630	
	Web site	-	
	Email	anmucicolombia@hotmail.com	
	Principal contact person	-	
	Contact Email	-	
	Direct work with communities?	Yes through membership of 20,000 affiliates in 22 Departments and Municipalities	
	Links to communities	Yes – through activities with members	
	What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building, institutional coordination and communications • Direct advocacy and negotiations in public policy processes • Land rights and land distribution 	
	Legal status	nd	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	-	
	Training and resource needs	-	
	Experience in the palm oil sector	-	
	Knowledge of RSPO	-	
	Comments if any on RSPO communications	-	

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<p>19. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Sisma Mujer Carrera 13 No. 33 - 74, oficina 304, Bogotá +571 285 93 19 http://www.sismamujer.org/ infosisma@sismamujer.org - - Yes through training and support to victims of the armed conflict in Tolima, Nariño and Bolívar Yes – through field projects and advocacy work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for women on human rights • Psycho sociological support to victims of sexual crimes • Advocacy against sexual violence • Engagement in public policy making to confront sexual violence in the armed conflict • Action research promoting access to justice, reparations and the participation of women in public life • Advice and consultancy on CSR and women’s rights and participation <p>NGO nd nd Yes – has worked on human rights in oil palm zone of Montes de María nd - - -</p>	<p>Interview No</p>
<p>20. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Sütsüin Jieyuu Wayúu (Fuerza de Mujeres Wayúu) nd nd http://notiwayuu.blogspot.co.uk/ - Karmen Ramirez Boscan wayunkerra@gmail.com Yes in Wayuu communities in La Guajira Yes – through field projects and advocacy work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on human rights, including CEDAW • Advocacy and reports to human rights bodies • Engagement in national and global policy processes and legal systems on the rights of Wayuu people and their women <p>NGO nd nd nd nd - - FPP local partner on gender and land rights issues.</p> <p>Some Wayuu women are engaged in smallholder oil palm cultivation and have received awards from FEDEPALMA</p>	<p>Interview No</p>

III. Colombia: Representative organisations and trade unions

<p>21. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p>Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC) Calle 12b No. 4 – 38 Bogotá +571 284 21 68/281 18 45 http://www.onic.org.co/ onic@onic.org.co Alberto Wazorna (Territories, Biodiversity and Natural Resources) - Yes Yes through membership of indigenous regional organisations and through field programmes with communities/resguardos/regional organisations Defence of indigenous peoples’ rights and engagement in national dialogues on legal reform and public policy relating to human rights, peace and national/rural/agrarian development. ONIC’s current work on oil palm is focused on raising awareness at the community level about the potential impacts of plantations. Capacity building includes information on the risks and potential costs of accepting outgrower agreements with oil palm companies. Indigenous organization founded in 1982, registered with the Chamber of Commerce as a non-profit organization None - Yes, in defence of collective rights Some limited knowledge and aware that RSPO process is led by FEDEPALMA in Colombia None • ONIC does not have dealings with the oil palm companies grouped under FEDEPALMA • ONIC forms part of the national movement of the “Agrarian Summit” launched in 2013, which has alternative proposals for land use and rural development that do not include industrial-scale oil palm development</p>	<p>Interviewed ✓ in person</p>
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22.	Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in PO sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights	<p>Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN) Calle 23 No. 5-85 oficina 307, Bogotá +571 2821375 http://www.renacientes.org/ - Jose Santos Caicedo js@renacientes.net Yes, through local technical teams throughout the country Directly through membership of Community Councils that form regional ‘palenkes’ that in turn make up a national Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence of human rights of Afrodescendant communities • Advocacy and dialogue with the State on legal, policy and governance reform • Territorial rights and self government • Legal actions and litigation • Advocacy for the recognition of collective/ethnic rights • Development with collective identity (food security) <p>PCN is a political initiative working since 1993. It is made up of multiple community bodies (Community Councils) and national and local Afro-descendant organisations. It does not have legal personality.</p> <p>Not at this time, but would welcome more information on the RSPO</p> <p>Interested in capacity building on RSPO, but with no commitment to engage formally</p> <p>Yes, in defence of community rights</p> <p>Only a little</p> <p>None</p> <p>The RPSO and other commodity roundtables are unlikely to be effective without a seat at the table for communities (not intermediaries) and the State. Only having companies and NGOs at the table raises questions about the usefulness of this approach.</p> <p>PCN advocates for the adoption and application of alternative rural land use, tenure and development models. PCN forms part of the national “Agrarian Summit” initiative in unity with other social movements.</p>	<p>Interviewed ✓ telephone</p>
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23.	Name of organisation	Organización de los pueblos indígenas de la Amazonía colombiana (OPIAC)	Interviewed
	Mailing address	Carrera 16a # 30-05, Barrio Teusaquillo, Bogotá	No
	Telephone	+571 4838140 / 2859863	
	Web site	http://www.opiac.org.co/	
	Email	-	
	Principal contact person	Jorge Furagaro Kuetsgaje	
	Contact Email	jfuragaro@hotmail.com	
	Direct work with communities?	nd	
	Links to communities	nd	
	What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples’ rights and peace building • Member of and formal engagement on government roundtables on environmental, climate and development policy 	
	Legal status	nd	
	Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	-	
	Training and resource needs	-	
	Experience in PO sector	nd	
	Knowledge of RSPO	nd	

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Comments on RSPO comms	None	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	-	
Other insights	OPIAC is a member of the regional umbrella organisation COICA, which is planning mor work on oil plam and indigenous peoples' rights in the Amazon basin	

<p>23. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Mesa Nacional de Unidad Agraria (MUA)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>http://mesadeunidadagraria-org.blogspot.co</p> <p>mesadeunidadagraria@gmail.com</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes – through 23 MUA member organisations, including peasant organisations and workers unions: CAN, SINTRAINCODER, FENSUAGRO, FENACOAFANAL, FESTRACOL, JOFUSO, Confederación Nacional Comunal- Comisión Agraria, Consejo Regional Campesino del Sumapaz y del Sur de la Sabana, Federación Acción Campesina Colombiana-ACC, ANMUCIC, ASOGRAS, ANUC-UR, ADUC Cundinamarca, ADUC Caldas, ADUC Quindío, ANDAS, APEMECAFE, CAHUCOPANA, Coordinación Nacional de Desplazados-CND and Fundación San Isidro.</p> <p>(1) Legal actions and law suits (2) Training and capacity building (3) Legislative reform (e.g. Land and agrarian laws) (4) Organisational strengthening and networking (5) Social mobilisation (6) Women`</p> <p>MUA is a national consortium of peasant and community organisations and space for networking and social action. It does not have a legal personality.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Information on RSPO would be useful.</p> <p>Direct experience in support of victims of forced displacement and violence linked to oil palm expansion (Bolívar, Magdalena, Cesar and Santander Departments)</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>The problem with company CSR is that “companies do not comply”. The certification approach would only be worthwhile for palm oil (and other products) if it has tough compliance controls backed up by independent international monitoring and verification.</p> <p>MUA forms part of the national Agrarian Summit and is in negotiation with the Colombian State over reform of land and agricultural policies.</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>✓</p> <p>In person</p>
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<p>24. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments on RSPO comms</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Federación Nacional Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria (FENSUAGRO)</p> <p>Calle 17 #10-16 Of. 104 - Bogotá, Colombia</p> <p>(57)(1)2828871</p> <p>http://fensuagro.org/</p> <p>fensuagropresidencia@yahoo.es</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>With agricultural workers</p> <p>Yes, through 80,000 peasants, small holders and farm worker members in Cesár, Córdoba, Guajira, Antioquia, Magdalena, Nariño, Tolima, Arauca, Huila, Putumayo and Cauca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights • Economy • Agro-industry • Education • Women <p>Trade Union</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>Yes, in defence of small holder and peasant lands, challenges to human rights abuses and persecution of peasant leaders.</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Since its formation in 1967, more than 1,500 members have been assassinated, while many leaders are falsely imprisoned accused of links to armed groups etc</p>	<p>Interviewed</p> <p>No</p>
<p>25. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in PO sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments on RSPO comms</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos de Colombia – ANUC-UR</p> <p>Carrera 5 A No. 9 – 05 Sur Barrio Villa Javier, Bogotá</p> <p>+571 5608451</p> <p>http://anuc.co/comunicado_anuc_205.php</p> <p>anucnal@yahoo.com</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Through union members at the community level in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Cauca, Putumayo, Meta, Risaralda, Tolima, Córdoba, Cesar and Magdalena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of members in negotiations and dialogue with the State and wider society to affirm and protect social, political and economic rights of its members • Support for social, economic and political organisation • Capacity building and training <p>Legal trade union and confederation of peasant organisations registered in 1967 and recognised legally by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1970</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>Yes. Members are affected by oil palm expansion</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>

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<p>26. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Escuela nacional sindical (ENS) Calle 51 No. 55-78 (Boyacá con Tenerife), Medellín +574 513-3100 http://www.ens.org.co/index.shtml - - Yes through work with union members and leaders and action research Yes through links to workers organisations and movements as well as support to unorganised worker groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education for workers and their organisations • Action research on working and labour conditions • Technical service for workers and unions • Impacts of free trade agreements on labour rights • Conferences, seminars and workshops <p>NGO registered as a non-profit Corporación since 1982 nd nd nd nd - - Collaborates with local and national trade union organisations, including the CUT and CTS</p>	<p>Interview No</p>
<p>27. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments on RSPO comms Comments if any on the RSPO Other insights</p>	<p>Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Colombia (CUT) Calle 35 N° 7-25 / Piso 9, Bogotá +571 323 75 50 http://cut.org.co/comunicaciones@cut.org.co - - Yes through work with unions and membership Yes as part of trade union movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work programmes on human rights, youth and child labour, women's rights, education, natural resources, transnational corporations (TNCs), legal affairs, labour relations and international policy • CUT has a legal team: http://www.redjuridicacutctc.com/ <p>Formed in 1986/adopted statutes as a trade union in 2006 nd nd nd nd - -</p>	<p>Interview No</p>

IV. Colombia: Church organisations and NGOs

<p>28. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p>Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz Calle 61A No 17-26 Bogotá (57-1) 346 36 13 http://justiciaypazcolombia.com/ - Manuel Garzón manuelgarzon@justiciaypazcolombia.com Yes – through a team of 47 people including psychologists, legal team, communication specialists and advisors as well as priests and different religious orders engaged in 120 local struggles, mainly in the Chocó region Direct work with peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities (often in liaison with local churches and in alliance with international human rights NGOs) • Human rights • Support to victims of armed conflict and forced displacement • Social-psychological support to victims of violence • Setting up of ‘humanitarian zones’ for people threatened by companies and paramilitaries (including inside plantations) • Litigation for land restitution and cases before IACHR • Advocacy for implementation of Law of Victims and Land Restitution (54,000 cases pending nationally) Inter-faith church HR organisation registered as NGO in 1989 Not at this time (requires more information) Welcomes more information on RSPO Yes – detailed work in defence of human rights among communities impacted by palm oil plantations None None The Commission is prioritising legal actions to seek justice and redress for communities. In principle, voluntary standards like the RSPO could open political space for communities, but only if there are proper mechanisms to ensure compliance and if there is provision for communities to make complaints without intimidation. In general, certification and multistakeholder processes are not yet proven to work in areas of armed conflict and serious repression. -</p>	<p>Interviewed ✓ In person</p>
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29. Name of organisation	Pastoral social regional del suroriente de Colombia	Interview ✓
Mailing address	c/o Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social Cra 58 # 80-87 Bogotá	
Telephone	+57 4377150	Skype
Web sites	http://www.new.pastoralsocial.org/ http://www.caritassuroriente.org/	
Email	pastoralsocialregional@caritassuroriente.org	
Principal contact person	Martha Aurora Currea Valderrama	
Contact Email	yajewa@gmail.com	
Direct work with communities?	Yes through multidisciplinary team of 22 people working with indigenous and peasant communities in 6 departments: Vichada, Meta, Guaviare, Guainía, Vaupés and Amazonas	
Links to communities	Yes – via activities of different Dioceses and churches	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and solidarity with internally displaced persons and refugees of the armed conflict/land grabbing • Monitors implementation of the <i>Ley de Tierras y Víctimas</i> • Active in the peace and reconstruction movement and National Congress for Reconciliation • Legal actions and assistance (but lacks its own legal team) • Work with the Public Ombudsman Office 	
Legal status	Non-profit Church organisation formed under the Episcopal Conference of Colombia (with linkages to Caritas – a global Catholic assistance network, including CAFOD)	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Not at this stage (needs more information)	
Training and resource needs	More information is needed on the RSPO and training for the Pastoral Social team would be welcome. Knowledge of which national and foreign companies subscribe to the RSPO would be useful. There is a pressing need for more capacity building on human rights, land rights and FPIC at the community level. More legal assistance is also needed as existing legal NGOs in Colombia are overloaded.	
Experience in palm oil issues	Yes – legal assistance and capacity building work with communities in Meta impacted by oil palm development and in conflict with oil palm companies	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	In principle RSPO might be useful in SE Colombia *if* the companies are members of the RSPO and provided that RSPO can guarantee effective application of the standards with robust complaints procedures where things go wrong.	
Other insights	-	

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<p>30. Name of organisation Mailing address Telephone Web site Email Principal contact person Contact Email Direct work with communities? Links to communities What is the nature of their main work Legal status Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO Training and resource needs Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p>Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP) Carrera 5 No. 33 B - 02. Bogotá (571) 245 61 81 www.cinep.org.co cinep@cinep.org.co - - Yes – in zones suffering conflict, including in Bolivar, Santander, Northern Cesar; Southern Guajira and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Southern Córdoba, Antioquia and Chocó Yes - direct support in territories in support of peacebuilding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defence and promotion of human rights Peace and development alternatives through a peace building programme Publication of quarterly magazine on social, development and cultural issues in Colombia (<i>Controversia</i>) Work on territorial rights and land rights, including analysis of public policies aimed at land restitution, which works from the Observatory for public policies for land restitution. Assistance to persons at risk due their work in the defence of rights, supported by the Fund for the protection of land rights defenders. Assistance for training and advocacy in the field of land and victims issues Maintains a database of social struggles of indigenous peoples, peasants, women and workers Work is orientated by the principles of the Society of Jesus Registered as non-profit NGO - - Yes – detailed case studies in oil palm regions (e.g. in N Bolívar) nd - - Recommended by several NGOs and academics as a key solidarity organisation working with communities affected by oil palm plantations</p>	<p>Interview No</p>
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V. Colombia: Research bodies and academic institutions

31. Name of organisation	Observatorio de territorios étnicos y campesinos de la Pontificia Universidad Javeriana	Interview
Mailing address	Edificio J. Rafael Arboleda, S.J. Piso 8, Transv.4° No.42-00. Bogotá	No
Telephone	+571 320 8320 (ext. 4838, 4829, 4849)	
Web site	http://www.etnoterritorios.org/index.shtml	
Email	comunicaciones@etnoterritorios.org	
Principal contact person	-	
Contact Email	-	
Direct work with communities?	Yes - in the Caribbean and Pacific coast regions and in Cauca	
Links to communities	Yes – mainly with Afro-descendant Community Councils	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial autonomy and self government • Community mapping and GIS • Capacity building • Legal assistance and legal analysis for communities • Land rights and land restitution • Forests and forest policy • Climate policy and carbon trading • Technical tools for territorial governance • Action research, case studies and publications • impacts of mining, agribusiness and tourism on communities 	
Legal status	A project of the Javeriana University (Department of Rural and Regional Development, Faculty of Rural and Environmental Studies)	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	nd	
Training and resource needs	nd	
Experience in the PO sector	Yes, the Observatory works in oil palm zones, including in the Montes de María area	
Knowledge of RSPO	nd	
Comments on RSPO comms	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO	-	
Other insights	<p>The Observatory has a map and GIS database on its web site (http://www.etnoterritorios.org/sig.shtml)</p> <p>Has compiled a community guide to territorial rights for Afro-descendant peoples</p> <p>Attempts to contact the observatory have not been successful. An interview with this project might well reveal more insights on IMO potential in Colombia</p>	

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32. Name of organisation	Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales de la Universidad de Caldas	Interview
Mailing address	Universidad de Caldas, Sede Central, Calle 65 No. 26-10 Jardín Botánico Manizales ,Caldas	No
Telephone	+57 8781500	
Web site	http://o-c-a.blogspot.co.uk/	
Email	obscam@ucaldas.edu.co	
Principal contact person	-	
Contact Email	-	
Direct work with communities?	nd	
Links to communities	nd	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research into conflicts resulting from mining, dams, infrastructure and mega projects • Networking • Strengthening citizen participation 	
Legal status	Academic department	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	nd	
Training and resource needs	nd	
Experience in the palm oil sector	nd	
Knowledge of RSPO	nd	
Comments if any on RSPO communications	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO	-	
Other insights	-	
33. Name of organisation	Observatorio de Justicia Ambiental	Interview
Mailing address	Los Andes University	No
Telephone	-	
Web site	https://www.facebook.com/ojambiental.org?fref=nf	
Email	ojambiental@gmail.com	
Principal contact person	Cesar Rodríguez Garavito	
Contact Email	-	
Direct work with communities?	nd	
Links to communities	nd	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and action on environmental justice • CSR and justice 	
Legal status	NGO	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	nd	
Training and resource needs	nd	
Experience in the palm oil sector	nd	
Knowledge of RSPO	nd	
Comments if any on RSPO communications	-	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	-	
Other insights	-	

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<p>34. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Grupo Derechos Colectivos y Ambientales</p> <p>Universidad Nacional, Complejo Gaitán</p> <p>Diagonal 40 A Bis 15-38 - Casa 6 - Oficina 201, Bogotá</p> <p>-</p> <p>http://www.derecho.unal.edu.co/unijus/g9gidca.html</p> <p>gidcaunal@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr. Gregorio Mesa Cuadros</p> <p>-</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and legal analysis • Litigation and expert evidence <p>NGO</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>
<p>35. Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Web site</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>Contact Email</p> <p>Direct work with communities?</p> <p>Links to communities</p> <p>What is the nature of their main work</p> <p>Legal status</p> <p>Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO</p> <p>Training and resource needs</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p>Centro de Investigaciones Sociojurídicas (Cijus)</p> <p>Universidad de los Andes, Carrera 1 # 18 A - 70, Edificio RGC, Tercer Piso, Bogotá</p> <p>+57 1 3394949 Ext 3370</p> <p>http://cijus.uniandes.edu.co/</p> <p>cijus@uniandes.edu.co</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Case studies on human rights violations • Publications, seminars <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>nd</p> <p>Yes – has published reports on displacement of Afro-Colombian communities by oil palm plantations –see http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/89981/El_desplazamiento_afro-Observatorio.pdf</p> <p>nd</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>No</p>

Venezuela

1) Homo et Natura

NGO advocating for the rights of Indigenous Peoples of Zulia, they have experience among other relevant issues on environmental defense against coal mining. They were consulted by telephone and e-mail about their interest in participating in the processes of agro-industrial certification particularly in the area of oil palm and showed no interest in it saying that human rights organizations in Zulia were extremely fragile.

Coordinator Mr. Lusbi Portillo

homoetnatura@gmail.com

2) PROVEA

Defender of human rights in Venezuela (the largest in the country). Information was provided to this NGO and they were sent the questionnaire. They responded saying that in its Assembly will discuss this matter at its next meeting and give us an answer respecting to their interest in participate in this type of process.

Street address:

Boulevard Panteón, Puente Trinidad a Tienda Honda,

Edif. Centro Plaza Las Mercedes, PB. Local 6

Teléfonos / fax: (212) 862.10.11, 862.53.33 y 860.66.69

Apartado Postal 5156, Carmelitas 1010-A, Caracas, Venezuela

3) Fundación Polar

Business foundation "sponsored solely by Empresas Polar, who engages in collective utility and general interest in order to install capacity in the population leading to the sustainable development of communities, helping to improve the quality of life of Venezuelans."

Information and the questionnaire were sent to them without any response.

Eastern Region Coordinator Lic. Erika Nunez Email:

erika.nunez@fundacionempresaspolarg.org

4) FUDENA Foundation for the Defense of Nature.

"Independent Venezuelan organization, non-profit, dedicated to the conservation of natural resources and the environment and promoting sustainable development." Information and the questionnaire were sent to them without any response.

Address: Av. Principal de los Cortijos de Lourdes con 2º transversal / Edif. Centro Empresarial Senderos, Piso 5, Ofic. 505. Apartado postal: N° 70776 – Caracas 1071 – A – Venezuela. Teléfonos: (0212) 238.2930 / 232.0866 Fax: (0212) 239.6547.

Emails: fudena@fudena.org.ve / comunicacionesfudena@gmail.com

5) VITALIS

It is "a non-governmental organization (NGO) non-profit, with the mission of contributing to the formation of values, knowledge and behaviors, consonant with environmental conservation and sustainable development". Vitalis projects promotes environmentally friendly solutions to those problems related to unsustainable use of natural resources or

misunderstanding of its importance to human populations, and the rest of living beings. Information and the questionnaire were sent without any response.

Phone: (58) (0212) 271.96.10 and 271.54.20 Fax: (58) (0212) 271.55.61 Email: info@vitalis.net

6) DANAC Agricultural Research Foundation of Polar Foundation.

They were contacted by telephone and e-mail responded that this process is outside the current scope of the organisation

Juan.salas@danac.org.ve

I. Producer organisations and potential RSPO members in Venezuela

1) BANANERA VENEZOLANA C. A.

It is "an organization dedicated to the cultivation of oil palm and the extraction of their oil." They want to be recognized in society as "An enterprise leader in the market, which generates an optimal relationship with its customers by providing high quality products and ensuring for their workers the best conditions for their personal development, all within an environment characterized by effective teamwork, honesty and integrity. " They were contacted by telephone and e-mail, responded that they would send the information but they have not.

Administrator Ms. Elizabeth González

egonzalez@bananera.com

Guyana

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Name of organisation	Conservation International Guyana
Mailing address	94 Laluni and Oronoque Streets, Queenstown, Georgetown Guyana, South America
Email	cbernard@conservation.org
Principal contact person	Curtis Bernard (Technical Director)
What links they have to communities	CI provides financial and technical support to Amerindian communities in the areas of organisational strengthening, improvement of governance, enterprise development and protected area management and development.
What is the nature of their main work	CI Guyana works to promote sustainable development - development that takes in to account the value of natural capital Mr Bernard emphasised that CI Guyana measures the success of its work as much on the outcome for human livelihoods as environmental sustainability.
Legal status	Not-for-profit company

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Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Training would be necessary. CI is interested to know how the RSPO measures the kinds of impacts, both environments and social, that palm oil production can have
Experience in the palm oil sector	No CI is following closely the development of the only agribusiness operation in Guyana (Santa Fee farm in Rupununi) and will most likely be monitoring any other agribusiness development that would take place in the country
Knowledge of RSPO	CI Guyana has heard about the RSPO, but has very limited knowledge of what it is and does
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Knowing very little about the RSPO standard, the person interviewed rather commented on potential problems with certification schemes in general: "We see those schemes as being useful to set standards, but of course there are some challenges, especially if the national requirements do not match the requirements for the scheme" He was also curious to know how the RSPO deals with conversion of forests to plantations.
Other insights	When asked whether CI Guyana would consider acting as an intermediary to raise the voice of communities should Guyana become involved in large scale palm oil production, Mr. Bernard was very clear that in no way would CI seek to be the voice of communities, but would absolutely want to help communities in having their own voice heard.

TRANSPARENCY INSTITUTE OF GUYANA INC.

Name of organisation	Transparency Institute of Guyana Inc
Mailing address	157 Waterloo Street, Second Floor Private Sector Commission Building, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown, Guyana
Email	infotransparencygy@gmail.com and calvin.bernard@uog.edu.gy
Principal contact person	Calvin Bernard
What links they have to communities	TIGI does not have any programme that works directly with communities, however from time to time issues are brought to the attention of the organisation that lead to ad hoc collaboration

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	with or work in communities. Some members of the organisation are based in local communities (so far only non-indigenous). As TIGI is still a young organisation it is in constant transformation and is open to explore different issues (including those related to agribusiness)
What is the nature of their main work	The work of TIGI revolves around spreading information and awareness about corruption and lack of accountability in all areas of governance (public and private). The organisation has been working closely with corruption in judicial systems and is currently expanding its focus to incorporate natural resource management (has an affiliation with the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative)
Legal status	Registered as a not-for-profit organisation under the Companies Act in Guyana. The organisation started as an affiliate of Transparency International and is now considered “Chapter in formation”
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Yes, to be able to serve as an intermediary between the RSPO and communities TIGI would like to understand fully what the RSPO expects from an intermediary. TIGI does see it as a potentially interesting task for the organisation to take on at some point in the future
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No
Other insights	<p>Comment made on certification schemes in general: “The concept is good, but the value of the certification depends on the nature of the certifying body. It needs to have legitimacy to back the certification.”</p> <p>TIGI seemed very open to expand its work in a direction of more direct contact with Amerindian communities. The talk also led to an agreement to look into options for TIGI to support APA/FPP in their FLEGT project.</p>

WWF GUIANAS

Name of organisation	WWF Guianas (Guyana section)
Mailing address	285 Irving Straat Queenstown, Georgetown, Guyana

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Email	chutchinson@wwf.gy
Principal contact person	Charles Hutchinson
What links they have to communities	<p>WWF Guianas works directly with communities on issues related to protected areas (training rangers and ensuring participation of communities in management plans); community monitoring, reporting and verification (in relation to REDD+); rapid biodiversity assessments.</p> <p>The current projects give technical and financial support to communities to participate in various conservation initiatives. There is a focus on capacity building so that eventually communities can train communities (e.g. CMRV)</p>
What is the nature of their main work	WWF Guianas is a conservation organisation, but emphasises the importance of respecting human needs and livelihoods in conservation.
Legal status	<p>NGO, but the organisation also has an MoU with the government that has to be renewed every two years</p> <p>Due to this arrangement WWF said it would be unable to officially support APA and FPP in the VPA process regarding calls for greater transparency and civil society participation, but said it would be more feasible for the organisation to push from the “inside” in dealings with government institutions/agencies</p>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Yes
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	None
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No
Other insights	WWF Guianas had a bad experience with its work assisting the logging company Barama to achieve FSC certification, but is open to work with other certification schemes

WOMEN’S AGRO-PROCESSORS DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Name of organisation	Women’s Agro-Processors Development Network (since 2011)
Mailing address	IICA Building, 18 Brickdam Stabroek, Georgetown, Guyana
Email	wadnetwork@hotmail.com
Principal contact person	Shibeki Beaton (administrator)
What links they have to communities	The network is made up by seven small scale agro-processing groups from three different regions of Guyana. The administration of the

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	network is based in Georgetown, but the groups are all based in and run from indigenous communities.
What is the nature of their main work	<p>The network is set up as a collaboration between community-driven enterprises to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Build partnership among the members in the network b. Develop market linkages locally and overseas c. Build capacities of member groups d. Improve and increase advocacy <p>The network is supported by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (especially with technical support and training) and CUSO (financial support). An administrator based in Georgetown serves as a contact point between all the network partners and between them and external parties</p>
Legal status	Application just submitted to become a friendly society in Guyana
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Yes
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No
Other insights	<p>According to the administrator of the network it could be a possibility that the women groups can serve as a type of intermediary between their own communities and the RSPO should palm oil production ever affect their areas.</p> <p>There is also a possibility that the network could encompass small-scale producers of palm oil in the future, as it is aiming to expand.</p>

CANADIAN HUNGER FOUNDATION (CHF)

Name of organisation	Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF) - partners in rural development
Mailing address	26 Lamaha and Irving Streets, Queenstown, Georgetown
Email	rkishun.chf@gol.net.gy
Principal contact person	Romesh Kishun
What links does they have to communities	CHF is currently implementing a project titled Promotion of Regional Opportunities for Produce through Enterprises and Linkages (PROPEL). Through the current project (2012-2017) CHF is supporting farmers, producers and marketers

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	across Guyana to meet High Value Markets (HVM). As such, CHF works directly with famers and farming communities.
What is the nature of their main work	CHF's fundamental approach is to respect and empower local populations as architects of their own development. Currently this is sought through the implementation of the PROPEL project that is supporting communities to address the multiple challenges they face in accessing markets.
Legal status	NGO
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	CHF is currently not familiar with palm oil production or the RSPO As it was not possible to arrange a skype or phone conversation with CHF, their answers were obtained through email. It is not clear whether CHF would be willing to act as an intermediary, however, the organisation's work with communities could make it a potential candidate
Do you have any experience in the palm oil sector?	No
Do you have any knowledge of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm oil (RSPO)?	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No

AMERINDIAN PEOPLES ASSOCIATION (APA)

Name of organisation	Amerindian Peoples Association
Mailing address	200 Charlotte Street, Bourda, Georgetown, Guyana
Email	apaguy@networksgy.com
Principal contact person	Jean La Rose
What links they have to communities	The executive committee of the APA is made up of 18 representatives of Amerindian communities from five different regions. The committee members reside within their home communities but actively participate in the administration of the organization through meetings and consultations. APA's advocacy work is consequently informed by realities in the communities. In addition, capacity building work is from time to time taking place within communities (e.g. on international law, REDD+, LCDS, FLEGT etc.).
What is the nature of their main work	The objective of the APA is to promote the social, economic, political and cultural

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	development of Amerindian communities and to defend their rights. APA responds to requests for support by communities around the country. It seeks to address the issues by raising awareness nationally and internationally in order to push for change to legislation, regulations, procedures and developments that undermine the rights of the Amerindian peoples.
Legal status	Registered under the Friendly Society Act
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	Yes
Experience in the palm oil sector	No
Knowledge of RSPO	No
Comments if any on RSPO communications	No
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	No
Other insights	If palm oil production in the future proves to affect the livelihood of Amerindian communities negatively, APA will take in the role as an intermediary between the communities and the RSPO

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Suriname:

Name of organisation	<i>Amazon Conservation Team Suriname (ACT-S)</i>
Mailing address	<i>Doekhieweg Oost #24, Paramaribo, Suriname</i>
Website	http://www.act-suriname.org/
Email	info@act-suriname.org , m.parahoe@act-suriname.org
Principal contact person	<i>Mrs. Minu Parahoe Program Director</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>The Amazon Conservation Team Suriname supports biodiversity, traditional health care and cultural conservation in partnership with indigenous and Maroon communities. Central to its projects is raising the living standards of indigenous and Maroon communities by enhancing traditional knowledge and skills.</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<p><i>The focal areas of the ACT-S are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Land Management</i> - <i>Culture and Education</i> - <i>Traditional Medicine</i> - <i>Cartography</i> - <i>Sustainable Livelihood</i> <p><i>In general the ACT-S is active in the south of Suriname. Specifically in the following villages: Tepu, Apetina, Sipaliwini, Kwamalasamutu and a yet to be determined village of the Matawaai tribe.</i></p> <p><i>Direct support of the ACT-S consists of: Capacity building (various training activities), technical assistance, cultural preservation, traditional health care, biodiversity monitoring, income generating support (working relationship with the Indigenous villages, approximately 55 part-time personnel). Indirect support of the ACT-S: Facilitating organizations in the target villages with activities that correspond or complement the goal of the ACT-S.</i></p>
Legal status	<i>Non-governmental non-profit organization</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Information exchange, Advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (costs) of the palm oil industry. Furthermore, long and short-term analysis of risks versus benefits.</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>None</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>The ACT-S is not interested to have a role as an intermediary organization in the palm oil sector.</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>None</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>None</i>
Other insights	<i>None</i>
Name of organisation	<i>Amazone Partij Suriname (APS)</i>
Mailing address	<i>President Da Costalaan no. 2 Paramaribo, Suriname.</i>
Website	http://amazonepartij-suriname.simplesite.com/
Email	amazonepartij-suriname@gmail.com
Principal contact person	<i>Mr. Rene Artist Chairman of the APS</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>The Amazone Party Suriname (APS) is a political organization with the aim to provide a platform, among others, for the</i>

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What is the nature of their main work	<p><i>indigenous communities and other marginalized groups to make their political views known and to achieve them. To this end the APS will implement community projects and programs with other like-minded organizations and the government. Furthermore, the APS will continue to strengthen its role in the advancement of biodiversity conservation and sustainable exploitation of natural resources, and the human at the center of these activities.</i></p> <p><i>The APS has not participated in the last elections of 2010. Under the new leadership of Mr. Rene Artist (2013) the APS will take part in the next elections, scheduled for May 2015.</i></p>
Legal status	<p><i>In light of its aim, the Amazone Party of Suriname has a nationwide coverage; however, the areas where the above target groups reside are of particular interest.</i></p>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<p><i>The Amazone Party of Suriname provides support to these communities in the form of advocacy, conflict resolution, financial intermediation, media attention, administrative support, and capacity strengthening projects.</i></p> <p><i>Non-governmental non-profit organization</i></p> <p><i>Training aimed at capacity building in the field of project development, communications, community development, and general administrative management. Furthermore, financial support for logistics, communications, and administrative activities.</i></p>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<p><i>None</i></p>
Knowledge of RSPO	<p><i>The Amazon Party is available at all times to contribute to the development of communities, particularly in the interior.</i></p>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<p><i>None</i></p>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<p><i>NA</i></p>
Other insights	<p><i>The Amazone Party Suriname wishes to be kept informed of progress of this research and other activities of the RSPO.</i></p>

Name of organisation	<i>Conservation International Suriname (CI-S)</i>
Mailing address	<i>Kromme Elleboogstraat 20 Paramaribo, Suriname</i>
Website	<i>http://www.conservation.org/global/suriname/Pages/default.aspx</i>
Email	<i>ci-suriname@conservation.org , mgommers@conservation.org</i>
Principal contact person	<i>Mr. John Goedschalk, Executive Director Ms M. Gommers, Communications Coordinator</i>
What links they have to communities	<p><i>CI-S is an environmental organization that has worked in Suriname for the last 20 years.</i></p> <p><i>One of the key focus areas of CI-S is the south of Suriname where the organization has been working with communities from five villages to create maps of nearby ecosystems services, areas essential to their well-being. The maps are seen as an important tool for stimulating dialogue between the villages and decision makers and also supporting sustainable production systems of local communities.</i></p>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>CI-S is focused on supporting national policy for green economic development by supporting land use planning and demonstrating the value of ecosystem services in Suriname.</i>

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	<p><i>CI-S projects include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Establishment and management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (1998)</i> - <i>South Suriname Conservation Corridor (2013- 2015)</i> - <i>Suriname Mercury Free Partnership (since 2014)</i> - <i>WISE REDD+ project Suriname (2013-2016)</i> - <i>Suriname Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring Network (since 2008)</i> - <i>Coronie Freshwater Swamp Protected Area (since 2013)</i> <p><i>Their primary role is to provide direct and indirect support to communities through capacity building, technical assistance, and advocacy for sustainable management of ecosystems.</i></p>
Legal status	<i>Non-governmental non-profit organization</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Capacity building. In this regard it is also important to initiate active support for incorporation of the views, involvement, participation and acceptance of the local communities in the palm oil sector.</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>None</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>None</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>NA</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>NA</i>
Other insights	<i>CI-S is interested to have a role as an intermediary organization in the palm oil sector.</i>

Name of organisation	<i>Foundation Low Income Shelter Programme (LISP)</i>
Mailing address	<i>Marthastraat 3 Paramaribo, Suriname</i>
Website	http://www.lisp.sr/smartcms/default.asp?contentID=1
Email	lispl@lisp.sr , dbaptist@lisp.sr
Principal contact person	<i>Mrs. Dynaida Baptist Managing Director</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>The LISP Foundation (2003) is the government agency that supports low income groups in their access to housing based on a subsidy scheme.</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>The First Low Income Shelter Program (LISP I) targeted areas in the coastal areas and outskirts. In 2013 the Second Low Income Shelter Program (LISP II) was launched, which extended the geographic coverage of the subsidy to the interior, based on preselected Indigenous and Maroon communities. Subsidies are largely for housing rehabilitation, expansion and construction of new houses</i>
Legal status	<i>LISP primary role is to improve housing solutions through the provision of financial subsidies for a) rehabilitation and expansion in Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Marowijne, Coronie en Saramacc, and b) construction of new houses in Matta, Section (Indigenous villages), Pikin Pada and Ricanou Mofo (Maroon villages).</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Semi-governmental non-profit organization Capacity building in the improvement of housing conditions in the oil palm sector in accordance with contemporary living standards. In this regard it is important that there is a clear subdivision of the various income groups, for example for</i>

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<p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p> <p>Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications</p> <p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p> <p>Other insights</p>	<p><i>Capacity strengthening should be geared towards the younger organizations. Many older intermediary organizations in Suriname have already undergone significant trajectories of capacity building and training, such as the Pater Ahlbrinck Stichting, Nationale Vrouwen Beweging, Bureau NGO Forum, Pro Health, etc.</i></p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p><i>With regard to RSPO, NIKOS is interested to support the development of the Indigenous communities, especially in south Suriname.</i></p> <p><i>Previous and ongoing projects of NIKOS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>In Kwamelasamutu NIKOS has built and furnished a learning workshop. This learning workshop was set up to provide training in maintenance of engines and solar panels. This workshop functions as a central maintenance unit for the three villages.</i> - <i>In Alalapadu NIKOS has built a school and a teacher's house to facilitate primary education in this village. In the first phase primary education will be extended to the 3rd grade and continued in Kwamelasamutu. The Ministry of Education must yet provide furnish and primary school teachers for the school. This initiative will give 40 students for the first time access to primary education.</i> - <i>NIKOS is currently seeking funds for 2 ATVs for Sipaliwini and Alalapadu. These villages are situated in hilly areas; the ATVs will make it easier to transport cargo and people. Furthermore, NIKOS is planning to establish a revolving fund for gasoline – the greatest need of the three villages for transportation, to run water- and electricity supply systems etc. Fuel costs are very high in these villages in comparison with Paramaribo: a liter of gasoline costs approximately SRD20; in Paramaribo SRD 4.75. Sipaliwini also desperately needs clean drinking water because of polluted river water and contaminated well water.</i> <p><i>Useful links:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>NIKOS Brochure 2004</i> http://www.nikos.sr.org/pdf/nikosEngels.pdf
<p>Name of organisation</p> <p>Mailing address</p> <p>Website</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Principal contact person</p> <p>What links they have to communities</p>	<p><i>National Women's Movement (Nationale Vrouwen Beweging - NVB)</i></p> <p><i>Verlengde Gemenelandsweg 132b</i></p> <p><i>Paramaribo – Suriname</i></p> <p>http://www.nvbsuriname.com/</p> <p>info@nvbsuriname.com, n.v.b@sr.net, ecouterloo@yahoo.com</p> <p><i>Mrs. Eugenia Velland-Uiterloo</i></p> <p><i>Director of the Bureau NVB</i></p> <p><i>The objective of the NVB (1982) is to contribute to minimizing the impact of social and economic inequality in Suriname, particularly for women and their families.</i></p>

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<p>What is the nature of their main work</p>	<p><i>The NVB targets women in general but especially women and women's groups belonging to disadvantaged socio-economic groups. Since the NVB is involved in many community and village development activities, men and children are as well targeted in NVB programs and activities. The main target group, however, is women.</i></p> <p><i>The NVB has (ongoing) projects in Paramaribo (the capital city of Suriname) and the Upper Suriname area. These projects focus on strengthening the capacity of local organizations and individuals, literacy, access to finance, improve and sustain environment and biodiversity, water and sanitation, conflict mediation and advocacy. Furthermore, NVB supports organizations that correspond and or complement the goals of NVB.</i></p>
<p>Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p>	<p><i>Non-governmental non-profit foundation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Increasing access to information;</i> - <i>Availability of financial resources to ensure the continuity of the operation of the organization;</i> - <i>More support from the government in the implementation of projects.</i>
<p>Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p><i>None</i></p> <p><i>None</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>NVB is interested to act as a viable intermediary. Taking into account that the primary target group live in other areas (than the current focus areas) and the need for support is evident, NVB could play an even more greater role in the development of local communities when provided with more funding and training opportunities.</i></p>
<p>Name of organisation</p>	<p><i>Tropenbos International Suriname (TBI)</i></p> <p><i>Since its establishment in 2003, Tropenbos International Suriname aims at the wise use of the forest so that the country can maintain its high forested and low deforestation status and at the same time improve the national living standards.</i></p> <p><i>The objective of the Programme is to increase knowledge in the forest sector to support decision making at policy level and at all management levels. The TBI Suriname Programme focuses on the themes of Forest Management, Nature Conservation and Forest Dependent Livelihoods.</i></p>
<p>Mailing address</p>	<p><i>P.O.Box 4194 Paramaribo Zuid, Suriname</i></p>
<p>Website Email</p>	<p><i>http://www.tropenbos.org/country_programmes/suriname ptl_tropenbossuriname@yahoo.com , communicatie.tbisur@yahoo.com</i></p>
<p>Principal contact person</p>	<p><i>Dr. R. F. van Kanten Programme Director TBI Suriname</i></p>
<p>What links they have to communities</p>	<p><i>TBI Suriname contributes to capacity building within local communities. Through the provision of information and participatory village analysis villagers are better able to shape their own development and to respond to external influences. Furthermore, TBI Suriname also seeks to contribute to income generation of the villagers by buying and using local goods, products, services.</i></p>
<p>What is the nature of their main work</p>	<p><i>The TBI Suriname approach focuses on 1) creating new and/or sharing existing knowledge, 2) capacity building of partner</i></p>

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<p>Legal status Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p> <p>Experience in the palm oil sector Knowledge of RSPO</p> <p>Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p>organizations and individuals, 3) improving communication and 4) promoting dialogue through the organization of periodic seminars and workshops, which focus on policy, production and research.</p> <p><i>Non-governmental non-profit organization</i></p> <p><i>Intermediary organizations need detailed knowledge of the RSPO principles, with examples from other countries, particularly those in the region (Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil). Furthermore, funding should be made available to enable intermediary organizations to target their themes more strongly on the effective involvement of local communities in the RSPO processes.</i></p> <p><i>None</i></p> <p><i>Not in Suriname. Tropenbos International, Wageningen and TBI country programs in Indonesia have experience with RSPO. Indonesia is one of the main fields of the RSPO. RSPO is an element of our theme 'Productive landscapes' in which two or more, often contrasting developments occur in the same forest.</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>TBI Suriname has the following (on-going) projects, related to communities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Project (2013-2014): 3-Dimensional Mapping and Modelling with local communities of the Upper Suriname River area. Partners: WWF-Guianas, CTA (ACP-EU Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation), VSG (Vereniging van Saramakaanse Gezagdragers) and the Utrecht University.</i> <i>- Development of a 'Redd+ Manual for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' by TBI Suriname and Attune Consultants. This Manual is currently being tested in the Indigenous villages Powaka and Pikin Saron.</i> <i>- In cooperation with the Van Hall Larenstein University TBI Suriname organized a Nuffic training 'Sustainable forest management for village development' for the Ministry of Regional Development and representatives of village councils. Based on this training a manual 'Sustainable forest management for village development' is currently being prepared. This manual can respond to the need to strengthen local communities. TBI Suriname is interested and able to apply the methodology in villages that may come in contact with Palm oil plantations - industries.</i> <p><i>TBI Suriname can play a role in conducting participatory research and providing training in sustainable village development. TBI Suriname operates nationwide, the choice of location more depending on the subject and logistics, and corresponding budget.</i></p>
<p>Name of organisation Mailing address Website Email Principal contact person What links they have to communities</p>	<p><i>Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname - VIDS)</i></p> <p><i>Verlengde Gemeenlandsweg 18d</i></p> <p><i>Paramaribo - Suriname</i></p> <p>http://www.vids.sr/</p> <p>infovids@vids.sr, ljubitana@gmail.com</p> <p><i>Mrs. Loreen Jubitana</i></p> <p><i>Director of Bureau VIDS</i></p> <p><i>The VIDS (1992) is the organization of all village leaders of all indigenous villages in Suriname. Thus, VIDS is not a NGO, but</i></p>

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<p>What is the nature of their main work</p>	<p><i>the structure of the traditional authority. VIDS has a technical and administrative office namely Bureau VIDS (2003); this agency does have legal personality as a foundation. The VIDS and Bureau VIDS function as one body; both are part of the same structure of the traditional authority.</i></p> <p><i>Since its inception the VIDS has conducted many projects, including demarcation of indigenous territories, strengthening of traditional authorities, support to villages, health, education and culture projects, and various studies and publications.</i></p> <p><i>The activities of the VIDS focuses on the following objectives:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Legal recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in Suriname, especially land rights and legal recognition of the traditional authority;</i> <i>2. Strengthening of the traditional authorities of the indigenous peoples in Suriname;</i> <i>3. Effective participation of indigenous peoples in policy processes that affect the rights of indigenous peoples, the indigenous peoples and their territories;</i> <i>4. Improvement of the socioeconomic position of indigenous peoples in Suriname and</i> <i>5. Strengthening of culture and education.</i> <p><i>The scope of VIDS activities encompasses all indigenous villages in Suriname. These activities include capacity building, identifying funds, project support (project writing and implementation), technical assistance, mediation, advocacy.</i></p>
<p>Legal status</p>	<p><i>VIDS is an indigenous peoples' traditional authority structure. Its Bureau VIDS has legal personality as a foundation.</i></p>
<p>Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary</p>	<p><i>- Information and awareness about the rights of indigenous peoples and the duties / obligations of stakeholders such as government, palm oil companies, palm oil traders and processors of the 'conventional' palm oil industry for the communities and the involved actors;</i></p> <p><i>- Support to indigenous communities in formulating and presenting motions, complaints, statement of objections to the abovementioned actors;</i></p> <p><i>- (Publicity) campaigns to defend the rights and interests of indigenous peoples;</i></p> <p><i>- Financial assistance to implement the foregoing activities, including human resources and media campaigns.</i></p>
<p>Experience in the palm oil sector</p>	<p><i>Yes, more recently in indigenous villages that may be affected by potential oil palm plantations, e.g. Washabo.</i></p>
<p>Knowledge of RSPO Comments if any on RSPO communications Comments if any on the RSPO approach Other insights</p>	<p><i>General knowledge</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p> <p><i>Intermediary organizations must have a clear, outspoken and evident human rights approach and not just an environmental approach. For example, the recognition of land rights should be evident in the support to indigenous communities, not only an environmental responsible industry where the indigenous communities ultimately do not benefit.</i></p>
<p>Name of organisation</p>	<p><i>World Wide Fund for Nature – Guianas (WWF-G)</i></p>
<p>Mailing address</p>	<p><i>Henck Arronstraat 63 Suite E</i></p>
<p>Website</p>	<p><i>Paramaribo, Suriname</i></p> <p>http://www.wwfguianas.org/</p>

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Email	info@wwf.sr , sruysschaert@wwf.sr
Principal contact person	<i>Mrs. Sofie Ruysschaert Biodiversity Officer</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>WWF has been active in the Guianas (Suriname, Guyana and French Guyana) since the sixties, starting with conservation work around the Marine Turtles. The WWF Guianas main office is in Suriname and is open since 1999. WWF and its partners work closely with local communities in several projects.</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>WWF Guianas works on the following themes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Protected Areas and Sound Land use Planning</i> - <i>Payment for Ecosystem Services</i> - <i>Gold mining Pollution Abatement</i> - <i>Marine Turtle Conservation</i> - <i>Sustainable fisheries</i> <p><i>Their primary role is to provide funding and technical assistance for nature conservation initiatives of the government, NGOs, CBOs and other institutions.</i></p>
Legal status	<i>Non-governmental non-profit organization</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Funding available for workplan implementation till 2016</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>So far WWF-G has not been involved in the palm oil sector in Suriname. WWF-G has expressed their interest to follow developments in this sector closely, because this type of land use can have significant environmental and social impacts if not properly planned.</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>Through WWF International, WWF-G is also informed about the RSPO developments.</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>NA</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>NA</i>
Other insights	<i>In the view of WWF-G all relevant stakeholders should be involved in RSPO processes. This is necessary to consider all the (potential) environmental and social impacts. RSPO should be able to have an important role in sustainable land use planning in the palm oil industry in Suriname.</i>

Ecuador:

Name of organisation	<i>Fundacion Altropico</i>
Mailing address	<i>Muros N27-211 y Gonzalez Suarez, Quito, Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>Jaime Levy jrlevy@altropico.org.ec</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>Worked together with Wau communities and agrodescendant communities in Esmeraldas</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>Support to indigenous communities, land management, conservation</i>
Legal status	
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Not interested in being intermediaries</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Worked to document impact of palm oil in Esmeraldas and with Ecolex in a lawsuit to represent the concerns of affected</i>

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	<i>communities</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>Fairly good</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>Not been engaged in national process</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Not interested in engaging in certification projects</i>
Other insights	<i>Foundation - engaged in FSC, and collaboration with Salva la Selva Germany</i>

Name of organisation	<i>Accion Ecologica</i>
Mailing address	<i>Alejandro de Valdez N24 33 y la Gasca, Quito, Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>Ivonne Ramos iramos@accionecologica.org</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>Working in support of communities concerns and highlighting impacts of extractive activities. Worked to research palm oil expansion in Sushufindi, and impact on Secoya IP communities</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>campaigning and advocacy, support to IP communities and leaders</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Not interested to be an intermediary</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Work to denounce impact of palm oil expansion in Sucumbios, Sushufindi.</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>Fairly good</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>None – they were not approached by the Ecuadorian RSPO focal point to discuss the national process to develop RSPO criteria</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Highly critical of voluntary certification and private sector initiatives</i>
Other insights	<i>AE argues that no sustainable palm oil is possible in areas such as Esmeraldas (where a RSPO certification project is currently underway), when that frontier regions (Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo) bordering with Colombia have been plagued with rural violence and killings</i>

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Name of organisation	The Nature Conservancy Ecuador
Mailing address	<i>Naranjos y Azucenas, N44-491 Monteserrin Quito</i>
Email	<i>Juan Carlos Gonzales - jcgonzales@tnc.org</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>Work with Cofan people and FEINCE in the Ecuadorian Amazon</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>Watershed protection and access to water, engagement in land management plans to address drivers of deforestation, sustainable agriculture, land titling and forest conservation</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Not interested to act as intermediary</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Indirect, as driver of deforestation and for impact related to watershed conservation</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>scarce</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>Not approached</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Dialogue with private sector and palm oil sector needed to support strategic planning together with local authorities</i>
Other insights	<i>Need to address also the impact of oil palm related chemical pollution</i>

Name of organisation	WWF Ecuador
Mailing address	<i>v. Orellana E11-28 y Av. Coruña Edificio Orellana, oficina #701 Quito – Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>http://www.wwf.org.ec</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>work in Cuyabeno with Secoyas, Cofan, Shuar, Kwichwa, and in the future with Awayus</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>Initially focused only on the Galapagos Islands now also in the Ecuadorian Amazon (focussing on hydrogeological basin of Putumayo and Pastaza rivers) as well as in Guayas, Manabì and Chocò , worked in Esmeraldas support to Sociobosque and on alternatives to monocultures</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Not interested</i>

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Experience in the palm oil sector	
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>scarce</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>Not approached but acknowledge need for space of dialogue and exchange</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Low degree of confidence in certification of sustainable palm oil -</i>
Other insights	<i>took over Fundacion Natura after its dissolution</i>

Name of organisation	<i>FIAN Ecuador</i>
Mailing address	<i>Isla 2724 y José Valentin Quito – Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>Natalia Landivar – landivar@fianecuador.org</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>Work together with communities impacted by infrastructure projects, land grabbing and in support of land reform</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>Right to food, sustainable agricultural development, land rights – landgrabbing, support to communities affected by infrastructure projects</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>Direct-indirect . In particular with reference to connection between expansion of oil palm plantations and large water infrastructures such as the Baba dam in Los Rios</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Interested to be approached by RSPO</i>
Other insights	<i>Natalia Landivar has been researching oil palm for many years and authored various research and analysis on the issue</i>

Name of organisation	<i>OCARU – Observatorio de Cambio Rural</i>
Mailing address	<i>Calle San Ignacio 134 y Av. 6 de diciembre, oficina 2 Quito Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>Esteban Daza - dazaesteban@gmail.com http://ocaru.org.ec/</i>
What links they have to communities	<i>mainly do participatory research and mapping of conflicts and strengthening and building the capacity of social actors and local communities</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>three areas of research and support to peasants' alternatives to agribusiness:</i>

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	<i>agribusiness, public policy, conflict research</i>
Legal status	<i>programme of CDES (Centro de Derechos Economicos y Sociales) and Instituto de Estudios Ecuatorianos</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>not interested</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>research in conflicts connected to palm oil sector in los Rios (Quevedo) and Esmeraldas</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>none</i>
Other insights	

Name of organisation	<i>SIPAE - Sistema de Investigacion de Problemas Agrarios</i>
Mailing address	<i>Edificio de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas, 2do. Piso Oficina, 414. Ciudadela Universitaria – Universidad Central del Ecuador Apartado Postal 17-10-7169</i>
Email	<i>sipae@sipae.com</i> http://www.sipae.com
What links they have to communities	
What is the nature of their main work	<i>platform of research on agricultural issues - 9 institutions, NGOs and academia work on access to land, production systems and peasant's markets</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO - research institution</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>not interested</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>2 lines of research - access to land and working conditions in Esmeraldas, canton Quindindé</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>none</i>
Other insights	

Name of organisation	<i>ECOLEX</i>
Mailing address	<i>Gaspar de Villarroel E4-50 y Amazonas Edif. Miño Piso 2. Quito Pichincha 539 Ecuador</i>
Email	<i>Edmundo Moran - emoran@ecolex-ec.org Manolo Morales - mmorales@ecolex-ec.org</i>
	http://www.ecolex-ec.org/joo259/index.php

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What links they have to communities	<i>Worked together with Wau communities together with Altropico</i>
What is the nature of their main work	<i>legal support to indigenous communities and local communities</i>
Legal status	<i>NGO</i>
Training and resource needs to act as a viable intermediary	<i>Not interested in being intermediaries</i>
Experience in the palm oil sector	<i>oppose monocultures and in particular chemical pollution</i>
Knowledge of RSPO	<i>none</i>
Comments if any on RSPO communications	<i>Not been engaged in national process</i>
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	<i>Not interested in engaging in certification projects</i>
Other insights	

Peru

Methods

Information from Peru is based on a rapid FPP survey of civil society organisations and community-based associations that are active in Peru on oil palm, community rights and social justice issues. The survey was carried out through desk based research and email and telephone interviews in September 2014. Organisations were identified through direct questions to NGOs and independent observers active at national level on this issue in Peru, guidance from FPP's local partner organisations as well as internet research. Many of the key organisations are local community social justice groups such as the 'Frente de defensas' (Defense fronts) or 'Comites de lucha' (Local struggle committees) who are very difficult to communicate with because they have no office or regular contact point. Local church leaders are also extremely difficult to contact without actually travelling to the region. Efforts were made to contact some of these groups but were not successful. However names and the contact details of all those identified as provided have been noted at the end of the annex summarising the results of key interviews. NGOs and other organisations who were not interviewed due to time or other constraints have also been listed with relevant contact details.

Name of organisation	FERISHAM (Federacion regiona indigena Shawi de San Martin)	Interviewed
Mailing address	NA	✓
Telephone	00 51 980326612	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Principal contact person	Ely Tangoa, President	
Email	elytangoa@gmail.com	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, they work to articulate the issues and concerns of multiple Shawi communities on the San Martin/Loreto border	
Links to communities	Representatives of FERISHAM are residents of communities	
What is the nature of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for community efforts to secure control 	

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their main work	<p>over lands and resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal support for communities afflicted by land and resource conflict including in negotiations with third parties. • Advocacy on public policies on land tenure 	
Legal status	Registered as not for profit civil association and a local federation of the national indigenous movement, AIDSESP.	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	They have not heard of RSPO but expressed cautious interest in learning more and supporting articulation of community concerns in new spaces.	
Training and resource needs	Personnel are currently stretched, they lack information about RSPO and its objectives. They would need extra personnel if they were to participate fully in these processes.	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Representing Shawi communities whose lands have been invaded and deforested by palm oil companies including field documentation, filing of legal actions, formal complaints and in negotiations with companies.	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	No comment	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	They did not know enough about the RSPO approach in order to do so but thought that in principle if communities were able to participate effectively then their on the ground experience could support the development of improved standards and practices.	
Other insights	Only 1 month ago they helped the community of San Jose file a formal complaint against the government and the palm oil company (grupo palmas) for invading and deforesting their traditional lands including primary forest and traditional fallows in the area known as pongo de caynarachi over which a titling application is pending.	

Name of organisation	FEPISAN (Federacion de pueblos indgenas Kichwas del bajo Huallaga de San Martin)	Interviewed
Mailing address	NA	✓
Telephone	00 51 981636037	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Principal contact person	Carlos Cenepo Pizango	
Email	None	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, they work to articulate the issues and concerns of multiple Kichwa communities on the lower	

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	Huallaga river on the San Martin/Loreto border	
Links to communities	Representatives of FEPISAN are residents of communities	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for community efforts to secure control over lands and resources. • Legal support for communities afflicted by land and resource conflict including in negotiations with third parties. • Advocacy on public policies on land tenure 	
Legal status	Established in 2013 as not for profit civil association and a local federation of the national indigenous movement, AIDSESP.	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	They have not heard of RSPO but expressed cautious interest in learning more and supporting articulation of community concerns in new spaces.	
Training and resource needs	Personnel are currently stretched, their capacity is weak as they have only recently established their organisation and do not have an office or paid staff. They lack information about RSPO and its objectives	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Representing Shawi communities whose lands have been invaded and deforested by palm oil companies including field documentation, filing of legal actions, formal complaints and in negotiations with companies.	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	No comment	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	None	
Other insights	Regional government of San Martin is awarding lands to palm oil companies on top of indigenous lands whilst at the same time failing to title indigenous lands.	

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Name of organisation	FECONAU (Federacion de comunidades nativas del Ucayali)	Interviewed
Mailing address	C/O Escuela Amazónica de Derechos Humanos/EADH . Jiron Nueva Luz de Fatima 796 - Yarinacocha - Pucallpa.	✓
Telephone	00 51 61 597644,	
Web site	<u>NA</u>	
Principal contact person	Robert Guimaraes Vasquez , Vice President	
Email	rgv_sh@yahoo.com	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, they work to articulate the issues and concerns of multiple indigenous communities principally Shipibo and Ashaninka on the middle Ucayali river in the Ucayali region, Peru.	
Links to communities	Representatives of FECONAU are residents of communities	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for community efforts to secure control over lands and resources. • Legal support for communities afflicted by land and resource conflict including in negotiations with third parties. • Advocacy on public policies on land tenure 	
Legal status	Established as a not for profit civil association and a local federation of the national indigenous movement, AIDSESP.	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Cautious interest depending on sufficient resources to enable effective participation, further information and guarantees that it would be associated with the legal and political reforms needed to make it effective.	
Training and resource needs	Personnel are currently stretched, their capacity is weak as they have only recently established their organisation and do not have an office or paid staff. They lack information about RSPO and its objectives	
Experience in the palm oil sector	None of their members are currently directly affected by plantations but several communities are surrounded by plantations and feel hreatened as their lands remain untitled. eg case of Ucayali SAC vs Community of Corimbari and the Shachivai community (isconahua) in upper Calleria river and Cacataibos in Aguaitiya.	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	No comment	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	In general multi stakeholder round tables have failed to ensure effective participation of indigenous	

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	peoples whose voices and concerns are often drowned out by more confident, knowledgeable and better resourced sectors.	
Other insights	Any measure to challenge the threat of the palm oil industry must demonstrate its ability to increase transparency in the sector. In general as well they are not confident that further round table discussions with government about required reforms in the sector is an appropriate methodology with a whole litany of recent failures of government commissioned round tables to resolve a variety of complex issues such as illegal logging. Instead these dialogues are often used to pacify and dampen protest yet their decisions have no legal weight and they are not equipped with any budget to actually implement anything and as a result, end with no concrete actions taken. On the other hand he has more positive experiences of civil society groups mobilising to form common positions but again it requires IP participation to make sure that proposals are linked to the reality on the ground.	

Name of organisation	CODEPISAM (Coordinator of indigenous peoples organisations of the San Martin region)	Interviewed
Mailing address	Comunidad nativa de Wayku, Lamas, San Martin	✓
Telephone	00 51 979940577	
Web site	NA	
Principal contact person	Jaime Tapukima Vice President	
Email	NA	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, they work to articulate the issues and concerns of the four principal indigenous peoples of San Martin, namely Kechwa, Shawi and Awajun.	
Links to communities	Representatives of CODEPISAM are members of indigenous communities	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of 6 regional coordinating organisations of AIDSEP, the national indigenous peoples organisation • Support for community efforts to secure control over lands and resources. • Legal support for communities afflicted by land and resource conflict including in negotiations with third parties. • Advocacy on public policies on land tenure 	
Legal status	Established as a not for profit civil association and a	

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	regional umbrella federation of the national indigenous organisation, AIDSESEP.	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Cautious interest depending on sufficient resources to enable effective participation, further information and guarantees that it would be associated with the legal and political reforms needed to make it effective.	
Training and resource needs	Personnel are currently stretched, their capacity is weak as they have only recently established their organisation and do not have an office or paid staff. They lack information about RSPO and its objectives	
Experience in the palm oil sector	As president of a local Kechwa indigenous organisation (CEPKA) he has worked with communities (eg Los angeles and 2 de agosto) whose untitled lands have been deforested by the grupo palmas company (approx. 800ha) while community titling remains pending. In order to accumulate and cement their claims on lands the company purchases lands from individuals occupying the area often themselves with ambiguous rights to land. It does not do this formally as this could damage the reputation of the company but CEPKA have done extensive studies and have verified that the land traffickers are employers of the palm oil companies.	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	No comment	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Not able to comment	
Other insights	Any measure to improve governance of forests must first address indigenous peoples' pending land rights applications and demands. Without legal security of tenure they cannot make decisions about what can happen on their lands or make plans for a positive future for their communities. Many of the Kechwa communities have developed 'territory and life plans' and te regional government of San martin has approved measures to support community forest management but much of this is meaningless if they do not have secure land rights.	

NGOs

Name of organisation	SPDE	Interviewed
Mailing address	Jr. Pablo Bermúdez N° 375 - Jesús María. Lima 11 -	✓

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	Perú	
Telephone	(51-1) 424-9318	
Web site	http://www.spde.org/	
Principal contact person	Lucila Pautrat	
Email	lpautrat@spdecodesarrollo.org	
Direct work with communities?	Yes but not systematically outside of specific projects. However they have supported community efforts to voice concerns about palm oil sector.	
Links to communities	On an ad hoc basis	
What is the nature of their main work	Environmental consultancies, investigation, advocacy related to forest governance and natural resource management, environmental education and training.	
Legal status	Established as a not for profit Peruvian NGO	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Not interested nor do they think that RSPO will be a positive source of change in Peru due to underlying structural reforms which the government is evading.	
Training and resource needs	NA	
Experience in the palm oil sector	They have been one of the principal CSO's tracking the growth and impact of the palm oil industry in Peru and exposing recent incidences of illegal deforestation (eg Tamshiyacu) as well as tracking the legal, policy and institutional gaps that make this possible.	
Knowledge of RSPO	Familiar with its objectives and participated in some of the initial meetings to set up the national interpretation standards.	
Comments on RSPO comms		
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Pessimistic about potential contribution of RSPO in Peru where the rapid growth of palm oil, the widespread and illegal deforestation it has resulted in as well as the serious conflicts with communities and local farmers are results of corruption, institutional failures and legal loopholes. In this case SPDE considers that the RSPO is likely to undermine the prospect for genuine reform in Peru which if not implemented will ensure that the RSPO fails to meet its objectives.	
Other insights	What is required are measures to immediately suspend gazettment of further concessions until fundamental issues and legal loopholes are addressed. These legal loopholes currently permit forest to be used for oil palm if they are first classified	

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	as apt for agriculture which enables them to evade the restrictions on conversion of forest to agricultural land. Currently the sale of land by vulnerable farmers without due process and under pressure or inducement by palm oil companies is likely to result in widespread impoverishment and food insecurity for vulnerable subsistence farmers. One success they have had is to prevent passage of a law that would have classified oil palm as a forest species.	
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Name of organisation	EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency)	Interviewed
Mailing address	PO Box 53343, Washington, DC 20009 USA	✓
Telephone		
Web site	www.eia-global.org	
Principal contact person	Julia Urrunaga	
Email	julia@eia-global.org	
Direct work with communities?	No systematic connection but does work with and support some regional and national level indigenous organisations.	
Links to communities	On an ad hoc basis	
What is the nature of their main work	Environmental campaigning organisation based on in depth field investigation, research and monitoring.	
Legal status	Established as a not for profit US 501 c3 organisation with 2 full time employees based in Peru.	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	They doubt that RSPO could address the real problems underlying the oil palm sector which relate to forest classification, land reform, legal loopholes and poor forest governance. They would be interested however in knowing more about the role of the intermediary groups and how they might improve articulation of community voices of the key issues.	
Training and resource needs	NA	
Experience in the palm oil sector	They have been one of the principal CSO's tracking the shortcomings in the approval processes for new oil palm plantations exposing errors in the EIA's including misclassification of primary forests as agricultural land thereby distorting calculations of projected deforestation.	
Knowledge of RSPO	Familiar with its overall objectives and participated in some of the initial meetings to set up the national interpretation standards.	
Comments on RSPO comms	The process in Peru has been weak with poor facilitation, failure to upload and circulate correct	

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	<p>drafts to the website, failure to include key modifications that have been agreed on. The only reason that EIA is continuing to participate is the fear that if they do not participate then the standard developed could be a lot worse.</p>	
<p>Comments if any on the RSPO approach</p>	<p>Disappointed as thus far in Peru it has failed to push producers beyond the weak standards already required by Peruvian law but which are not even being met. The draft that purports to be the latest version does not recognise the concept of customary land rights, does not address the issue of forced labour or incorporate the principle of FPIC. Producers and even some NGOs are insisting that the national interpretation cannot push standards beyond the requirements of Peruvian law. They are also concerned that the lack of participation of specific regional governments in the process is a major weakness given that they are the principal actors permitting the establishment of large scale plantations.</p>	
<p>Other insights</p>	<p>Currently in Peru state institutions at both national and regional levels argue between themselves about their obligations and responsibilities indicating widespread in clarity about the regulation of the sector. There is also a complete lack of transparency about the procedures and projects both proposed and underway as their repeated efforts to secure information through access to information laws have failed. It has also revealed major flaws in the system for classifying and categorising land and particularly forest. Other than the forest contained in the 'Permanent production forests' which cannot be converted to agriculture the remainder of forest in Peru remains unclassified and in fact risks being classified as agricultural land if it is deemed to be apt for such purposes – such classification can even be done by a company and does not require any due process. In fact, in order for land to be considered 'forested' no assessment needs to be conducted of the tree cover, instead a simple soil survey is sufficient and as long as it can be shown that it could be used for something other than trees and has access to water and a degree of fertility (ie all but the poorest of soils) it can be classified as agricultural land.</p>	

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Name of organisation	WWF-Peru	Interviewed
Mailing address	Av. Trinidad Morán 853 Lima 14 - Perú	✓
Telephone	+51 (1) 440 - 5550	
Web site	www.peru.panda.org	
Principal contact person	Carlos Soria	
Email	carlosantoniomartin@gmail.com	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, works on community forestry and income generation projects with some communities	
Links to communities	With communities related to specific technical projects	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and lobbying for policy and legal reform • Support for sustainable forest management • Support for alternative income generation schemes • Support for protected areas • Supports private sector efforts to reduce environmental impact 	
Legal status	International organisation with office in Peru	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Were not aware of this possibility	
Training and resource needs	NA	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Is heavily involved in drafting of the NI for Peru and chairs the environmental group within it.	
Knowledge of RSPO	Reasonable knowledge	
Comments on RSPO comms		
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	Feels that it is a positive step towards encouraging best practice by focussing first on the the largest and most formal companies which it hopes that the smaller actors will then be obliged to follow. However, they also consider the RSPO approach to be insufficient and that it must be complemented by the necessary legal and policy reforms.	
Other insights	Agrees with other actors on the key failings of Peru's laws and environmental institutions. Feels that indigenous organisations and many local associations of famers are unlikely to be able to participate actively as they lack knowledge of the sector and the technical concerns and are also prioritising other work. Many of these groups especially the farmer's associations are not articulated with regional or national groups so it is difficult to establish contact with them or to support their participation in the	

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	national working group.	
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Name of organisation	Paz y Esperanza	Interviewed
Mailing address	OFICINA REGIONAL SAN MARTIN Jr. Oscar Benavides 317 – Moyabamba	✓
Telephone	+51 (42) 562118	
Web site	www.pazyesperanza.org/pe	
Principal contact person	Jorge Arbocco	
Email	moyobamba@pazyesperanza.org	
Direct work with communities?	Yes, works directly with individuals and communities affected by human rights abuses, political violence, sexual abuse	
Links to communities	With indigenous and other rural communities affected by human rights abuses including political violence,	
What is the nature of their main work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian relief for victims of political violence or abuse Capacity building for communities/local authorities to support rights protections and access to justice Documentation of human rights abuses and filing of complaints including legal support 	
Legal status	International religious organisation (Christian) with independent base in Peru	
Interest in RSPO/acting as IMO	Were not aware of this possibility	
Training and resource needs	NA	
Experience in the palm oil sector	Supports affected indigenous communities on the San Martin/Loreto border with problems due to deforestation by oil palm concessions. Is supporting these communities with the filing of formal complaints and with applications to secure legal title to lands.	
Knowledge of RSPO	None	
Comments on RSPO comms	NA	
Comments if any on the RSPO approach	NA	
Other insights		

Other key civil society actors with whom contact was not possible

National NGO's

- SPDA: Sociedad Peruana de Derecho ambiental: Environmental law NGO: www.spda.org.pe, Jose Luis Capella, jcapella@spda.org.pe
- DAR: Derecho Ambiente y Recursos: Environmental and human rights NGO working at national level: www.dar.org.pe, Pilar Camero, pcamero@dar.org.pe
- Conveagro: Forum for agricultural federations and associations and producers, conveagro@conveagro.org.pe, ww.conveagro.org.pe

Local associations and church groups

Tamshiyacu area:

- Jorge rengifo (Local councillor) - 943425139
- Frente Patriotico de Fernando Lores: Francisco guerra (964560913) and Gremchsh Ahu (965000155)
- Conveagro (federation of local agriculturalists).

Barranquita area:

- Vicariato Apostolico de Yurimaguas: Catholic Church: Padre Mario Bartolini ,
- FREDESA: Frente de Defensa y Desarrollo de Alto Amazonas
- Comité de Lucha del distrito de Barranquita

Other regions: Dolores Noriega (Asociacion de Agricultores de Nueva requena) Ucayali.

Brazil:

Amigos da Terra (Friends of the Earth)

Although the office in Brazil of Friends of the Earth is currently not involved with the issue of palm oil (see before), we think it might get involved in the future, also considering the fact that it was in the past. Friends of the Earth sometimes does work with communities, but it merely works at the level of lobbying and influencing public and private policies. It is not one of the best known NGOs in Brazil, as compared to some of the Brazilian NGOs (see below).

CIMI — Missionary Indigenous Council

The Missionary Indigenous Council (CIMI) addresses violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil for more than twenty years. It publishes annual reports with detailed reports of violence against indigenous property, territorial conflicts, environmental damage of indigenous areas and violence against indigenous individuals, such as murders, murder threats and acts of racism. Every year, CIMI reports numerous cases, including the murders of several dozens of indigenous people, including minors, by loggers, miners or other land grabbers. CIMI has many regional offices, obviously especially in regions and states with indigenous populations.

CPT — Pastoral Land Commission

The Pastoral Land Commission (CPT) is a Catholic Church organisation that deals with agrarian land reform and also reports on violence over land issues. The background of the connection between CPT and the Catholic Church is Brazil's military dictatorship (of the 1960s until 1984) and the increasing social and activist democracy stimulation role some Churches and church leaders took. CPT is probably the best-informed Brazilian NGO about land conflicts.

CPT is a (very) well-respected NGO, by both Brazilian governmental institutions, academic, NGOs and communities. CPT can be compared to Amnesty International in the western world, with the difference that CPT works more locally and has many regional or local offices. CPT helps people who have escaped slavery, or working conditions akin to slavery. CPT is also known to support (small) communities. As a result, CPT always has a large network on the local level, and is generally trusted by communities. CPT has many offices, also in smaller towns.

CPT mostly works with non-indigenous communities, because CIMI (the Missionary indigenous Council) is specialised in defending the rights of indigenous communities. Even in the Amazon, the large majority of the human population is non-indigenous, although many also have indigenous roots (namely: most people in the Amazon are the so-called *caboclos*, literally copper coloured, which refers to people from either Indian-European and/or Indian-African descent). Indigenous people are relatively overrepresented as victims of deforestation and land conflicts, but in a numeric sense (in numbers) most victims of deforestation and land conflicts are not indigenous.

In case palm oil cultivation increasingly becomes is an issue, CPT is an appropriate organisation to contact. The regional or state office of CPT in the area where issues occur is the most logical avenue – or by checking on which themes certain local/regional CPT offices specialise. One of the authors (Tim) works closely with the regional CPT office in Santarem, that has specialised in land-use change and conflicts related to soy.

Greenpeace

Greenpeace has two offices in Brazil; one in São Paulo (in the south) and one in Manaus (in the north, Amazon region). One author (Tim) visited the Manaus office numerous times and he is familiar with their way of working. Although Greenpeace obviously is known

internationally, local NGOs in the Amazon are often critical towards large international NGOs like Greenpeace and WWF. Locally it is often expressed that these international NGOs care more about the animals in the forest than the humans. In any case, Greenpeace (and the same is true for WWF) is not known to work much at the local level.

ISA – the Institute of socio-environmental (São Paulo)

ISA is a quite large research institute that publishes critical reports on the environment and tensions between economic choices and ecology. It is a well respected and well documented NGO. It is based in São Paulo, which means it is far (maybe some 4,000 km) from the areas with palm oil cultivation in Para state. It usually does not work with communities but it could be an interesting NGO/research organisation to work with, or to use data from.

Terra do Direito

Terra do Direito is a NGO that mostly consists of activist lawyers. It is an NGO that does work with communities. In case legal issues present themselves, Terra do Direito is a good NGO to contact. Just like CIMI and CPT, it has many regional offices. In Para state, where most palm oil in Brazil is now cultivated, Terra do Direito had offices in Belem and Santarem. One of the authors (Tim) works with the Terra do Direito office in Santarem.

ⁱ SOURCES CONSULTED for COLOMBIA REPORT:

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<http://prensarural.org/spip/spip.php?article13670>

Red de Justicia Ambiental <http://justiciaambientalcolombia.org/participantes/>

Red Nacional en Democracia y Paz <http://www.rndp.org.co/node/90>

RSPO <http://www.rspo.org/en/member/listing/country/Colombia>

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